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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

MAY—AUGUST,
1842.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LIII.

THE following are the latest dates of the Eastern intelligence brought by this month's overland mail :—Calcutta, March 22nd ; Madras, March 23rd ; Bombay, April 1st ; Canton, February 12th.

The sum of this intelligence, as regards Affghanistan, the quarter which excites the most intense anxiety, may be comprised in a few words. The accounts from Cabul, which are to the 24th January, mention the safety and good treatment of the hostages, but nothing specific as to the state of political affairs : whether Shah Zemaun or Shah Shooja be the ruler, real or nominal, is matter of doubt. The shifts to which the writers are driven to conceal the contents of their letters (employing sympathetic ink, Greek characters, and the French language, to convey even the scantiest information), sufficiently imply the strictness of their custody, and throw a doubt upon the sincerity of their reports of good treatment. The same remark may be made upon the letters which have been received from the ladies who are detained as prisoners at Lughman, which eulogize, in *general terms*, the treatment they experience at the hands of a man who appears portrayed to the world, at present, in the aggravated features of treachery and murder. At Candahar, whence the latest intelligence is said to be dated the 22nd February, General Nott (whose victory over the insurgents, on the 12th January, is fully confirmed) is apparently in no peril. He had been pressed for ammunition and money, but had been supplied with both from Sukkur and Shikarpore. The villages around continued to send provisions to the city, which was perfectly quiet and well-disposed, and it is reported that the Barukzye partizans are inclined to aid us against the Dooranees, the Shah's tribe ! This portion of our dislocated army, 400 miles from the Indus, is approachable only through two very formidable passes, the Bolan and the Kujjuk. Attempts are making to form a new road through the mountains between Quetta and Candahar. The citadel of Ghuzni appears to be still in our possession, and Jellalabad, under the active management of Sir R. Sale, aided by his gallant band, was acquiring all the cha-

ractions of a fortress, when a terrific earthquake had the effect of undoing their labours, levelling the bastions, and nearly destroying the general himself in the ruins of the crumbling town. Reports were circulated that Akhbar Khan had profited by this occurrence to attack the place, and had been signally defeated. This statement, though repeated upon the alleged authority of a despatch from Sir R. Sale, is considered to be groundless. It is probable that Akhbar Khan (who appears to have but little influence with the chiefs of the Ooloo in that quarter) suffered from the same calamity, which has almost reduced Peshawur to ruins, killing 120 persons.

A formidable force, amounting to about 12,000 British troops, had assembled between Peshawur and the Khybur Pass; but it appears that General Pollock, the commander, deemed it advisable to suspend operations for forcing the pass until the whole of the reinforcements for the new army of the Indus arrived, when, with the Sikh auxiliaries, he will probably have an army of 20,000 men at the gorge of the pass. Even so large a force will have serious difficulties to encounter, in entering Afghanistan. Sir Robert Sale, with a well-equipped force of 2,000 men, unencumbered with baggage or treasure, in October 1840, the most favourable season for traversing the pass, the temperature being mild and the rivers dry, was able to move at the rate of only four miles a day. From April to July, the channels, fed by the melting snows, are swollen into torrents and cataracts, which flood the defiles, and the heat is as intolerable as the winter cold is severe. A writer in a Bombay paper, commenting upon this subject, states that a force of 12,000 men, even without baggage or commissariat more than was absolutely indispensable for the journey, would require more than a month to thread the defiles betwixt Peshawur and Cabul, in a march of nearly 200 miles; but to carry an amount of supplies such as would secure them from starvation when the point of operations was attained, would require 10,000 camels, at least, besides bullocks and other baggage cattle! Such a train of camels moving through the defiles of Ali Musjid, Tezeen, Jugdulluck, or Khoord Cabool—where, for miles together, they must advance in single file,—he states, assuming that a camel measures no more than nine feet when in motion, and that there is an interval of three feet betwixt them, would cover a space of nearly 22 miles, and it would take them three days to move through any one of the passes named. On the other hand, if the Peshawur route be abandoned, then the old road through Seinde and the Bolan Pass is the only one left; and by this line, an expedition of the magnitude proposed could not move for many months. Hopes are built, however, upon the chances that the mountain tribes may be again purchased, and that the insurrectionary spirit in the country may be subdued by dissensions amongst men who agree upon one point only—religion.

We have observed that this month's advices afford no information respecting the present state of affairs at Cabul. Neither do they clear up in the slightest degree the cloud of darkness and mystery which envelopes the causes of the insurrection, and the circumstances which led to the destruction of our army. On the contrary, the obscurity deepens, and there are

some indications that individual misconduct accelerated, if it did not produce, a calamity which, though its authors may be punished, can never be obliterated from the page of Indian history. There is now strong reason to believe that the conspiracy was confined to Cabul and the districts east of it; that, whatever might be its origin, it was organized by a few chiefs near the capital. The circumstances which raise a suspicion that the Shah was privy, if not a party, to the conspiracy, are these. The Sepoys who escaped the massacre, Mahomedans as well as Hindus, concur in stating their conviction that Shah Shooja was cognizant of the conspiracy, and lent his secret countenance to it, in the hope of getting rid of the British troops. A letter is said to be in the possession of Mr. Clerk, written by the Shah to Shere Singh, the Maharajah of the Punjab, wherein he urges the Sikh Chief to preserve a strict neutrality in the approaching collision between the Affghans and British. Lastly, the moonshee of Sir A. Burnes at Cabul (the intelligent Mohun Lall, we believe), who was much in that officer's confidence in the intelligence department, especially entrusted to Sir Alexander by the late envoy, thus disclosed his suspicions of the Shah to a friend in Calcutta, a few months before the rebellion broke out:—

I have always written you that Shah Shooja was jealous of our increasing influence in Affghanistan, and if possible, being forgetful of the British good offices in his behalf and of the late misfortunes, will try, like his own unfaithful nation (Affghans), to see us out of this country. You, and any one else will be greatly astonished to hear that H. M. had tried to excite the people against us, while the liberal Government opened its treasure and used arms to place him on the throne of his ancestors. I now enter into a very small detail of this ungrateful circumstance. Since the people of Nissar, in Kohistan, have given asylum to the late rebels of Kohdaran, as Mir Mesjedee, &c., and neither paid the revenue nor sent any present to the king, we thought it an insolence, and despatched a Sayud with letters to them, saying, to consider themselves as the subjects of the Cabul throne, and drive the enemy of H. M. out of that hilly shelter, for which they will receive the condescension of the King, and live unmolested for ever. They did not accept the terms we offered, and on return, the Sayud got letters, bearing the seal of Shah Shooja, and addressed to the chiefs of Kohistan, and to all the Musulmans. Their contents were, that H. M. is not pleased by our remaining ('infidels') in this country of faith, and he was merely waiting for the arrival of his Royal Family from Loodiana. As soon as they reach here, His Majesty will drive all of us. The transmission of such letter by the King convinced the natives that the British authorities were acting for their own interests and against those of His Majesty. When these letters of the King were brought to Cabul, we sent them down to the envoy at Jellalabad. The King, of course, as usual with the character of the Affghans, said they were forged, and so all the seal-makers were summoned from Cabul. On the full examination, the able envoy found that the letters bore the real seal of the King. As he is the best politician and most noble-minded gentleman, and wishes to keep himself on good terms with the King, and also as usual with great folks, he believed the Shah, and put the blame upon Mulla Shisson, the late minister, who expired some time ago, for writing such letters without the knowledge or sanction of His Majesty, which the majority scarcely believes.

There is still another ground of suspicion against the Shah, contained in a letter from the late envoy, to which we shall presently refer, wherein the latter refers to the “cowardice of our troops and *certain other circumstances which he will not mention*,” as the causes which had emboldened the otherwise “contemptible” insurgents.

On the other hand, there are the asserted facts, that Shah Shooja is really deposed, and another sovereign in possession of the throne; that he is shut up in the Bala Hissar; that he has written for assistance to the Indian authorities, and there is almost unequivocal evidence in his favour if the insurrection was directed by the son of his competitor, who can scarcely be suspected of imbruing his hands in British blood and hazarding his father’s safety, in order to establish the Shah in independent authority upon the ruin of his own family.

This question is not less difficult of solution than another which has likewise divided the political writers of India into two bitter parties, namely, the conduct of the individual we have just referred to, Mahomed Akhbar Khan. In this case, we shall, in the absence of direct or at least unsuspected evidence, also adduce the circumstances which seem respectively to favour his guilt and his innocence.

In the first instance, Akhbar Khan was represented as the actual murderer of Sir William Maenaghten,—as having deliberately drawn a pistol from his girdle and shot the envoy through the head. Later and more accurate accounts describe the assassination to have taken place in consequence of an attempt to seize the envoy and his suite at a meeting at Akhbar Khan’s, expressly invited by him, but it is not said that it was done by his hand. He is, however, described as acting with consummate treachery in the subsequent proceedings, particularly during the retreat, professing friendship, whilst really directing the movements of the insurgents; placing our troops, acting under his advice, in positions where they could be most conveniently massacred; and receiving large sums, to buy over the hostile tribes, and appropriating the money to himself. Then there is said to be in existence an intercepted letter from Akhbar Khan, in which he exults in the murder, and avows that it was perpetrated by himself; though this letter has never, to our knowledge, been published. Major Pottinger writes officially that the envoy fell at a conference to which he went by Akhbar Khan’s invitation, to arrange terms of accommodation with Shah Shooja. The *Cafila bashi* of the late Sir A. Burnes (one of the individuals who survived the disaster) reiterates the story that the Khan was the actual perpetrator of the murder, at which he (the *Cafila bashi*) was present. He states that the occurrence took place not in *darbar*, as generally supposed, but at a conference in the plain; that Akhbar Khan wanted Sir William to proclaim him king, which was refused; on which he seized Sir William, as if to pull him along with him, and was resisted; that Akhbar Khan, finding threats useless, drew a pistol from under his garment, and shot him himself in the left breast; he did not fall, but staggered back, when he drew another and shot him again, upon which he fell,

but still alive; when a matchlock-man was ordered to shoot him through the head, which put an end to his sufferings; they then cut his head off, and, by Akhbar Khan's order, stuck it on a pole, and carried it all round the place.

The foregoing are pretty strong proofs that the Khan is chargeable with the crimes imputed to him. Let us now look at the probabilities and evidence on the other side.

When Burnes proceeded on his mission to Cabul, in 1837, he was received, on his arrival in the city, by Mahomed Akhbar Khan with every demonstration of respect and courtesy, and Sir Alexander seems to have been favourably impressed with his character. Apart from some powerful religious impulse, there is no apparent ground for the Khan's pursuing a course which must ever disunite us from his cause, and might sacrifice his father's life. It does not appear that he had any hand in the contrivance of the insurrection; on the contrary, whereas the insurrection broke out on the 2nd November, Akhbar Khan did not join the insurgents till the 25th, and it is as probable that he went to Cabul to interpose on our behalf, and to moderate the ferocity of his countrymen, as that he should have gone thither to perpetrate an unnecessary crime. The very fact of Sir Wm. Macnaghten having consented to a conference with him, without any precaution to secure his safety, a month after his arrival (December 25th), is a presumption that he was still considered as a person to be trusted; and there seems no reason to doubt that the conference was solicited by the envoy, not by Akhbar Khan, which precludes the suspicion that it was contrived for the purpose of treachery. The facts attending the assassination are stated by both Capt. Lawrence and Capt. Mackenzie, who were present. They concur in saying that Sir Wm. Macnaghten, Capt. Trevor, and themselves, went to Akhbar Khan's; that they were seized by some Ghazees, or Musulman fanatics, and placed on horses, to be carried off; that Trevor fell off, and Sir William resisted, and both were cut to pieces by the Ghazees, Captain Lawrence distinctly affirming that Akhbar Khan did not kill the envoy. It is not even clear that the Khan was present at that moment, and it is certain that he treated Lawrence and Mackenzie, who escaped the sabres of the Ghazees, with kindness, and sent them back to the British cantonment. It is evident, therefore, that the story of the *Cafila-bashi* must be factitious,—not absolutely false, but compounded of fact and invention. With respect to the conduct of Akhbar Khan during the retreat, we have no authentic details of it; nothing but vague denunciations of the man. The assailants were Ghilzies, and Akhbar Khan is admitted to have declared that he had no controul over this tribe, and to have attributed the disasters of the retreat to the precipitancy and bad management of the British. It is charged against him as treachery, that "he did not fight on our side;" but such a charge, under the circumstances, is ludicrous. Then we have the unanimous testimony of the parties themselves as to his treatment of the ladies, hostages, and prisoners, than which, apparently, nothing can be more creditable: it is utterly incompatible with

the supposition of his being a traitor and an assassin, but quite consistent with his having been an unwilling spectator of crimes which he could not prevent.

We have already hinted that misconduct seems to have had its share in producing the lamentable catastrophe in the Khoord Cabul Pass. The strictures which appeared in the Indian papers upon the conduct of those who had the management of affairs at Cabul, and which did not spare the envoy himself, who was accused of agreeing to an ignominious treaty, instead of defending the position with courage, impelled the Hon. Mr. Erskine, a relative of Sir William Maonaghten, to remove, as regarded him, "a misconception alike unfounded in truth, and injurious to the fame of one whose character is likely to be assailed by prejudice and misrepresentation," by publishing an extract of a letter he had received from Sir William, of a later date than that of any other communication from him. The extract is as follows:—

Cabul, December 9th, 1841. — We have now been besieged thirty-eight days by a contemptible enemy, whom the cowardice of our troops, and certain other circumstances which I will not mention, have emboldened to assume an attitude of superiority. Our provisions will be out in two or three days more, and the military authorities have strongly urged me to capitulate. This I will not do till the last moment. We have rumours that a force is coming to our assistance from Candahar, and I sincerely trust it may, for we have no energy or spirit amongst those here.

This is a most important document, which throws more light upon the transactions at Cabul than we have hitherto had. It thence appears that the enemy was a "contemptible" one; that the "cowardice" of the troops and "certain other circumstances" alone gave that enemy confidence; and that the "military" authorities had urged him, a fortnight before his murder, to "capitulate!" We make no comment upon this letter.

Lord Ellenborough had arrived, to undertake a task more difficult than has ever before fallen to the lot of a Governor General of India. A person more fitted for it could scarcely have been found, and it is said, that, by his activity and close personal inquiry, he had already given promise of a vigorous administration. Tranquillity reigned in all parts of British India: the mutinous sepoys at Secunderabad had returned to a sense of their duty. The departure of Lord Auckland called forth a tribute of respect from the community of Calcutta, which will help to moderate the sentiments of regret and disappointment with which the late fruits of his policy cannot fail to embitter his retirement.

We need not waste a comment upon the meagre intelligence from China.

BRAHMANISM VERSUS BUDDHISM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : In my last letter I observed that, in his Notes,* Lieut. Col. Sykes had misunderstood or perverted the authorities which he quoted; and I now proceed to explain the reasons which led me to make that remark. In those Notes, Lieut. Col. Sykes maintains—

That the Buddhists held not only the religious but the political supremacy over all India, from the sixth century B.C. until the seventh century A.D.

That, during that period, the Pali was the language in universal use throughout all India.

That, until the decline of Buddhism, the Brahmans were merely a small tribe, inhabiting a small tract in the Panjab.

That the Sanskrit language and Sanskrit literature did not exist until subsequent to the fourth century of the Christian era.

That the Brahmanical civil and religious institutions, and particularly the division of the Hindus into castes, did not exist in India until the decline of Buddhism, between the fourth and seventh century A.D.

That, in fact, it was not until after the fourth century A.D. that Brahmanism, as it has been known to Europeans for the last two or three centuries, originated in India.

In support of these conclusions, he has quoted as authorities Professor Wilson; the *Fo Kue Ki*, or travels of Fa hian; Mr. Turnour, of the Ceylon civil service; and the late Mr. James Prinsep, formerly secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and, as the Royal Asiatic Society has considered this paper deserving of a place in its *Transactions*, these gentlemen are thus made responsible for opinions which they never expressed.

An analysis, by Professor Wilson, of the *Foe Kue Ki* was published in Number ix. of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, in August, 1838; from which it is necessary that I should make the following two rather long extracts:—

No less valuable service is rendered to history than to topography by this part of Fa hian's journey, for whilst it shews that the accounts of cities and their princes, given by Buddhist writers, were the same in his day as in the present, it proves also that even in his time the religion of Buddha had suffered in the eastern districts a serious and irreparable decline. From the period when he arrives at Mathura and proceeds towards the east, however numerous may be the temples and towers, the work of past ages, the Seng-kia-las, the convents of Buddhist mendicants, are rare and thinly inhabited; instances of persevering, if not of triumphant, malignity, on the part of the Brahmans, become frequent. Sravasti, at least the Sravasti of the Buddhists, has shrunk to a village; and now, when come to the native city of the Buddha Sakya Sinha himself, where his ancestors had been princes, and where we might naturally expect to find a numerous population, enriched by the liberal endowments of the pious, and the expenditure of innumerable pilgrims, we meet, according to an eye-witness, one too who is evidently not disposed to undervalue proofs of the prosperity of his faith, with neither prince nor people, with none but a few religious ascetics, and a dozen or two of huts occupied by their votaries, insufficient to redeem the scene from being, as it were, one vast solitude. Every spot in the neighbourhood was sanctified as the scene of some recorded incident in the early life of Fo, and on every such spot a tower had been erected. These towers still were to

* Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political State of Ancient India, published in Number xii. of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

be seen, but the principality was what it is at present, a wilderness untenanted by man, the haunt of wild animals, who made travelling through it dangerous. *Sur les routes on a à redouter les elephans blancs, et les lions, de sorte qu'on n'y peut voyager sans précaution.** P. 124.

We find [in Fa hian's travels] the names of things and places, throughout India, Sanskrit, and events and legends specified or alluded to, evidently derived from Sanskrit writings. We find the Pali language, the immediate offspring of Sanskrit, studied from Khoten to Ceylon, and Buddhist works studied over the same tract, some of which no doubt continue at the present day to be the chief authorities of Buddhism wherever it prevails. With regard to the Buddhist religion, we find it flourishing on the borders of the Great Desert—prosperous on the upper course of the Indus, on either bank—declining in the Panjab—and in a languid state, although existing, on the Jumna and Ganges.—The political information afforded by Fa hian's travels is less particular than the literary and religious; but he confirms the occupation of the country on the north-west of the Indus, and their encroachments on the Panjab, by the Yu-chi, or Scythians, at a period which even he calls ancient; and he shews that many of the political divisions, of which we have intimations in the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Puranas*, and other works, such as the principalities of Kanya-Kubja, Sravasti, Kosala, Vaisali, Magadha, Champa, Tamralipti, were then in existence; thus bearing unquestionable testimony to the authenticity of the accounts which we have of them, and to their being antecedent to the fourth century, at the latest, giving us in future that date as a fixed point from which to reckon in all discussions respecting the antiquity of the language, the literature, and the history of the Hindus. Pp. 139, 140.

From the manner in which Lieut. Col. Sykes has quoted Mr. Turnour, it would appear as if Mr. Turnour concurred in the opinion entertained by the Buddhists with respect to the antiquity of the Pali; and yet he has thus expressed his own conclusions on this subject in the introduction to his translation of the *Mahawanso*, p. xxii. :—

Into this disputed question, as to the antiquity of these two ancient languages [Sanskrit and Pali], it is not my intention to enter. With no other acquaintance with the Sanscrit than what is afforded by its affinity to Pali, I could offer no opinion which would be entitled to any weight. In abstaining, however, from engaging in this discussion, I must run no risk of being considered a participator in the views entertained by the Ceylon Buddhists, nor of being consequently regarded in the light of a prejudiced advocate in the cause of Buddhistical literature. Let me, therefore, at once avow, that, exclusive of all philological considerations, I am inclined, on *primâ facie* evidence—external as well as internal—to entertain an opinion adverse to the claims of the Buddhists on this particular point. The general results of the researches hitherto made by Europeans, both historical and philological, unquestionably converge to prove the greater antiquity of the Sanscrit.

That Lieut. Col. Sykes has completely misunderstood the opinions of Mr. Prinsep will be at once evident from the following quotations :—

A writer in the *Foreign Quarterly* has lately been bold enough to revive the theory of Sanskrit being merely a derivative from the Greek through the intervention of the Zend, and subsequent to the Macedonian invasion! The Agathocles coin ought to answer all such speculations. The Pali of that day, along with its appropriate symbols, is proved to have held the same precise derivative relation to Sanskrit as it does

* M. Burnouf, in his review of the *Yue Kue Ki*, in the *Journal des Savans* for June, 1837, also remarks :—"Ces détails prouvent que le bouddhisme avait déjà essayé quelque revers dans les lieux mêmes où il avait pris naissance; et peut-être doit-on appliquer à cette doctrine l'observation à laquelle a déjà donné lieu l'histoire d'autres religions; c'est qu'un culte nouveau n'est jamais plus vite abandonné que dans le pays d'où il est sorti." P. 333.

now—for the records on which we argue are not modern, but of that very period. All we still want is to find some graven Brahmanical record of the same period to shew the character then in use for writing Sanskrit; and to add ocular demonstration to the proofs afforded by the profound researches of philologists as to the genuine antiquity of the venerable depository of the *Vedas*.*—Buddhism was at that time [of Sakya's reform] only sectarianism; a dissent from the vast proportion of the existing sophistry and metaphysics of the Brahmanical schools, without an absolute relinquishment of belief in their gods, or of conformity in their usages.†

Lieut. Col. Sykes has also quoted this remark of Mr. Hodgson, resident in Nipal:—"If Buddhism used these primitive letters before the Deva Nagari existed, the date of this creed would seem to be thrown back to a remote era, or the Sanskrit letters or language must be comparatively recent." But he has omitted the following sentences, which alone express Mr. Hodgson's opinion: "I can trace something *very like* Buddhism into far ages and realms; but I am sure that that Buddhism, which has come down to us in the Sanskrit, Pali, and Tibetan books of the sect, and which only, therefore, we do or can *know*, is neither old nor exotic. *That* Buddhism (the doctrines of the so-called *seventh* Buddha) arose in the middle of India, in comparatively recent times, and expressly out of those prior abominations which had long held the people of India in cruel vassalage to a bloated priesthood."‡

But the strangest part of Lieut. Col. Sykes's Notes is his adducing the *Mahawanso*, and the extracts from the Buddhist sacred writings translated by Mr. Turnour, as authorities which prove that Brahmanism did not exist in India at the time, the sixth century B.C., when Gautama Buddha first preached the doctrines of Buddhism. For in one discourse ascribed to Buddha he is represented as relating the origin of the four castes, the Brahmana, the Khat-tiyo or Kshattriya, the Wesso or Vaisya, and the Suddho or Sudra.§ And in the commentary on the *Buddhawanso* it is said that Buddha, "thereupon, on pondering on the tribe, he found that the Buddha are not born in the Wesso or Suddho caste, but either in the Khattiyo or Brahmo caste, whichever might at the time be predominant in the world; and he said, 'now the Khattiyo is the superior. I shall be born therein, and the Raja Suddhodano shall be my father.'"¶ In the same commentary, in speaking of the first of the Buddhas of the present age, it is said: "Of these, Kakusandho having fulfilled his probationary destinies, and been regenerated in the *Tusitapura* (*Dewaloko*), after death there, he was conceived in the womb of *Wisakha*, the principal wife of *Aggidatto*, the *Prohito* Brahman, who was the instructor in the tenets and doctrines of his faith, of the Raja *Khemo* in the *Khemanagara*. Whenever rajas uphold, reverence, make offerings, and render homage to the Brahmins, the *Bodhisatto* are born in the Brahman tribe; and whenever the Brahmins uphold, reverence, make offerings, and render homage to the rajas, then they are born in the Raja tribe."‡ Mr. Turnour, also, in connecting his extracts from that commentary, says: "The revelation again repeats that the Suddho caste also was originally no inferior class, but a part of the original stock, and proceeds to explain that from each of these castes certain individuals, despising and reviling their own castes respectively, each abandoned his habitation, and led an habitationless life (*agáriyan pubhajíto*), saying, 'I will become (*sumano*) an ascetic, or priest.' Hence Buddha exemplifies that the ascetic or sacerdotal order was formed from each of the four castes, and does not belong to any particular caste; and with reference to the persecution that

* Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. vi. p. 689.

† *Ibid.*, p. 570.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 685.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 697.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 739.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 792.

the converted Brahmins, whom he was addressing, were undergoing from those from whose faith they were apostates, he says to them [*inter alia*] a *Khattiyo*, who, in deed, word, and thought, has lived a life partaking of both characters, and professed a mixed faith of both creeds, on account of the profession of this mixed faith, on the dismemberment of his body after death, he partakes of both happiness and misery. Such is also the case in respect of the *Brahmo*, the *Wesso*, and the *Suddho*.*

I have quoted this passage on account of the manner in which it has been perverted by Lieut. Col. Sykes; for he has not hesitated to remark, in p. 364 of his *Notes*: "We thus learn from the account of Sakya [Buddha], that in his time society was divided into five constituent bodies—the rulers and warriors—the suppressors of crimes, or inquisitors, or censors—the artificers, or mercantile class—the hunters and shepherds—and the ascetics, or priests;† but these are all civil distinctions, excepting the last, resulting from professions and habits, and were entirely uninfluenced by religious prescriptions, or rather proscriptions." This statement, however, is not authorized by any thing contained in the discourse ascribed to Buddha here referred to; as it is evident that in the passage of it just quoted Buddha describes the four Hindu castes of Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and Sudra, and that it was from Brahmanism that the Brahmins, whom Buddha was addressing, had been converted to Buddhism. In describing, also, in that discourse, the origin of the Brahmins, Buddha distinguishes them from the *Sumano*;‡ and it is obvious that, in speaking in it of the Brahmins—the second class of Lieut. Col. Sykes—Buddha intended *moral* and not *civil* duties; for he says: "To a portion of the people the thought occurred—friends! among mankind wickedness has descended.....it will be most proper that we should (*bhaheyyana*) suppress wicked and impious acts; and they accordingly did (*bhahenti*) suppress wicked and impious acts. Those *brahmana* (suppressors or eradicators) hence derived their first name *brahmana*." But, when this class was converted to Buddhism, it no longer retained the name *brahmana*; and, consequently, as this class no longer existed among the Buddhists, it cannot possibly be, as Lieut. Col. Sykes supposes, the *ἐπισκοποι* of Arrian.

It is also related, in the fifth chapter of the *Mahawanso*, that "in aforetime, in Wisali, a Brahman, of the tribe of Sotthi, named Dasako, the superior of three hundred pupils, dwelt with his preceptor. In the twelfth year of his age, having achieved the knowledge of the *Veda*,§ and while he was making his pilgrimage, attended by his own pupils, he met with the *thero Upali*, who had held the first convocation,|| sojourning at the temple *Walukaramo*. Taking up his residence near him, he examined him in the abstruse

* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. vii. p. 686.

† Buddha gives no such account, for the duties of the four castes which he describes are only of the *Khattiyo*, to annihilate that which should be annihilated, to degrade that which should be degraded, and to reject that which should be expelled; of the *Brahmo*, to suppress wicked and impious acts; of the *Wesso*, to be distinguished as skilful workmen or artificers; and of the *Suddho*, hunting. But, as this description applies only to the Hindus, it is evident that, if this discourse of Buddha is to be admitted as authority, it unquestionably describes a Brahmanical and not a Buddhist state of society in India in the sixth century B.C.

‡ Lieut. Col. Sykes has understood this word, *Sumano*, to mean 'priests,' and much of the reasoning in his *Notes* depends upon this signification. But in the passage above quoted Mr. Turnour translates this word 'ascetic or priest,' and it there evidently means 'ascetic,' and not 'priest'—certain individuals from each of the castes abandoned their habitations and led a habitationless life; these could not be priests, but they much resemble the *Gymnosophists* of Greek authors.

§ *Veda paragata*, 'full of the *Vedas*,' i.e. learned in the *Vedas*, occurs repeatedly in the *Mahawanso*.

|| According to Buddhist accounts, as given by Mr. Turnour, the first convocation of Buddhists was held in the year of Buddha's death, 543 B.C., and Asoka succeeded his father 294 years after Buddha's death.

passages of the *Veda*. He (Upali) explained those passages;"—and in consequence of what Upali said to him, "this Brahman, with three hundred of his followers, was admitted into the Buddhistical priesthood." In the same chapter, it is farther said: "The father (of Asoka), being of the Brahmanical faith, maintained (bestowing daily alms) sixty thousand Brahmans. He himself, in like manner, bestowed them for three years:"—and the conversion of Asoka to Buddhism is then related. But it does not appear clearly from the *Mahawanso* whether Asoka was the first Buddhist king who reigned in any part of India, though that such was the case may be inferred from the slight historical notices relative to India which are contained in it.

These citations will be sufficient to shew that the Buddhist writings, quoted by Lieut. Col. Sykes, prove directly the contrary of what they are adduced to attest. But it is not necessary to enter into an examination of the numerous passages which he has quoted to establish that it is Buddhism and not Brahmanism that is intended in the Greek and the earliest accounts of India; because, though these accounts may not prove that Brahmanism existed in India in the three centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era, they unquestionably fail to prove, or even to render it probable, that Buddhism was then predominant throughout all India. It is, also, impossible to understand the manner in which Lieut. Col. Sykes discusses the subject, for in p. 368 of his *NOTES*, he remarks: "The most singular feature in this [Arrian's] description of the constituents of Indian society in the third century before Christ, IS THE ABSOLUTE AND TOTAL OMISSION OF THE TERM BRAHMAN, AND OF ANY ALLUSION TO THEM WHATEVER." (The capitals are Lieut. Col. Sykes's.) But in p. 372, he admits that the Brahmans mentioned in the *Anabasis*, and the Sophists in the *Indica* of Arrian, are one and the same class, and observes: "Arrian makes the Sophists or Gymnosophists the sacerdotal class of Indian Society, and they were constituted from all other classes of Indian society; any one who chose might be a sophist; which goes the length of saying that an outcast [i.e. a man excluded from all classes] might turn Brahman!" It is, however, evident that the words of Arrian—*μουνον σφισιν* (*Ἰνδοῖς ἀντίται, σοφιστῶν ἐκ παντός γενεὸς γενέσθαι*)—are inconsistent with his preceding description of the *γενεα*, or races, into which the Indians were divided; for he says of them—*ἀγαμέειν δὲ ἐξ ἑτέρου γενεὸς οὐθεμῖς*; and he also states that the Brahmans or Sophists were a distinct race, who could not, therefore, intermarry with the other races; that it excelled the others in honour and dignity; and that to it were restricted the performance of divination and of sacrifice to the gods. It is hence obvious that Arrian, and other Greek writers, are inconsistent in describing the Brahmans and Sophists as the same class; for it is quite incredible that a priesthood superior to the other classes in honour and dignity, and daily required to perform religious ceremonies, should pass their lives naked, living under trees or in forests, and sustaining themselves upon wild fruits and roots. But this description applies exactly to Hindu ascetics, for, although not permitted by the strict letter of their law, Hindus of every caste have, in former times, adopted this mode of life. It is, therefore, most reasonable to conclude, that the Sophists or Gymnosophists were ascetics, and that the Brahmans were the same sacerdotal class that exists at the present day.

But Mr. Erskine has so ably summed up the arguments for the superior antiquity of Brahmanism, that I am induced to make this rather long quotation from his *Observations on the Remains of the Buddhists in India*:—

Mr. Colebrooke, who maintains the superior antiquity of the Brahminical institutions, founds his opinion on the facts, that the story of Gautama, the founder of the present sect of Buddhists, has been engrafted by them on the Hindu heroic history of the solar and lunar races, and that their fictions seem awkwardly copied from those of the Brahmins; as, though more extravagant, they do not admit the same adaptation to astronomical periods; on the existence of a worship of the sun and fire in ancient Persia, similar to the religion of the *Vedas*; and on the conclusions which he thinks may be fairly deduced from the narrative of the writers of ancient Greece. He argues, that in the very first accounts which they transmit to us, we find the existence of castes in India; that the Brahmins appear to have been, even then, the priests of the country; that we are hence authorized to conclude that, at least as far back as Alexander, the country was held by Brahmins; that there is every reason to believe, from the description given of them, that the classes, by the Greek writers denominated Brahmins and Samanæans, belonged to the same religion, being apparently the Brahmins and Sanyasis; and to infer that, as the Buddhists are not mentioned in these earliest times, they are probably of a later origin, or certainly were not the prevalent sect.*

Mr. Colebrooke's remarks are most rational, as well as learned, that the accounts of the earliest Greek authors indicate the Brahminical as the prevalent religion, and that their narrative corresponds with the idea of a Brahminical population is undeniable. The name of But (or Buddh), too, does not, as far as I know, occur in any author before Clemens, of Alexandria, in the end of the second or beginning of the third century. Some doubts may, however, fairly be entertained, whether the Samanæi are the Sanyasis of the Brahmins, or the Samans of the Buddhists. The passage of Clemens is by no means distinct, or free from difficulties, especially as far as regards the mention which it makes of the Samanæi of the Bactrians.

It will besides be remembered, that the accounts of the Greek writers, while they prove the existence of Brahminism in India, contradict the existence of Buddhism in the same country only by inference. They leave untouched the opinion, that both religions flourished at the same time, as friendly, or at least not hostile sects. Buddhism might have prevailed in the remoter provinces of India, though Brahminism was the predominant religion on the Persian frontier: and even had Buddhism prevailed in the western provinces as a tolerated religion, a Greek traveller would naturally have been most struck with the manners of the Brahminists, as differing most widely from those of his own country: so that the existence of castes, and the practices and rules rising out of them; the austerities of the Hindu mendicants, and the practice of religious suicide, were likely to make a greater impression on him than any of the quieter and less striking usages of the Buddhists, who mingled unobserved in the mass of the population."†

I must, however, acknowledge, that I cannot perceive the applicability of the argument, from which it is concluded that, because the Pali alphabet is more ancient than the Devanagari alphabet, therefore Buddhism is more ancient than Brahmanism. Mr. Prinsep, indeed, has stated with respect to the most ancient alphabet hitherto discovered: "There is a primitive simplicity in the form of every letter, which stamps it as the original type whereupon the more complicated structure of the Sanskrit [Devanagari] has been founded. If carefully analyzed, each member of the alphabet will be found to contain the element, not only of the Devanagari, but of the Canouj, the Pali, the Thibetan, the Hala Canara, and of all the derivatives of the Sanskrit stock."‡ But, even admitting this, it does not hence follow that, as Lieut. Col. Sykes contends, the Sanscrit language and Brahmanism did not exist until after the Devanagari alphabet was formed. It only follows that the Devanagari alpha-

* *Asiatic Researches*, vol. ix. p. 203.

† *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay*, vol. iii. pp. 499, 500. ‡ *J.A.S.B.*, vol. vi. p. 474.

bet is comparatively modern, and that, as Pali is unquestionably derived from Sanskrit, and as the Pali alphabet is deficient in several letters absolutely necessary to Sanskrit syntax, the Brahmans must have employed, for committing their Sanskrit compositions to writing, some other alphabet than the Devanagari, which is now lost. For it is utterly improbable that so learned a priesthood as the Brahmans were unacquainted with written characters until the ancient alphabets were, as is supposed, elaborated into the present Devanagari.* An ancient inscription in Sanskrit has, however, been discovered on the rocks of Girnar, near Junaghur; but, as it is written in the Pali character, and contains the edict of a Buddhist king, it affords no information respecting the character in which Brahmanical compositions were then written; but with regard to the language, Mr. Prinsep has observed: "All doubt as to the pre-existence of the Sanskrit, in its purest state, being set aside by the simultaneous production of a monument of Asoka's time, I need not trouble myself to prove the necessity of the existence of a higher and more remote model to account for the marked difference between the dialect of Gujerat and that of Cuttack. In the former we find *bhavati*, *asti*, is; *anusasti*, command; *apta*, fit; following closely upon the Sanskrit etymology; whereas in the latter we have *hoti*, *athi*, *anusathi*, *atta*, as in the modern Pali. It would be a process of inversion, indeed, to derive the former from the latter, while we have the instances of the French, Italian, and Latin before our eyes."†

But Lieut. Col. Sykes has stated, in p. 475 of his Notes, that "from Mr. Prinsep having referred a Sanskrit inscription at Girnar to the third century before Christ, instead of to the fourth or seventh century (which he afterwards rectifies), he was induced to derive the Pali from the Sanskrit." But no such rectification is to be found in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; nor could it have been effected without an entire new reading and new translation of this inscription; for its date depends upon the name *Ashokasya mauryasya* being or not being contained in it; but Mr. Prinsep could not have read the letters forming this name differently from what he had done, unless he had completely altered the alphabet, which was the result of his long study and decyphering of ancient inscriptions. Mr. Prinsep also had, five or six months before he had examined that inscription, expressed this opinion respecting the Pali: "We are by no means of opinion that the Hindi, Sindhi, or Pali had an independent origin prior to the Sanskrit."—"It is generally allowed that the Pali and Zend are derivatives of nearly the same grade from the Sanskrit stock."‡

At the same time it is undeniable that the ancient coins and inscriptions, which have been hitherto discovered in India and Affghanistan furnish only names and indications of the religion of the persons named; but they either do not exhibit dates, or, when dates are exhibited, these cannot be referred to any known era. It is, therefore, evident, that such coins and inscriptions cannot afford any certain chronological or historical information; for the appli-

* In my last letter, I quoted the opinion of M.M. Burnouf and Lassen, that the ruder and defective alphabets, instead of being the most ancient, had been formed from the Devanagari, and this opinion certainly seems the most probable. Mr. Prinsep ascends from the most simple forms of the Pali character to the more complicated forms of the Devanagari; but why not suppose that, when the Buddhists first began to engrave inscriptions, they were only capable of imitating the Devanagari in a rude and imperfect manner, and that by farther practice they gradually became enabled to approach nearer and nearer to the perfection of the Devanagari character? It is at least unquestionable that it is much easier to omit, than to invent, letters, and it is therefore unreasonable to conclude that those who are supposed to have invented the Devanagari letters which are deficient in the Pali alphabet, were themselves ignorant of written characters, until they adopted the Pali alphabet, and elaborated from it the Devanagari.

† J.A.S.B., vol. vii. p. 277.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 688.

cation of their legends and contents to particular persons and particular times,* even if no error occurs in the decyphering, must depend solely and entirely on conjecture. It is equally evident that, from their brevity, they cannot throw any certain light on the religious state of India in former times. Because, were it admitted that Asoka held paramount sovereignty over that part of India which extends from the Nerbudda to the Sutlege, and from the shores of Guzerat to the shores of Orissa, which is all that can be inferred from his edicts contained in the inscriptions that have been discovered, these do not explain how far the conversion of the king to Buddhism had led to the conversion of his subjects, or how far Buddhism had tended to impair the obedience and reverence previously shewn to the Brahmanical civil and religious institutions. Inscriptions, cave-temples, and topes, merely prove that Buddhists once resided in the districts where they are found, but they do not afford any information with respect to the precise extent to which Buddhism formerly prevailed in India, nor any proof that the Buddhists ever held the religious and political supremacy over all that extensive country.

Lieut. Col. Sykes concludes his NOTES thus: "With respect to the *cui bono*, if it be proved that Brahmanism is neither unfathomable in its antiquity, nor unchangeable in its character, we may safely infer, that by proper means, applied in a cautious, kindly, and forbearing spirit, such farther changes may be effected, as will raise the intellectual character of the Hindus, improve their moral and social condition, and assist to promote their eternal welfare." And in p. 358 of his NOTES, he says: "I may here quote part of the Annual Address of the Marquess of Northampton to the Royal Society, on the 29th of November last. Eulogizing the late lamented James Prinsep, of Calcutta, he says: 'Mr. Prinsep *ascertained that*, at the period of Alexander's conquests, *India was under the sway of Buddhist sovereigns and Buddhist institutions, and that the earliest monarchs of India are not associated with a Brahmanical creed or dynasty.*'"† It would hence appear that the object, in endeavouring to prove the modern origin of Brahmanism, is to persuade the people of England, that the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity is not so impracticable an undertaking as it has hitherto been represented. Before, therefore, the president of the Royal Society adopted publicly Lieut. Colonel Sykes's conclusions, and the Royal Asiatic Society admitted his paper into its Transactions, it might have been expected that the grounds of an opinion so directly opposed to that of almost all Oriental scholars would have been carefully examined, in order to prevent erroneous impressions being received respecting a subject of so much importance. Such an examination would at once, if these remarks be correct, have shewn that Lieut. Col. Sykes's opinion rests solely on unfounded assumptions, on inferences and deductions not justified by the premises from which they are drawn, and on the misapprehension or perversion of authorities. For no point in history is more clearly established than that Gautama Buddha was born in one of the eastern provinces of India,‡ the son of a king of the Kshattriya caste, and that he was edu-

* On the inscription of the Bhitari Lat, the names of Chandra-Gupta and of several of his family occur; but Dr. Mill is of opinion that this is not the Chandra-Gupta who was contemporary with Seleucus Nicator, and that the dynasty of the Guptas must have reigned after the Christian era.—J.A.S.B., vol. vi. p. 15.

† This extraordinary statement, so directly contrary to all that is known of ancient India, is not authorized by any thing contained in the numerous papers of Mr. Prinsep published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. On the contrary, it appears from those papers, that Mr. Prinsep was averse to all hasty generalizing, and, to quote his own words, "Much may be said on both sides, but it is most prudent to say nothing at all as yet; to imitate the best schools of geology, and collect materials without meddling with theories."—J.A.S., vol. vi. p. 1048.

‡ At Kapila-vastu, situated, as Professor Wilson has shewn in his *Analysis of the Foe Kue Ki*, in the

cated in the Brahmanical faith; for this is attested by the uniform belief of the Singhalese, the Burmese, the Chinese, the Thibetans, and of all the people who profess Buddhism. But there are not any accounts, either traditional or historical, of the manner in which Gautama obtained converts to his new religion, of the progress which it had made before his death, or of the events which occurred among the Buddhists from his death, in 543 B.C., until, one thousand years afterwards, Buddhism was completely subverted, and the Buddhists in general were either obliged to abjure their faith, or expelled from India. During the whole of that long period, there is not a tittle of evidence which proves that India was at any time under the sway of Buddhist sovereigns and Buddhist institutions; for the only Buddhist king whose existence has been ascertained is Asoka; but he was converted from Brahmanism, and did not begin to reign until 319 B.C. Lieut. Col. Sykes speaks in his Notes of the magnificent, multitudinous, prodigious, and widely-diffused cave-temples and monasteries of the Buddhists; but he says not a word of towns having been founded, palaces constructed, tanks dug, or other public works executed by Buddhist princes in India. Mr. Prinsep, also, has observed, with respect to the cave-temples of Western India: "It is certainly an extraordinary circumstance that, among all these inscriptions, the title of *raja* should never occur, and that such great undertakings should appear to have proceeded from private zeal, from obscure individuals neither connected with the court or the priesthood."* But would it not be more reasonable to conclude from these circumstances, that no court existed, and that the title of *raja* does not occur, because no Buddhist king reigned over that part of India; so that the excavation of these cave-temples was necessarily effected by the zeal of private individuals of the Buddhist faith?

From his Notes, also, it appears that Lieut. Col. Sykes is not sufficiently acquainted with the Brahmanical religion to admit of his arguing correctly respecting it; for he maintains that, according to the Greek and the earliest accounts of India, the Brahmans were a secular and not a religious class; but in p. 430 he observes: "The admission of the antiquity of the Brahman tribe in India and the antiquity of the *Vedas* appears to me perfectly compatible with the assertion, that Brahmans and Brahminism had no extended influence until the decline of Buddhism." If, however, the *Vedas* existed, the Brahmans must have composed a priesthood, for otherwise the daily religious ceremonies prescribed in the *Vedas*, and performable by Brahmans alone, could not have been performed. Lieut. Col. Sykes seems to have formed some indistinct and confused notion, that the religious system of the *Vedas* is different from that of the *Purans*; and he thus admits the antiquity of the former, but he contends that the *Purans* were INVENTED subsequent to the eighth or ninth century A.D. He admits that the *Vedas* may be as ancient as 1300 years B.C., and yet he contends that modern Brahmanism (as he calls it) did not originate until the INVENTION of the *Purans* more than two thousand years after! But he has not attempted to explain what the religion of India was previous to the preaching of Gautama, or what religion continued to prevail in that country until, as he supposes, the whole of the people were converted to Buddhism. The admitted existence, however, of the *Vedas* previous to Gautama's birth proves also the anterior existence of Brahmanism. But the *Vedas* contain only the ritual and the theology of the Brahmans; and as it was, therefore, requi-

Tenal, a tract of country in North Behar. There is, however, a difference of opinion with respect to the precise dates of Gautama's birth and death; but the date of his death in 543 B.C., given by Mr. Turnour, from Pali Buddhistical annals, seems to be the most correct.

* J.A.S.B., vol. vi. p. 1047.

SKETCHES OF THE GOOMSUR CAMPAIGN.

No. I.

IN consequence of a requisition made to head-quarters by the brigadier-general commanding the northern division of the Madras army, in the year 1835, for a reinforcement of troops to aid in quelling an insurrection which had broken out in the Goomsur country, in Orixá, a force, considered adequate for the purpose, assembled at Askah, an insignificant native town, irregularly fortified, lying on the confines of the Madras presidency, and, previous to the war, the most advanced post held by Company's troops in this part of the country, and at that period garrisoned by one company of native infantry. The 49th, 8th with detachments of the 3rd, 10th, and 21st regiments of native infantry, first took the field, and communicated a piece of intelligence which, in some measure, tended to damp their ardour to advance; that, owing to the encroachments of the jungle over the face of the country, fever of the most formidable character prevailed; and that several officers and men had been constrained to quit the field, and retire into cantonments at this early period of the operations. There was, however, no time for desponding, orders directing the movement of the troops being shortly issued.

In our campaigns in the East, it is customary to cast as much mystery as possible upon the plan of operations, a policy highly inconvenient if carried too far, inasmuch as it may lead to great embarrassment in the sequel; at the same time, to promulgate such intelligence, that might be conveyed to the foe, would be equally injudicious. The medium course is the best, of confiding to all officers the motives which regulate the movements they may participate in, otherwise, if the commanding officer of a regiment or detachment be the sole depositary of instructions from head-quarters, and he should fall ere the objects of the expedition are accomplished, the officer who succeeds must be at a loss in what manner to proceed. From this system of concealment being adhered to with singular pertinacity, not only in the height of the war, but even when troops were concentrating at Askah, it was impossible, when divisions, regiments, and detachments were dispersed on separate services, to collect what each had to perform. One body, however, in considerable force, moved in a northerly line through the country upon the fortified positions held by the enemy. Another, less numerous, diverged from this line, and marched upon Sooradah, where they were established, prepared to act when it was deemed expedient to strengthen them by the addition of a piece of ordnance and a party of seebundies or irregular troops. In crossing the country to Sooradah, the party of artillery met with what at first appeared to be an insuperable obstacle to their progress; several acres of high grass, through which their route lay, had taken fire, and threatened to explode their ammunition. After some delay in seeking a fresh road, at length Sooradah was reached. The country traversed was situated under a range of mountains; and at no great distance parallel to the line of march flowed a branch of the river, which, running past Askah, falls into the sea at Ganjam. The town of Sooradah is erected on the right bank of the river; it is environed by thick jungle, and shut in northward and westward by a range of lofty mountains.

While we leave the party at Sooradah, waiting for the approach of night, under cover of which it had been ordered to effect a passage into the Goomsur country, it may be as well to give a brief account of the circumstances out of which the war took its rise.

Some years back, the Rajah of Goomsur, named Dhunnajee Bhunj, wrested the sceptre of this principality from his aged father, who, in order to escape further cruelties, took refuge within the sacred walls of the pagoda at Juggernaut. Dhunnajee Bhunj subsequently rendered himself obnoxious to our Government, and incurring its displeasure for some political offence, was confined at Chingleput, in the neighbourhood of Madras. In process of time, his contrition being sufficiently manifest, and the punishment he had undergone being considered adequate to his offence, the Company, with its usual clemency, suffered him to re-assume the reins of government of the zemindary of Goomsur, in which position he continued to afford satisfaction for a time. He began, at length, to exhibit symptoms of a desire to embroil himself in another dispute with our Government, and ultimately, after repeatedly evading the payment of his tribute, openly declared his independence. After frequent remonstrances on the part of the civil authority employed in the Northern Circars, without avail, in the middle of the year 1833, an armed party entered Goomsur to enforce the collector's demand, and exact reparation for the insult offered to our Government. No opposition of any consequence was manifested to the progress of this detachment, until they reached a place where it was reported Dhunnajee Bhunj was to be found; the reception met with here corroborated the suspicion that, having involved himself afresh with the Company, the zemindar had determined to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard, sensible that his offence was much aggravated by his ingratitude for past leniency. The troops were fired upon, and eventually returned without accomplishing any thing of importance. It was now proclaimed that the rajah was in open rebellion, and he was given to understand

Thy lands and goods are by the laws confiscated
Unto the state.

Active measures were resolved upon, and troops were ordered to assemble, preparatory to an invasion of the zemindary and the pursuit of the refractory prince.

The character of Dhunnajee Bhunj was drawn in dark colours; he was represented as the most profligate prince that ever disgraced a throne, plunged in sensuality, and "steeping his senses in forgetfulness" by the agency of opium, to the use of which he had always been addicted. His cruelty was notorious. In the zenana, his son, a boy of ten years of age, had been instructed, by some evil-disposed persons, to take an opportunity of telling his father that, when he attained manhood, he was determined to behave to him as he had done to his father; in other words, to depose him. This menace, being constantly repeated, at the instigation of the authors of the suggestion, so wrought upon Dhunnajee Bhunj's cruel disposition, that, without considering the youth's tender age, and how unlikely it was that the threat could have suggested itself to the boy's mind, immured him alive in a recess excavated in one side of the palace. This was a current story in camp; but it is hoped it was only rumour, illustrative of the prince's cruel disposition.

So much as transpired respecting the plan of future operations in Goomsur may be comprehended in the subjoined statement. The object was to endeavour to detach the ryots or farmers from their allegiance to the chieftains of districts confederated with the zemindar, who, along with him, had been proscribed by Government, offering protection to those who returned in tranquillity to their villages, and to lay waste, by fire and sword, the disaffected tracts. To attain this object, it was found necessary to establish military posts from one end of the country to the other, from whence detachments might

radiate, when employed on *dours*, in pursuit of the insurgents; by frequently crossing each other, in the course of these enterprises, and environing the rebels, our troops made the escape of the latter next to hopeless. The positions of the *wolas*, or strongholds, were indicated by such of the countrymen as we succeeded in winning over to us, and generally were discovered amidat the thickest jungle, in the bed of a sequestered ravine, or on the acclivity of a hill of difficult access, affording excellent lurking-places to a foe: the smoke from the fires employed in culinary purposes, in many instances, betrayed these retreats when the vigilance of our seebundies and spies was at fault.

To return, now, to the party we left, whose progress, for a time, we propose to follow. At twelve o'clock one night, they quitted Sooradah, and moved along a narrow pathway, which led through the jungle to the valley of Gotchah. The cold was most severe that night, every cloak in the detachment was in requisition, and the dew falling most copiously, and lodging in its descent upon the leaves and boughs of the trees and underwood, through which the party forced a way, in the course of a very few minutes after the departure, a dry jacket was not to be found in the ranks. Silence was strictly enjoined on the line of march. For many miles, the utmost order prevailed; the only sound which, ever and anon, disturbed the silence of the night, was occasioned by the officers' horses, led by the native horsekeepers, in rear of the detachment, stumbling over a stone or piece of wood lying on the road. The tread of the men might be said to be muffled, so noiseless was it, the soft soil, saturated with the nightly dews, returning no answer to the footstep. A conjecture as to the nature of the country could hardly be indulged, owing to the closeness of the jungle and the darkness of the night, though dim objects, occasionally protruding between the observer's eye and the stars he might be gazing at, indicated mountains at no great distance.

The earliest blush of morning was beginning to tinge the face of heaven, when a sudden commotion was heard in the ranks. On halting to ascertain the cause, it was discovered that one-half of the detachment had diverged from the route, and were embarrassed in the thickets of the jungle. To recal the stragglers, a bugle was sounded, which, giving echo tongue from hill to hill, aroused the entire population of the district to the contiguity of danger. Daylight called life back from its temporary lethargy, and filled the woods with the early calls of many birds. The character of the country was now easily discerned, hills clothed in jungle rose on either hand.

A bamboo jungle being traversed, at length Gotchah appeared. It was an insignificant village in a hollow in the hills, not more than three hundred yards from side to side. On emerging from the woods into the hollow, that had been cleared of wood for agricultural purposes, a single glance sufficed to shew the troops that no enemy opposed their progress across the *midan*. A stockade, however, was observed under a hill on the farther side; to cut off any fugitives, a party of seebundies were thrown out on the flanks, previous to an advance to the attack. In the sequel, however, these precautions proved to be superfluous; the stockade was found deserted. Hereupon a council of war was called, and it was resolved to advance into the adjoining valley of Rogheda, another stockaded position of the enemy. This place was likewise empty; the garrison had but recently decamped; their half-consumed breakfasts were scattered about in the houses within the stockade. Fire was set to all the buildings, including the defences, and the troops were countermarched upon Gotchah, where a small party had been left in reserve. On their way back, a few desultory shots were heard in that direction; the rebels had taken

advantage of the dispersion of the party to attack the smaller portion of it, upon whom they had opened a fire from under cover of the jungle, which they maintained until the party, now reinforced by the return of the rest, stormed the hills at different points, and dispersed them, destroying several *wolsas* into the bargain.

The main object of the movement into this part of the country, which was the capture of a noted rebel chief, called Huty Ram, conjectured to have been in one of the stockades, having failed, it was resolved, on account of the Gotchah valley being too confined to answer as the site of an encampment, to pitch the tents at Dobadee, in the neighbourhood; a plan which was forthwith carried into execution.

The party, whose fortunes we have followed into this *dour*, remained in this position for some time, during which they were much straitened for supplies of all kinds; on many occasions, the officers being forced to run the risk of being cut off by parties of the enemy prowling in the adjacent jungle, by going out to shoot wood-pigeons, and any thing else they could find, for their meals. Rice, it is true, was plentiful; but, although natives may contrive to subsist on it, and a little mulligatawny, the English, in India, and their dinners unpalatable, as well as unsubstantial, without some kind of flesh.

The *sebundies*, or irregular troops, attached to our army, were a fine, athletic race of men, whose chief care seemed to be centred in dress; they used to embellish their persons with hats composed of wicker-work, surmounted with feathers from the pea-fowl's train; "points" were suspended to almost every part of their outward man, consisting of threads of various colours, to the ends of which were suspended little balls of painted wood. Matchlocks, *tulwars*, or swords, with handles so confined as to defy the grasp of an European (the case throughout the East), bows and arrows, and spears, composed their armouries. Their dress assimilated to that of the Rajpoots of India; white or yellow tunics, fitting closely upon the frame, and cloths wound around their waists, with one end passing between the legs, and tying in the waistband in front.

The stockades in that part of the country, although quite original in plan, might yet be found extremely formidable in the hands of a brave garrison. The contour is generally embruced in a square, from the sides of which project what may be termed irregular bastions, affording a flanking fire. The walls are simply composed of piles driven into the ground, by twos together, a space subsisting between each pair sufficient to allow the muzzle of a matchlock to protrude, or the point of a spear; the defenders of the stockade are thus enabled to fight behind the cover of the two piles, which in breadth together average the size of a man's body. In the interior of the stockade, watch-houses are elevated on four poles, to about the same height as the wooden walls.

The Dobadee Moota, a synonyme for district, from the *dours* constantly made, night and day, to dislodge the enemy from their strongholds, and destroy their *wolsas*, was at length completely subjugated, and most of the inhabitants were brought back to reason and their homes. By a similar procedure, before long, the whole of the southern districts of Goomsur were in the hands of the British. The head-quarters were then established at Nowgaum, the camp being pitched in a grove of mango trees. Vishnuchutram, Goomsur, Codungah, Calumbra, Burraburasingay, and Dobadee, were regarded as the most conspicuous outposts.

The country of Goomsur lies at the foot of a range of lofty mountains, pre-

serving a nearly north and south course. In the productions most beneficial to man, the country is by no means rich, though there is no dearth of vegetation. From the summit of the mountains, a view embraces the picture of a country studded with hills, the whole expanse being enveloped in a dark green mantle of jungle, except where a few patches of lighter green indicate the rice-fields. To the almost impenetrable nature of these parts, the constant troubles that have distracted the country may be ascribed, because the natives, conceiving themselves secure against retributive justice, act in consonance with the dictates of their own wishes, not hesitating to depose one zemindar and elevate another as fancy may seize them. During the three or four years which preceded the war, moreover, a degree of animosity had been widely diffusing itself in these wild lands against our Government. First, the standard of disaffection was unfurled by the Coles, a tribe of savages remarkably backward in the arts of civilized life; the same insurrection was promoted by the Kimedians, who subsequently participated in it; and in the sequel, the Goomsur rajah was induced to lend himself to this attempt to cast off the odious interference of the English Government in the polity of the states of Orixá.

In the course of these campaigns, executions were frequent; the stoutest nerves would flinch from the revolting sights that constantly obtruded themselves. Hardly could a person move a few hundred yards from camp, in search of game, without encountering the spectacle of a putrifying corpse hanging upon the arm of a tree. In many instances, so carelessly performed were these executions, that the bodies were to be seen suspended but a few feet from the ground, the lower extremities being eaten off in consequence by wolves, hyenas, jackals, and other denizens of the forest. Several officers sitting on the general court-martial assembled at Nowgaum, to try the insurgents taken in arms, could not teach their consciences to concur in the sentence of death pronounced upon the miserable objects brought before them. With some show of reason, they thought it hard to condemn men to death for adhering to the commands of the chieftains they had been trained to obey from their youth. In most cases, however, the sentence of death was commuted to transportation, where the condemned manifested contrition; unless, a very mischievous character, he had been convicted of aiding and abetting in the murders and atrocities perpetrated on such of his countrymen as had evinced a disposition to accept the Company's overtures, and place themselves under our protection. Having availed themselves of this amnesty, amongst others a woman and her daughter returned to their home in a village contiguous to the fort of Goomsur. The night succeeding their arrival, their house was surrounded by a party of Dundassies. Dragging the females out, these miscreants abused them, and, inflicting several wounds, left them for dead, the younger with her arm cut off. Under the care, however, of our surgeons, these poor creatures were sufficiently restored to health to be chiefly instrumental in convicting some of the party, at whose hands they had been thus outraged. The cruelties committed on such of the female camp-followers as fell into the hands of these ruffians are too frightful to relate.

At no great distance from the camp of Nowgaum lies the fortalice of Goomsur. Its defences are comprised in an earthen rampart, thickly planted with bamboos, their pointed branches projecting so as to oppose any attempt at escalade; indeed, nothing but a heavy fire from artillery would make the place practicable. In addition, there is a deep, broad ditch, defended by water, weeds, and alligators; across it a causeway conducts to the gateway of

the palace : a gun at this gate, with a small party of matchlock-men, would render the approach most difficult. The palaces in the interior, once in the occupation of Dhunnajee Bhunj, were subsequently appropriated as places of confinement for the insurgents captured during the war. The pagodas, which likewise contributed to choke up the *terre pleine* of the place, were suffered to remain in the possession of the priests, who continued to exercise their offices with surprising indifference to the change in the politics of their country. Nearly opposite this place, and on the road to Nowgaum, is Nuttingay, a village conspicuous by the walls of its pagoda being covered with the most obscene paintings which a depraved imagination could invent. From these pictures, some opinion could be formed of the nature of the orgies which the rajah was accustomed to observe, in honour of Kalee, to whom the building is consecrated.

Travelling, upon one occasion, the rajah had occasion to halt where resided the daughter of a native goldsmith, the fame of whose beauty had spread far and wide. The zemindar by chance observed her unveiled charms as she was in the act of filling her pitchers at the well of the village. Unable to restrain his passion, and setting all laws at defiance, he required the surrender of the maiden by her parents. A show of consent was made, and it was intimated to the rajah that his wishes should be complied with, on condition of the interview taking place in the goldsmith's own house, at night, on purpose to avoid the sham which would descend upon the family if the intrigue transpired. True to the appointment, he made his appearance after dark, and was ceremoniously ushered into the most sequestered part of the goldsmith's dwelling, and there left to await the lady's arrival. Not long was he kept in suspense; in the course of a few minutes, his meditations on the approaching happiness were put to flight by the advent of five stout young men, armed with cudgels, who commenced, without a prologue, to beat the rajah in a most unmerciful manner, concluding with kicking him out of doors. Ere the exasperated zemindar could return with his myrmidons to wreak his vengeance on the authors of the trick, the family had taken flight, carrying along with them the whole of their effects, having the preceding evening laid their plans with so much care, as not even to leave the rajah a bare wall to exhaust his rage upon.

While the force was lying inactive under canvas, a brigade at Nowgaum, another encamped on a plain near the fort of Goomsur, the officers occasionally amused themselves with exploring the adjoining forests in search of game. Named after Mr. Russell, our diplomatist, a gentleman of the most active disposition, who frequently participated in the fatigues and dangers appertaining to the *dours*, the cantonment of Russell Khondah now stands upon a spot in those days the favourite resort of the sportsman. The rock or Khondah was a famous place for bear-shooting. Quail, partridge, a few florican, spur and jungle fowl, with a wood-pigeon of a new species, in the mornings and evenings, were found amidst the rice stubble on both sides of the camp. Jackals were very numerous, and in the absence of foxes, afforded very good sport.

Of the country beyond the western mountains of Goomsur, nothing seemed to be known at the time these notes were taken, and hence a wide scope was afforded for conjecture. Some thought an extensive desert extended in one direction to the great river Mahanuddy, and in another reached the confines of the Negpore district. By Hamilton, the country between Goomsur and that state is designated Gundwana, and on the charts is marked "unknown tracts!" It had long been conjectured that the inhabitants of the

hilly districts in India, who are known under the separate names of Colliers, Coles, Ghoands, Bheels, and Khonds, are the remnants of the aborigines who, vanquished by the ancestors of the present Hindu family, when they first set foot in the country, were compelled to fly to the fastnesses for shelter.

Previous to the advance of the army from the camps at Nowgaum and Goomsur, many strange stories were current respecting the inhabitants of the terraced lands above the *ghaut*. By some, the Khonds were represented as men more savage than "the cannibals that each other eat;" others maintained that they were formed like the dwarf inhabitants of the Western Ghauts, reputed to live in trees and subsist on the mountain-tortoise and wild fruits, holding no communication with the people of Malabar farther than trading with them at a very long arm's length, by depositing, on a spot of neutral ground, the cardamums and other products of the hills, which the inhabitants of the coast replace by such commodities as they know the wild men desire in exchange: indeed, almost every one had a separate tale to tell about our foes.

It was the fortune of the writer of these sketches to be commanded to join the detachment upon which devolved the duty of pioneering a way through the close jungly country of Goomsur, with a view of establishing a post on the high lands beyond. The necessity of using every effort to cultivate amicable relations with the tribes we were expected to come in contact with, and of persuading them to surrender into our hands the rebel chiefs of Goomsur who, on the commencement of hostilities, had fled to them for shelter, was emphatically inculcated previously to our departure; but in case this course of procedure should fail, we were to surprise each village in turn, capture the inhabitants, and examine their numbers, in order to secure the rebels on whose heads by Government high rewards had been set.

On a certain evening in the month of February, 1836, the order-book was brought the round of the tents by the orderly havildar, and from it we gathered that, at twelve o'clock the same night, the camp would be broken up, and the detachment pursue its best way in the direction of the Ghaut mountains. Without interruption, throughout the night, we marched in single file, along a footpath in the jungle, which grew so thickly, that our lascars had to lead, and lop off the branches. Daylight discovered us on the margin of a profound ravine, excavated by mountain-torrents ages ago, and yearly increasing in dimensions. Halting here, we speedily found the enemy had detected our movement, notwithstanding it had been accomplished under cover of the night; our position was enfiladed by them from behind trees and rocks, and under shelter of the banks of the tributaries to the ravine. During the time allotted for breakfast, a desultory fire was maintained between our foes and the skirmishers thrown out to force them to preserve a respectful distance. We then moved on in the same order, fighting our way through the low country in possession of the matchlock-men of the Rajah of Goomsur, who headed the rebellion. However, as my object is not to relate the adventures of the *dour*, I must omit many events of it, and at once introduce the reader to a mountain pass in the range of eminences separating lower Goomsur from the highlands of Khondistan; one hand of it resting on the margin of a mountain torrent, the other abutting upon a high wall of rock: in other words, a sheep path along the scarp of an eminence that formed one wall of a vast fissure in the side of the mountain. Here we spent a night, fully conscious that, if day broke on our precarious position, the natives would have a great advantage over us, possessing, as they did, the ability of hurling huge rocks from above,

and perhaps tumbling us along with them into the chasm beneath. The preceding evening, we had been constrained to destroy by fire much of our camp equipage, and slay the camels that carried it, in consequence of their utter inability to traverse these rough pathways; and only actual exhaustion could have compelled us to bivouac in this position during the night. Before daylight, we were again advancing; the enemy, in defiance of the silence we observed, contrived to get a hint of our presence, and, although at the eleventh hour, assailed us with stones from the summit of the rock. It cost no small measure of care, and the exercise of some adroitness, to avoid extermination from the huge masses that were showered down. The sepoys had necessarily to march in open file, in order that a wider scope might be had wherein to perform their individual evolutions, and to recoil from the danger that menaced them.

At length, debouching from the pass, the attention of all was rivetted to a sight I can never cease to remember. The path we had been following abruptly opened upon a dell, its *terre-pleine* laid out in rice fields. At the farther end of this hollow, there was a green mound, of some size, over which a large banyan tree waved its branches; beneath it were seated men who, in their general aspect, resembled the Indians of North America. They were Khond chiefs, assembled in council, and habited in the war garments of the tribe, their heads decorated with the feathers of the wild pea-fowl; with bows, arrows, and battle-axes in their hands. They had evidently been expecting our advent from the pass. As the leading men of the detachment emerged, a shout rose from every side, above from the mountain ridges enclosing the valley, below from the ravine, and from the woods surrounding the dell: the bushes close to me seemed to teem with savages in startling contiguity. On a sudden, the cries ceased; on every ridge appeared long lines of armed men, who added to their imposing aspect by adroitly turning the polished blades of their battle-axes simultaneously to meet the rays of the rising sun, which, like streams of lightning, flashed along as they alighted upon them.

On the edge of the dell we halted; as yet, no manifestations of hostility had been made by either party farther than I have already related; indeed, I apprehend all such notions had subsided on both sides, and yielded to mutual admiration; for I cannot doubt, their sensations, at first beholding disciplined troops led by the famed white men, partook of our own on first seeing, instead of the hideous mountaineers we had been taught to expect, a race of remarkably fine-looking men, bearing a singularly striking resemblance to the Indians of the far west. There was not, however, much delay; the officer commanding our party, with an escort of sepoys, a besoy, or interpreter, quitting our ranks, advanced towards the council tree, and, halting half-way, waved a white flag, to indicate his wish for a conference. Upon this, the chiefs dismissed their council, and created more astonishment on our part by performing a war-dance, not unlike that portrayed by Catlin, as belonging to the Maridan Indians. This concluded, another yell arose from every bush and brake, and a voice was heard to exclaim, "They would hold no terms with us; they knew our object was to annex their country to our possessions, and they would afford us no pretext for our doing so, by embarrassing themselves in negotiations." They added, they would suffer us to return unmolested to the low country; but that all attempts to advance would be resisted. As we were not to be thus intimidated, demonstrations for an advance into the dell were made by our main body; this was the signal for the discharge of

a shower of arrows, and execrations at the commanding officer's party in the hollow, which was thus constrained to countermarch and rejoin us.

All hopes of trying pacific conclusions with our foes having subsided, it became necessary to have recourse to hostile measures. A smart fire was, therefore, opened upon them from the howitzer and small arms, and in the course of a few minutes not a Khond dared shew himself. After encountering some slight interruption of our progress, in the shape of felled trees, and an occasional flight of arrows and stones from unseen hands, rescuing some women and children destined to become victims for a sacrifice, burning half a dozen villages, and so forth, at length we reached the summit of the mountain; and where we had expected to behold a desert waste of land, were rejoiced beyond measure to discover a smiling country, laid out in patches of cultivation, and ornamented by the hand of nature with low hills covered with trees, which, when viewed from a distance, were not unlike the plantations of young firs so often seen in old England. Finding we had overcome all obstacles, and were resolved to gain our point at any cost, the Khonds before long began to change their note, and evince a disposition to come to terms, in order to save their villages and crops on the table land.

We had advanced but a short distance across the plain, in the direction of a *ghurry*, or mud fort, called Oodaghurry, which we had been ordered to capture, and which was pointed out to us on the horizon, by the guides, when two Khonds ran out of a neighbouring village, holding sticks horizontally in their mouths, like the bit of a horse, symbolical of submission, and prostrating themselves in front of us, sued for peace. Their overtures were accepted, and by the next morning our camp was pitched near the fort, and we were hand and glove with our recent foes, who now brought into camp supplies of sheep, fowls, eggs, and rice. Leisure was now left me to take some few notes of these people.

The Khonds are a remarkably fine race of men, having countenances marked with a highly intelligent expression, and indicative of good humour and gaiety of disposition. Far from participating in the clumsiness of figure characteristic of their neighbours below the Ghauts, they are of light build, with limbs well turned, and made for agility. Of a darker hue than the Goomsurians, their skins are sleek and glossy. The dress worn by the Khonds contributes in a great measure to their striking appearance. A piece of coloured cloth is wound about the loins, the two ends fastened in a knot opposite the small of the back, and suspended behind as low as the bend of the knee. Around the head they wear a single fold of cloth, which is likewise fastened behind, and its ends are allowed to hang half down the back. Of great length, their hair, after being parted behind, is brought round on both sides to meet over the forehead, where it is fastened in a bow, and ornamented with a large brass pin, inserted obliquely, or surmounted with a feather from the tail of the gorgeous peacock or cock of the jungle. All go armed, even to the boys, who may be seen flourishing their battle-axes or practising archery. A Khond suffers nothing to induce him to relinquish the possession of his weapons; sooner would he yield his life. Tobacco, which they more coveted than any thing we had to offer, was rejected when in exchange an axe was demanded; unacquainted with money, they spurned it. Amongst them are certain men educated to perform the war-dance, who, when engaged in their vocation, with a view of terrifying the enemies of the tribe, adopt an altered costume, which, however, in my judgment, does not give an accession of fierceness to their appearance. Casting off the scanty clothing that comprises their usual

dress, these men envelope their frames in a thick quilted mantle of coloured stuff, closing to the shape, and maintained so by the agency of white cord wound tightly round the body and legs. They then arm themselves with javelins, in addition to other weapons.

Loud shouts, raised as soon as our tents became visible, with an accompaniment upon drums, horns, and cymbals, that made the welkin ring, usually announced the approach of a Khond tribe coming to seek our friendship, or menace us with extermination. The first their object, when they arrived within a few yards of our encampment, they performed their war-dance, which concluded with a flourish of music; the leading ranks, striking the pointed handles of their axes in the ground, seated themselves behind this standing row of arms, and regarded with anxious looks the advance of their chiefs towards the tents of the white men. The distrust and timidity that at first possessed the leaders, at finding they had surrendered themselves to the custody of the invaders of their country, were sufficiently obvious; these feelings, however, shortly subsided before kind looks and words, and presents of red cloth, which they valued almost as much as tobacco. Their confidence thus restored, they freely indulged their curiosity. To persuade them they had not beings superior to man to deal with, I well remember, was a matter of some difficulty; a looking-glass elicited, more than any other article, their surprise; they handled it with the greatest apprehension, looking it, as it were, through, and searching behind to find the faces they saw reflected, not recognizing them for their own.

A sight as entertaining as I ever witnessed was that of one tribe of these mountaineers aiding us in a foray against another, inhabiting beyond a river which, flowing nearly north and south, forms a natural boundary between them. On first discerning our advance, the inhabitants of the village we proceeded against decamped, without making any show of resistance, or giving themselves time to drive away their cattle. This office we commissioned our allies to do for them, with a recommendation that they should make a slight deviation in the destination of the herd from that their owners would have wished. Probably, having practised a similar manœuvre on many a former occasion, they betrayed no hesitation nor want of strategy. In the course of a few minutes, a herd of upwards of a hundred head of oxen was to be seen, at a prodigious pace, rushing across the plain, urged in their progress by no more than three Khonds, who, at great speed, their head and body clothes streaming behind them, contrived to direct the movements of this vast herd with amazing facility. Did one of the drove manifest any disposition to swerve from the line, he was at once made acquainted with his error by one of the drivers, who, dashing forwards, inflicted a slight blow on the animal's head, that reduced him to obedience; if the beast had so far quitted the moving mass as to preclude the driver from reaching him before he had actually broken away, then the axe was seen to leave the man's hand, fly like lightning through the air, and alighting on the side of the neck or head of the ox, recal him to his position beside the rest of the herd. In this manner the plain was traversed in an incredibly short time, the moving host of cattle disappearing rapidly, until their line of flight was to be recognized by a distant cloud of sand alone.

I do not think I once observed a deformed man amidst the Khonds; many were rendered hideously ugly by deep scars remaining where the hand of an enemy had dealt a wound with his axe; others had lost an eye in conflicts

with their hereditary enemies beyond the "nullah," whose skill with the bow was equal to their own.

Most repugnant to all feelings of humanity is a custom which the Khonds persist in adhering to, notwithstanding the remonstrances of our Government, and its endeavours to persuade them to relinquish it. I allude to the cruel practice of immolating women, girls, or boys, annually, in the spring, at the time of seed-sowing. The unfortunate victims are usually captured from the people with whom the tribe is waging war, or, in failure of this source of supply, purchased or kidnapped from the contiguous districts. On the day of the sacrifice, the unhappy creature selected to enact the most conspicuous part in this frightful rite is conducted to the stake from his place of confinement, where, for some months past, he or she has been literally "fattened" for the fatal day. To it he is bound with iron chains, while certain incantations are being pronounced over him by a priest. Before these are concluded, all the agriculturists of the district have surrounded the spot, each man brandishing a large knife, and pointing it towards the captive. He is then stripped naked, the priest raises his hand, and the bloody ceremony commences. With a fierce yell, the Khonds rush upon their victim, and actually slice the flesh from his bones until hardly more than a skeleton remains. Despite the risk of receiving wounds from a friendly hand in the scramble, and the embarrassment that more or less must necessarily arise from the congregated numbers, they are sufficiently adroit in the use of the knife to prolong the sufferings of the wretch at the stake for a considerable period after the carnage has commenced, in order that the flesh dedicated to their Ceres, and sown in their fields, to propitiate a fruitful harvest, may be removed from the body ere life depart, after which they consider it not to be so efficacious.

One day, during the war, a Khond entered the camp of our second brigade, at Gullery, and earnestly requesting an interview with the brigadier, stated he had important information to give. On proceeding the day before, he said, to the spot where the customary annual sacrifice was expected to be held, to his amazement, he discerned no signs of it, and was informed that, at Dugerspersaud, three days hence, he would find so much flesh, and white instead of black, as usual, as would astonish him. Revolving in his mind this reply, it occurred to him, that a design was on foot to destroy a party of the British, and, instigated to turn traitor by the hope of procuring some of the ardent waters of Europe, to which he had taken a mighty fancy since he partook of certain mess supplies that had fallen into the enemy's hands, he had accordingly tendered his information. By some unaccountable and fatal inattention, no regard whatever was paid to the man's relation; the sequel proved the truth of it. Three days after his departure, the melancholy intelligence was received in the same camp, that a party of our troops, not dreaming of an attack, had been cut to pieces while descending a mountain pass.

AN ENGLISH COTTAGE REVISITED.

When last we parted, thou wert young and fair;
How fair, let fond remembrance say.

W. L. Boules.

When scenes well remember'd and loved we draw nigh,
Wherefore heaves our fond breast with a hope and a sigh?
Why do flowers unseen breathe their bloom on the breeze;
Why do voices of melody sing through the trees?
Wherefore, passing white cottage or mossy gate by,
Flows the shadowing tear-drop of grief to our eye?
On the autumn of life a spring rainbow is cast;
The present time glistens and weeps in the past.
The bird from green hedge sweetly warbles her strain,
And our own happy childhood seems to dance down the lane!

Of ten summers had faded blue morns and red eves,
Of ten autumns had vanished the glory and sheaves,
Since that landscape shone round me, so purple and sweet;
Since that long grassy lane had re-echo'd my feet,
Yet never forgotten! in joy and in grief,
Still scenting and shading, the flower and the leaf
Waved in beauty and freshness; in winter-night dark,
Unto memory caroll'd the blackbird and lark.
And beautiful now, as I wind down the hill,
Through the dim chestnut boughs gleams the pebbly rill;
On the old ivied bridge leans the gleaner his store;
The woodman stoops, staggering in at the door.

The robin pipes lonely on pale and in tree;
The sweet-pea and mossy rose swing with the bee.
On the still air the shepherd-bell tinkles; while pass,
Through the church-yard, the shadows of sheep on the grass;
And childhood, with treasure of fly or of flower,
Warbles peace to its heart through the warm evening hour.

Thy cottage is red with its roses; but thou—
What dark tree o'er shadows the light of thy brow?
Where lingers thy footstep, companion and friend,
While the sighs of the night-closing flowers ascend?
In garden and orchard, in bower and in grot,
I call thee, beloved! thou answerest not.
Yet I wander, in silence, each chamber along,
While my heart gives me back both thy smile and thy song;
A rich garland is bound on the forehead of time;
Life's evening is fragrant with the bloom of its prime.

Our lost and our beautiful! why should we weep,
Since a lovelier garden has bloom'd on thy sleep;
A heavenlier summer-day gilds thy repose;
And an angel from Paradise brings thee a rose?
Our hearts shall not mourn, nor our eyes drop a tear,
That thou parted'st from us in the May of thy year.
Thy memory leave—precious mantle!—behind;
Still shine on our gloom with the gems of thy mind!
A perfume still breathe on our turmoil and strife!
Still speak with the eloquent voice of thy life.
And oft, by our couch—when, in sickness and pain,
We sigh for thy tender arm—sit thou again!
Appear to Faith's bright eyes in beauty and grace,
With Eden's own golden light painting thy face!

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

No. II.—AURUNGZEBE—continued.

THE confederates were highly elated by their victory near Ougein, and Murad was eager to follow up his success, and to advance immediately to Agra; but Aurungzebe checked his impatience by representing the necessity of first sounding the dispositions of the principal nobles about the court, and ascertaining how far their assistance could be reckoned upon. The advices which he received from the capital were soon sufficiently encouraging on this point, and the allied army resumed its march to the northward.

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In the mean time, Dara had been highly enraged at the news of the recent reverse of his arms. He attributed it, not without reason, to the treachery of his general, and determined no longer to entrust the care of his fortunes to a deputy, but to take the field in person. His father and his wisest counsellors strove in vain to dissuade him from this resolution. The former was well aware of Dara's unpopularity, and had little confidence in his military skill, and he was anxious that he should at least wait till he could be joined by his son Soliman, who was returning, flushed with victory, from Bengal. But though the old emperor ostensibly espoused the cause of Dara, and would probably have preferred his success to that of any of his competitors, he was really desirous that the dissensions between his children should be brought to an amicable issue. He foresaw that, to whatever side victory might incline in the impending contest, the result could not be otherwise than calamitous to himself. He must expect to behold the conqueror sacrificing his brothers to his security and resentment; and even for himself, deposition and perpetual imprisonment were the lightest fate he could hope for. As a last expedient to avert this doom, he proposed, in spite of his age and infirmities, to place himself at the head of the army, and march against the allied brothers.

It is probable that, if he had been permitted to take this step, he would have succeeded in restoring peace without a blow, and have averted, for a time, the impending ruin of his family; for, by this proof of his resumption of the imperial authority, he would have deprived his rebellious sons of every pretext for opposition, and either have shamed them into obedience, or have caused the desertion of their adherents. Dara, however, would not consent to an arrangement which, from the almost uncontrolled direction of affairs, would replace him in a secondary station; he had, besides, an overweening confidence in himself, and was unwilling to admit any sharer in the glory which seemed to be within his reach. He refused, therefore, either to give up the command to his father, or to wait for the arrival of his own son, and having assembled a numerous and well-appointed army, consisting of 100,000 horse, with 20,000 foot, and eighty pieces of artillery, he set out in search of Aurungzebe and Murad. The two armies came in

sight of each other about sixty miles from Agra, at the river Chambul, where Dara drew up his troops on the north bank, and strengthened his position with entrenchments. The allies encamped on the opposite side of the river, but their whole force was less than 40,000 strong, and it would have been the extreme of rashness to have attempted to force a passage with such disproportioned numbers. Aurungzebe, therefore, decamped in the night, leaving his tents standing to deceive the enemy, and had crossed the river some miles lower down before Dara became acquainted with his movements. The latter was now compelled to abandon his entrenchments, and to return in all haste towards Agra, to prevent Aurungzebe from getting possession of that capital, where, besides the person and treasures of the emperor, he would have found many partizans. By forced marches, he succeeded in this object, and arrived first at a place about five miles from Agra, then called Samaghur, but better known since by the name of Futteabad, or the Place of Victory, the Indian equivalent for the more euphonious Nicæa of the ancient Greeks. Here he encamped, and awaited the arrival of his brothers, who were not long in making their appearance.

The barren plain, selected by the rival competitors for empire as the arena on which their claims were to be decided, was now covered with a strange and motley population. Indian armies, at this period, were composed chiefly of foreign mercenaries, and in their ranks might frequently be found the representatives of most nations of both Europe and Asia. Arabs, Turks, Persians, Affghans, Tartars, and Rajpoots are enumerated among the races from which the troops of Dara were drawn, and the movements of so many myriads of horsemen (for almost every man was mounted), and the endless varieties of form and feature, costume and arms, observable amongst them, must have constituted a very animated and interesting spectacle. The army of the confederates was composed of elements equally heterogeneous, but, owing to its having been enlisted farther to the south, it probably contained a larger proportion of Indians. One important advantage which it possessed consisted in the greater number of Europeans—Portuguese, English, French, Germans, and Dutch—whom the vicinity of the factories on the Malabar coast to the viceroalties of Aurungzebe and Murad, had enabled the latter to engage in their service. These adventurers were employed chiefly as artillerymen.

Ever since their junction, Aurungzebe had continued to treat his younger brother with the utmost respect and deference; but he had, nevertheless, by right of his superiorexperience and reputation, retained in his own hands the principal direction of the campaign, and he now, as usual, took upon himself the disposal of the troops for battle. He caused the heavy guns to be ranged in a line in front, joined together with chains, for the purpose of obstructing the advance of the enemy's horse, and immediately behind these he placed the camel artillery (camels carrying swivels on their backs), and the matchlock-men, whose fire was intended to annoy the assailants in their attempts to break through the first line of guns. At some distance in

the rear, sufficient to enable them to charge at a gallop, were drawn up the cavalry, the main strength of the army, divided into three bodies, of which the right wing was commanded by Murad, and the left by Aurungzebe's son Mohammed, while he himself, mounted like Murad, on an elephant, took his station in the centre. Here and there among the troops were placed a few rocket-men, whose missiles, imperfect as they were, and better calculated to frighten than hurt, will be found to have contributed more than any thing else to determine the fate of the day.

On the other side, Dara took his place in the centre, giving the command of the left wing, where most of the Rajpoots were posted, to Rustam Khan, a general of high reputation, and of the right to Khalil Khan.

The hostile armies confronted each other for nearly two days, and the battle did not commence till the third morning, when Dara directed Rustam Khan to charge the enemy's right wing, while he himself, mounted on an elephant, and surrounded by a squadron of cavalry, led on the main attack against the centre. As he was crossing the plain, his troops suffered much from the well-served artillery of the confederates, and shewed some symptoms of wavering, but they were re-assured by the example of Dara, who continued to advance steadily, cheering his followers at the same time by words and gestures, till they reached the line of guns drawn up in front of the enemy. They were long unable to break through this barrier, and were repeatedly repulsed by the fire of the camel battery and musketeers, but returned as frequently to renew the attempt. While Aurungzebe was engaged in opposing these attacks, Murad on his right was still more hardily pressed. He had first to encounter a body of 3,000 Usbecks, who showered their arrows fast and thick, and singling out the person of Murad, whose position on his elephant made him a conspicuous object, they stuck the howdah, or castle, in which he sat, with his little son by his side, so full of arrows, that it was long afterwards preserved as a curiosity; and one who saw it, says it bristled like a porcupine's back. These marksmen of the desert retired only to make way for still more formidable assailants, the Rajpoots, who again displayed that frantic valour, which can only be explained by attributing it in part to the influence of opium, to the use of which the whole nation is much addicted. The line of guns, whether it did not extend so far in this direction, or could be easily turned at the extremity, does not seem to have presented any obstacle to the advance of the Rajpoots, or to have prevented them from rushing on the enemy with their usual impetuosity. Rajah Ram Sing, their leader, clothed with a saffron robe, and with a chaplet of pearls on his head, forced his way to Murad's elephant, hurled his pike at the prince, and was endeavouring, by threats, to make the driver cause the elephant to kneel down, when an arrow from Murad's bow, stretched him lifeless on the earth. His death served only to stimulate still more the fury of his followers, who fought "like lions" to avenge his death, and, notwithstanding the example of Murad, who, though covered with wounds and blood, pressed forward wherever the fight was thickest, his troops must have been overpowered by the united force of

valour and numbers, but for the seasonable arrival of a reinforcement detached to his assistance from the left wing. Aurungzebe himself was too busily employed to be able to spare any troops from his own division, for Dara had at length surmounted the obstacles which had hitherto impeded him, and quickly dispersing the camels and musketeers, bore down upon the cavalry behind. A fierce conflict ensued; flights of arrows were first discharged, and the combatants then engaged hand to hand; but Dara's troops, aided by the impetus of their onset, and having the further advantage of threefold numbers, succeeded ere long in dispersing their opponents. At his moment of danger, the coolness and intrepidity of Aurungzebe did not forsake him. Although his soldiers were scattered in confusion over the plain, and only a few hundreds remained near him, he still presented a bold face to the enemy, and would not despair of the fortunes of the day. Calling to his men by name, and reminding them of their exploits in the Deekan, "God is with us," he exclaimed; "what hope is there in flight?" And to shew how far such a course was from his own thoughts, he ordered chains to be brought to fasten the feet of his elephant. This strange pantomimic metaphor was not without its effect on the spectators, many of whom rallied around their undaunted chieftain, and enabled him to maintain his ground. This stage of the contest was signalized by another extraordinary act of Rajpoot daring. Rajah Roup Sing threw himself from his horse, and running up to Aurungzebe's elephant, began to cut the girths with his sword. Even at such a moment, Aurungzebe was magnanimous enough to admire the boldness of his assailant, and endeavoured, though in vain, to save him from the fury of his men, by whom he was almost immediately cut to pieces.

In the mean time, Dara, though eager to engage Aurungzebe in person, had not yet been able to come up with him, owing to the difficulties of the ground, which, in this part of the plain, was much intersected by the trenches used in the East for the purpose of irrigation. He was, however, gradually approaching with an overwhelming force, when, fortunately for Aurungzebe, Murad, who had by this time succeeded in repelling the Rajpoots, found leisure to advance to his relief. Taking Dara in flank, he compelled that prince to abandon his meditated attack on Aurungzebe, and to attend to his own defence; but, notwithstanding this diversion, the advantage was still manifestly on the side of Dara, who would probably soon have made himself master of the field, but for an accident, which completely reversed the posture of affairs. The elephant on which Dara rode was struck by a rocket, and became so unmanageable, that Dara was obliged to throw himself from its back with the utmost precipitation, leaving even his arms and slippers behind. His sudden disappearance led to the belief that he was killed, and his soldiers, fancying that they had no longer either a leader or an object for fighting, were seized with consternation. The allied troops, on the other hand, highly exhilarated by the same cause, pressed eagerly forward on the scarcely resisting foe, now become careless of success, and only anxious for safety, and soon routed them irrecoverably.

Dara himself, at the head of a few followers, was obliged to join in the general flight; and victory, which a moment before was hovering over his head, remained to crown his half-defeated antagonists.

The right wing of Dara's army had taken no part in the battle, either because it had been intended to act as a reserve, or owing to the disaffection of its commander, Khalil Khan. This nobleman had formerly been bastinadoed by Dara's order, and the indignity, though by no means uncommon in the East, where corporal punishment is applied indiscriminately to school-boys and prime ministers, sunk deeply into his mind, and made him anxious for revenge. Immediately after the battle, he joined Aurungzebe with the whole of his division.

The allies halted three days on the field before they resumed their march to Agra, of which city they took possession immediately; without, however, at first making any attempt on the citadel, which was occupied by the Emperor Shahjehan. Aurungzebe spent several days in negotiation with his father, but finding it impossible to allay his resentment, or to obtain his sanction to his rebellious proceedings, he was at last compelled to seize the citadel, and place the emperor's person under restraint. He then, in company with Murad, set out in pursuit of Dara, who had fled towards Lahore in hopes of obtaining the assistance of the governors of that and the adjoining provinces. Up to this time, Aurungzebe had preserved the same demeanour towards Murad as he had exhibited on their first meeting, behaving to him with the utmost submissiveness, and representing him to his followers as their sovereign. Immediately after the late battle, in which Murad had received several wounds, Aurungzebe hastened to congratulate him on his good fortune in having secured the empire, and wiping the dust and blood from his face, affected the deepest sympathy in his sufferings. Murad was now convalescent, and one day after they had left Agra, Aurungzebe invited him to supper in his tent, where he provided a sumptuous banquet, at which, in spite of his own religious scruples, the wines of Shiraz and Cabool were abundantly supplied. Murad had inherited from many of his ancestors a violent passion for the forbidden liquor, and indulged his propensity so freely on this occasion, that he was soon perfectly intoxicated. In this state he was found by Aurungzebe, who had availed himself of his habitual temperance as an excuse for retiring early from table, and being apprized of Murad's helpless condition, now re-entered the room, and found him lying on the floor. Spurning the body with his foot, he uttered an exclamation of disgust and contempt for the drunkard who aspired to be a king, and ordered him to be seized and bound, and conveyed the same night to Delhi on an elephant. Three other elephants were despatched at the same time, in different directions, to prevent the place of Murad's confinement from becoming known. From Delhi he was transferred to the strong fortress of Gwalior, now the capital of Scindia's territories, but then used as the principal state prison of the Mogul emperors. An attempt at escape, which he made two or three years afterwards, increased the apprehensions of Aurungzebe, already uneasy at Murad's popularity with the

multitude, among whom songs were constantly circulated in praise of his valour and liberality. He, therefore, determined to destroy him; but, in order to silence the reproaches of his own conscience by an appearance of justice, he instigated the son of a merchant of Ahmedabad, who had been wrongfully put to death by Murad, to demand vengeance on the murderer. A public trial took place, in which Murad was capitally convicted, and he was executed in prison in pursuance of his sentence.

The conduct of Aurungzebe to Murad, in the transactions just related, has been almost unanimously considered as loading his character with infamy, and fixing on it indelibly the stains of hypocrisy and perfidy; his professions of disinterestedness and of attachment to his younger brother are assumed to have been false from the beginning, and all the steps by which he finally reached the throne are regarded as the results of a premeditated scheme. Even if all this were true, it would still be possible to admire the consummate skill with which he executed a project so beset with difficulties, and to find excuses for his villany in the difficulties of his position, which compelled him to use deceit in self-preservation. But we are not content to resort to these expedients. The failings of Aurungzebe were too numerous and too glaring to allow of his being metamorphosed into a hero by the utmost perversion of ingenuity, and we are not sufficiently infected with the malady, so aptly styled the *furor biographicus*, to make the attempt; but we feel bound to clear his reputation from unmerited obloquy, and trust that we shall be able to shew that this portion of his history does not deserve all the virtuous indignation which it has excited, or at least that it does not afford ground for the specific charges alluded to above.

When Dara's threatening proceedings compelled his brothers to take up arms in their own defence, Aurungzebe was in no condition to start as a candidate for empire. The troops at his own disposal must certainly have been less than 10,000 in number, and even when he had been joined by the 20,000 under Meer Jumla's command, his whole army was still less than one-sixth of the forces which Dara or even Sujah could bring into the field. To expect, therefore, with his inadequate means, to overcome two such formidable rivals, one of whom, moreover, had possession of the capital, together with the imperial treasure and the person of the emperor, while the other drew his resources from the richest province of the empire, would have been madness, rather than boldness, and was quite inconsistent with a character in which prudence formed a predominant feature. Besides, Aurungzebe, though not devoid of ambition, was utterly indifferent to the luxury and splendour which, in the eyes of most men, constitute the chief attractions of a crown, and he was conscious of possessing resources within himself which made him independent of external circumstances, and would enable him to discover means of enjoyment in a private station. From early youth, he had practised the abstinence of an ascetic, often subsisting on the earnings of his own labour, and always contenting himself with the simplest food and clothing. Much of his time was spent in prayer, meditation, and recitations of the *Koran*. He had long talked of openly

assuming the habit of a faqueer, and retiring altogether from the world, to spend the rest of his days in solitude and devotion, and it is not incredible that he may have thought seriously of carrying this design into effect, at a time when, if it were to be executed at all, it could no longer be deferred with safety. The sincerity of his intention need not be doubted, unless we are also prepared to deny the genuineness of his religious sentiments, which is sufficiently attested by the consistency of his subsequent as well as his previous conduct, and which is certainly more easy to believe than that he should have constantly persisted in a course of self-privation and mortification. To us, indeed, the part of a hypocrite seems so difficult to play, and the advantages arising from it so very small in proportion to the inconveniences to which it subjects the unfortunate performer, that we almost question the existence of the *genus*, and whenever we see a man wearing the mask of religion over his moral deformity, we are always inclined to think that he is himself the principal dupe of his own deceptive arts.

Aurungzebe, however, felt that no submissiveness on his part would secure him from molestation by Dara, who had always evinced a particular dislike towards him, and had often sneeringly avowed his apprehensions of his "devout" brother. Aurungzebe, besides returning these feelings, was filled with horror at Dara's impiety, and no doubt expressed his real sentiments when he declared that he, as well as Sujah, was on that account unfit to reign. Nothing remained for him, therefore, but to embrace the cause of Murad, as the most unexceptionable of the three candidates for the throne, and the only one from whom he could hope for protection, and all his professions and promises to that prince may, in spite of his subsequent proceedings, have originally been perfectly sincere. Indeed, his behaviour up to almost the last moment favours this supposition; but, when the rich, and as he had supposed, unattainable prize, the reward of so much personal toil and danger, was at length within his reach, he could not bring himself to resign it to another, whom he could not but see to be much less worthy of it: he had to choose between the most enviable and the most melancholy of earthly stations; between a regal palace and a hermit's cell; and it is not wonderful that his virtue was not proof against a temptation too severe for human weakness. But it does not follow that, because he yielded at last, he had, therefore, made no resistance; nor because ambition triumphed in this instance, that, therefore, ambition was ever the predominant passion of his soul; neither is it any aggravation of his guilt, that he formed virtuous resolutions, though he was unable to keep them. Yet thus it is that the world judges, commonly treating the consistent offender with more leniency than the man whose previously blameless life is at length sullied by a crime, and who may rest assured that, from that moment, every noble and generous action will be construed into an additional proof of his hypocrisy. It is scarcely possible to open any history of Aurungzebe without perceiving how much this has been the case with him.

If Aurungzebe can be acquitted of premeditated perfidy, his offence against Murad resolves itself into a simple breach of promise, for his sub-

sequent treatment of that unfortunate prince, atrocious as it appears at first sight, was the necessary consequence of the first step, and is, moreover, capable of being excused on other grounds. When the sons of Shahjehan started as rival candidates for the throne, each was aware that he was engaging in a struggle for life or death, and could expect no quarter from his opponents; but, on the other hand, he considered that he would be at liberty, if he got them into his power, to consign them to the fate they intended for him. This was the relation which Dara, Sujah, and Murad bore to each other, and which Aurungzebe bore to the two former; and this would have been his relation to Murad also, if he had at once avowed himself his rival. His delay to do so, whether the result of treachery or of genuine, though transitory, disinterestedness, as it did not relieve him from the liabilities, so neither could it deprive him of the rights, of an open enemy, when he at length declared himself. After Murad became aware of Aurungzebe's rivalry, he would certainly have neglected no opportunity of destroying him, and in removing a danger which threatened his life, Aurungzebe was only obeying the law of self-preservation. The same plea may be urged in extenuation of the execution of Dara, as well as of the death of Soliman, if common report was correct in attributing that event also to the arts of Aurungzebe. To have spared their lives might have been more generous, but there is nothing in the course which was actually pursued to excite either astonishment or indignation. We may sympathize with the unfortunate victims, and deplore the necessity which so often converts Oriental princes into fratricides; but, before we plume ourselves on our superior humanity, let us consult our national annals, and, without going farther back, recollect how glorious Queen Bess murdered her cousin; and we may then, perhaps, be disposed to doubt whether the unnatural barbarity, which has so much shocked us, is a peculiarity of the Asiatic constitution.

In the course of these remarks, we have anticipated the melancholy end of Dara, and his son Soliman. We must now return to notice the events which led to those results, though, as we are not writing a history, but merely selecting a few circumstances which illustrate most strongly the character of Aurungzebe, or the spirit of his age, a very slight outline will be sufficient for our purpose.

At the time of the battle of Samaghur, Soliman was returning from Bengal, at the head of his victorious army; but the news of his father's defeat caused the immediate desertion of almost all his troops, and compelled him to take refuge with the Rajah of Sirinagur, a mountainous territory north-east of Delhi, at the foot of the Himalayas. Here he remained for two or three years, till Aurungzebe, by alternate promises and threats, prevailed on the rajah to give him up. When the unfortunate prince was brought into the presence of Aurungzebe, at a general assembly of the nobles, the sight of his youthful and handsome figure, his noble bearing, and the thoughts of his impending doom, drew tears from many of the spectators. Aurungzebe himself seemed touched, and when the prince entreated that he might not be compelled to swallow the decoction of poppies, which,

according to common belief, was employed to gradually undermine the reason and constitution of imprisoned members of the imperial family, but might rather be put to death at once, he evinced a sympathy with his misfortunes, and endeavoured to allay his apprehensions by promises of good treatment. Soliman was, however, removed to Gwalior; and as he soon after died in prison, his death was of course imputed to his uncle; nor is it easy to urge any thing in opposition to this natural suspicion, except that, as Aurungzebe seems generally to have been anxious, for the peace of his own conscience, to gloss over his worst actions with an appearance of justice, he would probably rather have devised some specious pretext for putting Soliman to death, than have resorted to secret assassination.

The fate of Dara was, if possible, still more melancholy. After his defeat at Samaghur, he fled in the direction of Lahore, where he expected to be able to raise an army; but Aurungzebe pursued him too closely to allow time for this purpose, and he was compelled to fly towards Scinde. Aurungzebe was now recalled to Agra by the news that Sujah had repaired his late reverses, and was advancing from Bengal, and during his absence, Dara found means to collect a large body of troops, with which he marched to Ajmere. Here he was met by Aurungzebe, who had again returned, after defeating Sujah, and a battle ensued, in which Dara was completely beaten, and his army totally dispersed. The wretched prince, attended by his wives and the ladies of his harem, and without tents or baggage, now spent several days in traversing the desert in every direction, in search of a place of refuge, harassed continually by bands of marauders, who hung upon his track, and suffering the extremes of thirst and fatigue. In the course of these wanderings, he was met by Bernier, then on his way to Delhi, whom, as he had no physician, he compelled to accompany him for three or four days, when he was obliged to leave him behind for want of the means of transport. Bernier was permitted one night to lodge within the walls of the caravanserai occupied by Dara and his family, and he mentions, as a proof of the distressed condition to which they were reduced, that, in spite of the habitual jealousy of Asiatics, Dara's wife was only protected from view by a screen fastened to the wheel of Bernier's waggon.

The wretched fugitives at length reached the territories of an Affghan chieftain, who had once been condemned by Shah Jehan to be trampled to death by an elephant, but had been spared at Dara's intercession. His ingratitude towards his benefactor makes it probable that this frightful punishment was no more than he deserved, for, after deceiving Dara for some days by a show of hospitality, he caused that unfortunate prince to be seized, and sent him bound to the camp of one of Aurungzebe's generals in the neighbourhood, from whence he was conveyed to Delhi. On his arrival there, he was paraded through the city, but no longer with the royal pomp with which the spectators had been accustomed to see him surrounded. His clothing consisted of a dirty vest and turban of coarse white cloth, and he was mounted on a sorry elephant covered with mean trappings, and in this manner, with his young son Sepé by his side, he was conducted through all

the principal streets and bazaars. The people were moved to pity at the sight, and loudly cursed the vile wretch by whom Dara had been betrayed; but their compassion, shewn in tears and sighs, only accelerated the doom of its object. Aurungzebe appears at first to have designed merely to add his brother to the number of captives at Gwalior, but this exhibition of popular sympathy having awakened his apprehensions for his own safety, he called an assembly of the nobles to decide on Dara's fate, and easily persuaded them to adjudge him to death as a blasphemer and an atheist. The execution of the sentence was committed to one of Dara's personal enemies, who, entering the prison with his assistants, found his victim, and his son Sepé, employed in cooking lentils for their meal. Dara attempted to defend himself with the knife which he held in his hand, but he was overpowered by his assailants, who, seizing him by the hands and feet, threw him down, while their leader cut his throat before the eyes of his trembling child. The head was immediately carried to Aurungzebe, who ordered the blood to be washed from the face, and then, attentively examining the features, burst into tears, commanding it to be removed, and buried in the sepulchre of his ancestor Humaioon.

CATACLYSM OF THE INDUS.

Dr. FALCONER has furnished some additional particulars of the grand cataclysm of the river Indus, in the early part of last year.

It would appear that the river had been observed, during several months, to be unusually low, so that its deep bed at Attock was converted to an easy ford. All at once, the river burst in an awful *débauche* through the obstacles which had impeded its course higher up, and rushed down the valley in a mighty flood, sweeping villages and towns away, with thousands of human beings. The Cabul river, which joins the Indus, above the fort of Attock, had its waters held up, and forced back, so as to inundate the towns of Noushera and Akora, in the plains of Peshawur. In the Hazara country, the flood is said to have swept away *artillery guns*, with many hundred Sikh troops, and the authorities on the Indus report many bodies washed down of a "very foreign" appearance. Dr. Falconer has little doubt that it was occasioned by some unusual barrier temporarily established in the bed of the river somewhere high up its course, damming up its waters till they attained a volume which overcame the obstruction. He is of opinion, that the place must have been higher up than Ghilgeet, on the Noobra-tsoh river, or Shayook, above its junction with the Ladakh, or great branch. "During my stay at Iskardoh," he says, "I learnt from the Rajah Ahmed Shah, that great floods occasionally take place, at irregular intervals, in consequence of the Noobra-tsoh getting blocked up by avalanches and masses of ice. This river has one of its principal origins in a great lake, as yet unvisited by Europeans, in the Kara Korum mountains. After winter seasons of unusual severity, the lake gets sheeted over with an enormous mass of ice, and the valley of the river below the lake is liable to be filled up with great avalanches of ice and snow. When events of this kind go together, the disrupted masses of ice from the lake, added to the avalanches, go on accumulating till a huge barrier is formed, which dams up the river, leading to tremendous floods when the water bursts through the obstacle."

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XXI.

WE remained the following day, and accompanied the colonel, and one or two of his officers, to a grand entertainment, given by the Nawaub of Bengal, at his palace of Moorshedabad, in honour of the festival of the *Baira*. The whole station had, I believe, received invitations, through the Governor-General's agent at the court of his highness, and a grand spectacle was expected.

We left Burhampore, in a landau, in the afternoon, and after an agreeable drive through a level and wooded country, partly on the margin of a considerable lake, called the Motee Jheel, reached the city of Moorshedabad, and, entering a lofty gateway, found ourselves in the enclosure or domain in which the nawaub's palace is situated. This building is a lofty structure, in the European style, on the banks of the river, and bears the name of the *Aina Mahl*, which, if I am not in error, means the 'Palace of Mirrors.' The whole scene was animated and striking, and particularly so to me, being the first thing of the kind I had seen in India. Groups of richly dressed Mahomedans, exhibiting a grand display of shawls, turbans, and jewels; retainers and connections of the nawaub, or dignified inhabitants of the city; armed men, attired in the picturesque costume of the native soldiery of India, with shields, swords, and matchlocks; Abyssinian slaves, and Bengalese in their flowing muslin robes, constituted the native portion of the assembly. Amongst these were a numerous body of English officers, in their scarlet uniforms, and ladies elegantly dressed. On the terrace of the noble house, overlooking the Baghiriti, stood the nawaub and his little court, their jewels and muslins contrasting with the plain blue coat and simple garb of the Governor-General's agent and other civilians about him. Tables were laid out in the palace, profusely covered with wines and refreshments, in the European style; old hands and griffins, fair sex and civilians, seemed all determined to enjoy themselves, and to give his nabobship a benefit; to sweat his claret, as a slight off-set to the sweating his ancestors had given to ours in the Black Hole of Calcutta. In the courts or pavilions below, Pulwahn's, or athletæ, exhibited feats of strength; jugglers displayed their tricks, and two or three mimics enacted the sale of a horse to an Indian Johnny Raw, a sort of Brentford tailor, as far as I was able to judge from their action, expression, and the applause they elicited from the bystanders, with great humour and effect. As night drew on, the whole place was illuminated, exhibiting a blaze of light; the party, native and European, were congregated on the terrace to look at the sports. A grand pyrotechnic display followed; the rockets whizzed in the air, and the blue lights shed their spectral glare around. I was delighted: this is worth seeing, methought. Anon, the river was covered with countless lamps in motion on its surface, and, soon after, a fairy palace, or structure forming one mass of light, came gliding down the current, passing beneath the terrace. The whole effect was beautiful and striking. I have hardly ever before or since seen any thing of the kind which pleased me more. The costumes and buildings of the East, and possibly of all semi-barbarous countries, harmonize well with pagantry and spectacle; all is in keeping, and nought appears to wound the sense of fitness and congruity. Not so, it strikes me, in our own country, where the pomp and glitter of the middle ages form strange patchwork with

spinning-jennies and the homely toggery of our utilitarian and go-a-head times. Fancy, going to a tournament by a railroad, or seeing a mailed champion riding cheek by jowl with a Kennington buss, or one of Barclay and Perkins's drays. If we must have splendour, let it harmonize with the age.

The next day, having replenished our stores with several additions from the colonel's garden and farm-yard, for it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge this liberality—a truly Indian virtue—we once more resumed our voyage. Berhampore, like most of the great military stations of India, is intended to operate as a check on a large and important city; not that from Moorsheda-bad—once the capital of Bengal, a place long since sunk into comparative insignificance,—much danger is now to be apprehended. It is the head-quarters of a brigade, partly composed of European troops. The barracks and officers' quarters are superb, and form a vast square, of which the former constitute the face farthest from the river; that nearest to it is a continuous range of handsome houses and gardens, with colonnades and verandahs, occupied by civilians and superior military officers. There are also other ranges of buildings running perpendicular to the river, partly barracks and in part officers' quarters. The whole is separated from the Baghiriti by a broad bund, or esplanade. The sepoy lines are about a mile inland, but the officers reside in the quarters, or in the fine bungalows scattered about. The scene here in the evening was very lively; soldiers exercising in the square; officers riding on horseback, or driving in gigs; the band playing on the esplanade; groups promenading; in short, I was pleased with the place, and should have had no objection to terminate my voyage there. The morning of our departure, we were besieged by the vendors of silk piece-goods and handkerchiefs, as also of ivory toys and chessmen, for both of which this place and its neighbour, Cosim Bazar, have acquired a great reputation. Some of the chessmen shewn us were large beyond any thing of the kind I had ever seen before; so much so, that to play with an irascible man with such ponderous and massive pieces might be unsafe. The natives of India, it appears to me, though possessed of infinite perseverance and ingenuity, have no taste (at least it greatly wants cultivation); as respects progress in the fine arts, they appear on a par with our Anglo-Saxon ancestors at the time of the Conquest, and their sculpture, carving, and painting (and probably their music), in their leading and more marked peculiarities and defects, bear a considerable resemblance to those of such remains as we have of the olden time of England. It is, however, probable that the rude dawnings of knowledge are everywhere pretty much alike, though marked with more or less of native vigour and genius. Of perspective, proportion, &c., they know little or nothing, and of this we had some amusing examples, both in the carving and some pictures which were here offered us for sale, and which, in the richness of their colours and gilding, brought strongly to mind the illuminations of old missals, except that, in the false perspective and utter disregard of proportion, they beat them completely, outdoing Hogarth's illustration of that ludicrous confusion into which an ignorance of these things is wont to turn the graphic tyro: full views at once of three sides of a square building, flat roof inclusive, visible from below; chiefs, in gorgeous apparel, seated on carpets as large as the adjoining garden, and holding "posies to their noses;" antelopes scampering over hills somewhat smaller than themselves; groups of figures taller than the buildings, with dislocated limbs, and legs like wooden stocking-stretchers; water reversing the laws of hydrostatics, and running up-hill, and objects increasing with the square of the distance. Miss Belfield's critical eye was shocked by these per-

formances, though otherwise amused; and for my part, I do not think I enjoyed a heartier laugh since I was a griffin. So completely vitiated is the native eye, by being accustomed to these deformities, that the majority of them can often make little or nothing of an European drawing; and I have often, in my post-griffinish days, seen one of them take a pencil sketch in his hand, turn it round and about this way and that, and finally settle to its examination when upside downwards. The Hindus, in these respects, seem more deficient than the Mahommedans, though, like the ancient Egyptians, in their ghauts, temples, and other works, they exhibit the vast and minute in perfection, shewing what numbers and perseverance can effect without the aid of taste.

The Baghiriti, at Burhampore, narrows at the commencement of the cold season to a moderately broad stream, and was now fast falling, so that we were led to suppose some difficulty in getting into the great Ganges at the point of junction, some days' journey higher up. Sometimes this part becomes absolutely impracticable for large boats, which are then obliged to effect the passage by another branch. As we approached the great river, our journey became rather one by land than by water. It had fallen to the depth of a few inches in some parts, and we were pushed by main force, by our indefatigable dandies, over sandy shallows, of miles in extent. This was a labour, however, to which they had evidently been accustomed, and most philosophically did they set about it: planting their backs against the broad Dutch-built stern of the budgerow, they worked us along by almost imperceptible degrees, with insufferable yelling, groaning, and grunting, varied occasionally by the monotony of "*Tan a Tooney ky yah!*" The cries of India beat those of London hollow. After *dos-à-dosing* it in this style for some days, we had at length the satisfaction to find ourselves fairly backed out of the scrape, and riding in the great Ganges. The Ganges! Strange were my emotions as I gazed on the broad expanse of that famed and once mysterious river, with whose name were associated so many of my early ideas of Brahmins, Gentoos, burning widows, and strange idolatries! Alas! the romance of the world is fast departing. Steam, commerce, and conquest, are making all things common, and soon they will leave no solitary spot on this globe of ours where the imagination may revel undisturbed amidst dim uncertainties and barbaric originalities. There wants but a gin-shop on Mount Ararat, or a spinning-jenny on Olympus, to complete the work of desecration.

A day or two more brought us in sight of the blue mountains, or hills of Rajmahal, a great relief to the eye, after having been so long accustomed to the unvarying level of Bengal. The low lands at the foot of these hills are well stocked with game, the neighbouring jungles affording them secure shelter. Every thing is here to be found, from the rhinoceros to the quail. Here I shot my first chikor, a splendid bird, of the partridge kind, but twice the size of ours. Accompanied by the trusty Ramdial and Nuncoo, with a few dandies whom I had pressed into my service as beaters, I sallied out one morning with the determination to make a day of it. After walking some distance inland, and to within a few miles of the hills, I found myself in an extensive, flat, marshy tract, which had evidently a short time before been covered by the periodical inundations, to the depth of eight or ten feet. This tract was covered with long, coarse grass, a sort of reeds, which, having lost the support of the water, were prostrated like lain corn. Through this I was making my way, my beaters actively employed on both sides of me, when, suddenly, a noble bird rose, with a rare clatter, from under my feet; before

I could cock my gun and close an eye, he was at a good distance from me; nevertheless, being a fair mark, I fired, and dropped him. I was delighted, on picking up my sport, to find it a fine massive bird, of the partridge kind, bigger than a red grouse; in short, as I afterwards learned from the captain, the chikor above described. I reloaded and advanced; and in a few moments flushed another, which I was equally fortunate in killing. Immediately after the discharge of my barrel, and whilst standing on the prostrate reeds, I heard a rustling, and felt a movement almost under my feet. I thought it was another bird, and cocked my remaining barrel, to be ready for him; instead, however, of a chikor, an enormous boar, caked with dried mud, and whom doubtless I had roused from a luxurious snooze, burst forth almost from under my feet, to my very great astonishment. His boarship's ear was most invitingly towards me, and I had no time in reflecting on the danger of provoking such an enemy, in such a place—no rock, stump, or "coign of vantage," behind which I could have evaded his charge, had he made one—but *instantan* poured the contents of my barrel into his acoustic organ, at the distance of two or three yards. But the fellow was almost as tough as the alligator, whose end I formerly described: the shot produced apparently not the slightest effect beyond a shake of the head and a quickening of his pace. Away he went over the country, floundering through the mud and pools in great style, Teazer, for some distance, hard on his heels, but with no serious intention, I imagine, of catching such a Tartar. Had the brute resented the earwiggling I gave him, as he might easily have done, a pretty little white cenotaph, on the nearest eminence, "*Hic jacet Frank Gernon*," and an invitation to the humane traveller to drop a tear *en passant*, would have been the probable result.

After bagging one or two more chikors, I proceeded to the foot of the hills, or rather of a spur proceeding from them, and soon found myself on the skirts of a most tigerish-looking jungle: tall yellow grass, sombre pools, with reedy margins, interspersed with irregular patches of bush and tree jungle, ramifying from the densely-wooded hills above. I would not have insured a cow there, for a couple of hours, for ninety-nine and a-half per cent. on her value. I paused ere I ventured to plunge into these dreary coverts; but my hesitation was but momentary. It is an established fact that, in love, war, or the chase, wherever danger presents itself,

*Griffins rush in,
Where old hands fear to tread.*

Besides, there were Teazer and the bull, and half-a-dozen black fellows, *ready picked*, constituting long odds in my favour, even should a hungry tiger appear. In short, I entered, and was soon forcing my way, gun in hand, through this most perilous locality, my heart in my mouth, and in a feverish sort of tip-toe expectation that, in a second, I might find myself hurried off, *à la Munro*, by the waistband of my breeches. Things stood thus, my party a little scattered, and all advancing through the reedy margin of a winding piece of water (well stocked with alligators, I had not the slightest doubt), when a shout, a yelp from Teazer, a violent rush, a glimpse of some animal, an instinctive discharge of my gun, and a huge hog-deer rolled head-over-heels at my feet: all the work of an instant, into which was compressed as much alarm (for verily I thought it was one of the royals) as would have served (diluted into anxiety) for seasoning six months' ordinary existence. Truly proud was I of my exploit, as the hog-deer, doubled-up, lay kicking at my feet, in the agonies of death. By a fortunate chance, I had lodged the whole

charge of shot under his shoulder. Never was griffin more elated. "What will the captain now say?" thought I; "no more jeers or undervaluings of my sporting qualifications after this!" My first care now, after slinging the deer, was to get out of the jungle—for this successful feat had given a new relish to existence. His legs were soon tied; a young tree was cut, and thrust through them; and, supported by four men, I proceeded in triumph to my budgerow.

"Well, Mr. Gernon, you have indeed been fortunate this time," said Miss Belfield. The kind captain also congratulated me on my success, but warned me against venturing on foot in such places again, as, in fact, I had really incurred considerable risk. In return, I favoured them with a detailed account of my whole day's operations. The hog-deer, being a very bulky animal, served to feast the whole crew and domestics, his throat having been cut when he fell, without which operation, no Mahomedan would have touched him. We also had some collops of the flesh, which were tolerably good, though not to be compared to an English haunch of venison.

I am not writing a book of travels, so shall touch but lightly on the scenes and occurrences which presented themselves on our subsequent route to Dinapore, where my friends and I parted—they remaining there, I, after a time, continuing my onward course to the capital of the Moguls. Hitherto, our route had lain through Bengal, a country of mud huts and inundations; but we were now approaching a higher level, and one inhabited by a finer race, living in a superior climate, and where the Mahomedan spirit, which approaches nearer to our own, has imparted its more induring traces in the shape of substantial towns, and more lasting, though still decaying monuments and edifices. Captain Belfield had excited our curiosity by his account of the ruins of Rajmahal, the sometime transient capital of Bengal, during the reign of the Emperor Aurungzebe, and we consequently indulged in pleasing anticipations of the rambling and sketching we were to enjoy there. It was evening when we reached that place; the sun was setting gloriously on the Ganges as we moored our boats in a little bay near the ruins, on one of which stood an old grey mosque, partially hidden by tangled shrubs and jungle, and the tapering and feathery bamboo—one, perhaps, of the greatest and most striking ornaments of Indian scenery. "William," said Miss Belfield, "you must positively remain here to-morrow, for I can never consent to leave all these fine old ruins unsketched behind me." Her brother willingly consented to her wish, and a delightful day of it we had, rambling, pencil in hand, amongst decaying mosques and dilapidated palaces, where the voice of the imaan, or the sounds of revelry, had long given place to the hootings of that mocker of human vanity, the owl. There are not, in the whole round of the feelings and sensations, any to me so exquisitely, yet sadly, pleasing, as those that arise in the mind when we wander amidst the deserted courts of kings, or the monuments of departed power and glory: how strongly do they link us with the past, and how powerfully does the imagination, with such a footing, "body forth" the things that were, but are not!

The ruins of Rajmahal are not very extensive, nor are the buildings of any extraordinary magnitude or beauty; nevertheless, some mosques, and two or three old gateways, in the Moorish style of architecture, which seems everywhere to have preserved its original character—from Delhi to Morocco—are highly picturesque. Captain Belfield, who was well acquainted with the place and its history, acted as our Cicerone, pointing out the most remarkable buildings; amongst these, by far the most considerable was the palace erected by that crafty and most consummate villain Aurungzebe, of which there are

some very considerable remains, halls, baths, courts, &c., also the tomb of Meerun, the assassin of Surajah Dowlah. Rajmahal was the residence and capital of the unfortunate Sultan Sujah, one of the brothers of Aurungzebe. The tragic end of this prince, amongst the wilds of Arracan, is touchingly related by the accurate historian Bernier, whose history of this family is a perfect romance. The relator has traversed the wild forests in Arracan towards Myamootie, where the hapless Mogul prince is supposed to have met his fate.

There are many Mahomedans naturalized in Arracan, who differ in many respects from the aborigines, though they wear a similar garb. They are supposed to be descendants of those followers of Sultan Sujah, who escaped the massacre described by Bernier, and were retained in slavery by the Mughls. When the city of Arracan was captured by the British, the head of the Mahomedan inhabitants, singularly enough, bore the name of Sujah. I remember him well, and a wily fellow he was, playing, on the approach of the army, a well-managed double game, with British and Burmese, which was to benefit himself, whichever party succeeded. Poor Sultan Sujah ! the howling forests of Arracan must have presented a melancholy contrast to the marble halls of the palace of Aurungzebe ! Like Sebastian, of Portugal (to whose fate his own bore some resemblance), he was long believed to be alive, and fondly looked for by his adherents in India, and several impostors appeared to personate him.

Rajmahal has long fallen from its palmy state, and what remains of the town is ruinous, and thinly inhabited. Leaving this place, we continued our route, having the woody ranges of hills on our left, at various distances from the bank of the river. At Sringully, a low spur of the hills touches the Ganges, crowned at its eminence with an old mosque or tomb; beneath is a small bungalow, for travellers, and hard by, a straggling village. Here I was gratified by the sight of a brother sportsman, in the person of an Indian hunter, or shekarri. He was a little, spare, black creature, a native of the hills (a race perfectly distinct from the people of the plains), armed with a match-lock, whilst sundry bags and pouches adorned his person. He brought a fawn and a brace of jungle fowls, which he offered for a rupee, and some English powder and shot. The jungle fowl are the domestic cock and hen in a wild state, and of which there are many varieties in the East, though they are not often found in the jungles far beyond the tropics. The plumage of the cock bird is rich, varied, and beautiful, far more so than that of the civilized chanticleer; the hens, however, are generally of a uniform dun or slate-colour, having callow blueish wattles, and spots of the same colour around the auricular orifices. These were the first I had ever seen, though I had heard them in the Sunderbunds, and was not a little surprised to learn from the captain, that they were not only game, but capital shooting also, and what to many may be considered a still further recommendation, very good eating to boot—of this, indeed, we had next day satisfactory proof. So completely, however, are the cock and hen associated with scenes of civilized life, so perfectly are the highly respectable couple identified with man and his comforts—the stack and barn-yard—that it is almost impossible to fancy them wild, or still more to “make game” of them. I recollect well, in after-times, the extraordinary feeling I experienced upon seeing the first jungle cock I ever shot lying dead at my feet. I had heard him sound his bugle-horn just before—a plain, matter-of-fact, English *cock-a-doodle-doo*; and there he was, with his comb, bright red wattles, and fine, curved, drooping tail ! It required the full consideration that I was in a wild forest in India, to combat the impression that I had

done one of those "devilish deeds" perpetrated now and then at 'Igate and 'Ampstead, by adventurous gunners from the vicinity of Bow Church.

These hills of Rajmahal, with their various attractions of scenery, wild inhabitants, and peculiar productions, constitute a very pleasant break to what many may deem the monotony of a voyage up the Ganges in a budgerow; for many days they presented to me successive novelties. One evening, our boats moored at a place called Peer Pointee—a holy saint, or *peer*, is interred on a neighbouring eminence—and in the evening, after sundown, the captain, his sister, and myself, took a stroll, in order to pay our respects to the shrine or tomb of his holiness. To gain this, we had to ascend a low and rugged hill, on one side of which, about half-way up, is an old mosque, with an arcade in front, a pendant, doubtless, to the neighbouring durgah. The path was rugged, but we soon found ourselves on the spot where the holy man's ashes are enshrined. The tomb occupied the centre of a terrace, surrounded by a low wall. Lamps burnt around it, if I rightly remember, and the attendant fakeer told the captain, who communicated to us, the legend of Peer Pointee, and the cause which obtained him his present celebrity. The particulars of the legend I have forgotten. The fakeer assured the captain, that not only was the memory of the saint venerated by man, but that it was also held in great respect by the wild beasts of the adjoining jungles, particularly by the tigers, one of whom came regularly every Friday night, and swept up the floor of the durgah with his tail. The captain was so incredulous as to doubt the fact, though he had the word of the fakeer for it; and I am ashamed to say, that my faith was rather weak upon the point. As, however, it happened that the day of our visit was the very one on which the tiger was wont to perform this office, Captain Belfield told the fakeer that he had a great desire to witness it, and that he had some intention of sitting up for the purpose. The fakeer assured him, however, that it would be utterly useless, for the tiger had such an insuperable aversion for all but true believers, that, if any other were near, he would certainly not make his appearance.

The next day we passed Puttergatta, a woody prominence, where there are some caves, and a pretty white Hindu temple. I went on shore to examine them, and found Chattermohun Ghose paying his respects to a many-armed god, with goggle eyes, and a vermilion mouth, seated far back in the dim recess of a temple. I have already hinted, that I had a regard for Chattermohun, so I thought this a favourable opportunity for converting him to Christianity, which I forthwith set myself about to achieve, breaking ground by a few pungent sneers at his idol. I found Chattermohun, however, a doughty polemic, and did not make the impression I expected. "Master will believe what master's father and mother have teach him for true; Hindu man do same thing. 'Spouse I make change, then will lose caste—no one ispink to me; this very bad thing; too much for family man." There was no making any thing of him; he was obstinate, so I gave him up. I must not, however, omit one little incident, which my proselyting efforts elicited. "Master say Hindu religion got too many god—too much veneration for image. Master's Europe religion have plenty god too." "What do you mean, you foolish fellow?" said I. "You don't know what you are talking about." "Yes, Sare, I know very well. I one Europe book got tell all about that." To cut the matter short, Chattermohun afterwards shewed me his book, which was the Roman Pantheon, with cuts representing the deities of Olympus!

Passing the two picturesque rocks of Colgong, which stand out in the river, boldly breasting its current, we in due time reached the headland of

Sultangunge, opposite to which is the romantic islet of Junghera. Here our budgerow was boarded by two sturdy beggars, who levy contributions from all passers-by; one of whom was the Hindu fakeer from the rock, the other his Mahommedan *vis-à-vis* of the main land, ministers of rival creeds, but agreed on the only point on which we everywhere find an astonishing unanimity, the *auri sacra fames*. The Mahommedan fakeer was a very venerable old man, with a long beard. He was seated on a decked portion of the boat, a tiger-skin spread beneath him; a disciple, in very good case, rowing the boat.

"Mr. Gernon," said Miss Belfield to me, the next morning, "the scene of yesterday has induced me to try my poetic powers. Here," said she, handing me a manuscript; "I have courted the muse with somewhat more success than you did at Plassy. Pray read them, and give me your opinion."

EVENING ON THE GANGES.

'Tis eve! by Ganges palm-clad shore
Now lightly sounds the dripping oar,
As slow it breaks, with sparkling gleam,
The molten silver of the stream.
And list! a song, in fitful notes,
Soft o'er the tranquil current floats,
Mingling its cadence, as it dies,
With the lone humzas* mournful cries;
Sad cries, which, wafted on the gale,
Seem like some pensive spirit's wail:
The mullah's song, ere, toil-oppress'd,
He seeks his nook and evening rest.
Afar Junghera's rocky isle,
Crown'd by the tapering temple's pile.
On rolls the sacred tide its course
Majestic from its mountain-source,
'Midst ice-bound realms, where, cold and lone,
Himaleh rears his snowy throne,
High over realms chaotic hurled,
The monarch of the mountain-world;
And, far away, a sheeted throng
Of glittering peaks his state prolong;
Cold, deathlike, mute, on high they stand,
Eternal nature's pageant band.
Receiving homage as it goes,
Onward the mighty current flows,
Dispensing, as with regal hand,
Its bounteous blessings o'er the land.
But ah! too oft its noble tide
By horrid sacrifices dyed,
Whilst bright self-immolating pyres
Shed o'er the stream their flickering fires.
Now from cool groves, whose mellow shades
No prying ray of light invades,
The low, fond cooings of the dove
Tell 'tis the hour of peace and love;
Whilst light-winged zephyrs gently play
O'er the Mimosa's quivering spray.

* The humza, or bramin duck. They fly in couples, have a plaintive cry, and are considered emblems of constancy by the natives. They are the Mujnoon and Lella of the stream. The humza is the ensign of the Burman, as was the eagle of the Roman empire.

The setting sun its parting gleam
Sheds over Gunga's sacred stream,
Which seems to blush as waning light
Consigns her to the arms of night;
And many a mosque and idol-fane
Reflect the crimson hue of shame,
Which slowly seems to ebb away
The vital tide of dying day.
By yon blue mountain's brow afar
Now twinkles bright the evening star;
Translucent ray! the brightest gem
That decks its glittering diadem.
Now deeper shades invest the shore,
The weary boatman rests his oar,
Glides slowly, that his eye may seek
The shelter of some friendly creek.
Abroad the night winds freely rove,
And countless fire-flies deck the grove.
Swift-winged brilliants! gems of light!
Bright jewels of the tropic night,
Than which the diamond of the mine
In richer lustre ne'er could shine!
Now sparkling forth from nook and bay,
Long-scattered fires succeed the day,
And round them gathering, to their meal,
The dusky forms of boatmen steal,
Like wizard demons of the wold,
Who round a pile their orgies hold,
Framing on Scandinavian fell,
Some direful charm or potent spell.
The simple meal despatched, the song
And merry drum the joy prolong;
Or some light jocund tale gives birth
To honest bursts of simple mirth.
At length, the song and story past,
Silence profound succeeds at last,
By every sound unbroken, save
The turtle's splash or rippling wave.
Thus by life's woes and cares opprest,
The weary spirit sinks to rest,
And ebon pall and marble tomb
Invest the closing scene with gloom.

A few days more brought us to Boglipore, a very beautiful station, surrounded by rich park-like scenery. Having visited the boiling spring of Seetacoond, to which a plentiful crop of legends is attached by the credulous natives, filled a few bottles with the water,—which is remarkable for its purity, and I believe medical virtues, though as I was not much of a water-fancier at that time, I rather give this on report than from actual experience—we soon reached the ancient fortress of Monghyr, a place which cuts a considerable figure in Indian history, but which is more celebrated in modern times as the seat of an extensive manufactory of tea-kettles, turn-screws, toasting-forks, &c., as also of fire-arms, after European models. These guns have occasionally winged a few griffs, and have consequently a bad name, though the vendors are generally willing to prove them in your presence. Nevertheless,

though dirt cheap, they are not often bought, except by the very green. There is no enjoyment in a suspected gun, any more than in a doubtful egg. On bringing to at the ghaut, we perceived a regiment of chapmen, all eager to present their wares. One fellow carried a huge tea-kettle, another a double-barrelled gun, a third a chafing-dish and a handful of toasting-forks, a fourth a cage of beautiful green and blue birds from the hills, &c. With these gentry I drove several bargains, assisted by Ramdial, who afterwards had to fight a few stout battles on his own account for *dustoorie*, or customary perquisites, claimed, though unwillingly allowed, on all disbursements in India. A rare stock of valuables I had on leaving Monghyr, including three cages of birds, one of aivdavats, all swept off, some time after, by a terrible epidemic, which found its way amongst them. Here I observed, for the first time, a peculiar mode of capturing the river turtle: several natives paddled a light dingy or canoe along, one standing in the prow, with a light dart or harpoon in his hand; presently I saw a huge turtle raise his head above the water, and in an instant the harpooner flung his light weapon, having a cord attached, which reached its object with an unerring aim; all was now bustle, and in a few minutes I saw them hawl in a turtle which, as far as looks went, might have made an alderman's mouth water.

As I am on the subject of harpooning, I may here mention a somewhat similar mode in which the natives catch the mullet. These fish, the most delicious and highly prized of the Ganges, swim in shoals in the shallows, with their heads partly above the surface of the water: the shape of this part, by the way, and position of the large eyes, giving them much the appearance of serpents—indeed, the first I saw, I took for a brood of water-snakes. The dandie, or fisherman, or whoever the sportsman may be, follows them in a crouching attitude, having in his hand a long light bamboo, terminated in a number of unbarbed spikes, fastened on like the head of a painting brush, and when within striking distance, he launches this slantingly amongst the shoal, transfixing one or two fish, perhaps, whilst the rest dive or swim off, and soon re-appear with their heads as before, above the water, and slowly stemming the current. I used to watch this operation with great interest, but could never make any thing of it myself, though I often essayed.

The fort of Monghyr is of vast extent, though the walls are now in a decaying and dilapidated state; within the wide area are tanks, bungalows, and some fine houses on rising grounds, commanding superb views of the vast ruins, and the distant woods and hills, which latter here present a rather bold and serrated outline.

A few days more, and we were gliding past the fine Mahommedan city of Patna, and in a short time after we found ourselves moored off the large military cantonment of Dinapore—a second edition of Barrackpore—and the station of a brigade of troops, European and native. Here are two fine squares, of officers' quarters and barracks, with numerous bungalows to the rear of them, somewhat similar in their disposition and appearance to those at Berhampore. Here, as I before mentioned, I was destined to part with my kind and amiable companions, who were engaged to visit a friend at Patna for a month before proceeding to their ultimate destination. Our leave-taking was marked by unequivocal proofs that we had become dear to one another; and both gave me little tokens of their remembrance.

THE LITERARY LABOURS OF THE LATE EARL OF MUNSTER.

EVERY one who takes any interest in Eastern matters will deeply regret the loss which Oriental studies have suffered, by the melancholy death of the late Earl of Munster;* for he was an erudite scholar as well as a munificent patron of all pursuits that have any reference to the East. It is, however, impossible for the public fully to appreciate his literary attainments, which rendered him one of the most learned men in England, since his large work, to which he had devoted the last fourteen years of his life, has not been published, though nearly finished. A short review of this work, which promised to be one of the most remarkable literary productions of the age, from the novelty of the subject, its originality, and the extent of the author's investigations, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The original design of his lordship's researches was to give a history of the art of warfare amongst Eastern nations; subsequently, he modified his plan, and extended it to a history of Mohammedan civilization. Before we enter into the details of what the late Earl had done towards this object, it may be proper to point out how important such a work would have been, with reference to the general history of mankind, and to give a succinct account of the opinions which his lordship entertained of Mohammedan civilization.

The literature and civilization engrafted on Mohammedanism, forms the link between the system of the ancient world and that of modern Europe. When Mohammed appeared to promulgate his religion, which was destined to spread over the whole of western Asia, the north of Africa, and a large portion of Europe, the southern and eastern countries of Asia were sunk into that state of apathy in which we find them at the present day. The Sassanians, who had re-established the ancient religion and government in Persia, after the anarchy caused by the great Macedonian invader, were immersed in luxury; their capital was the scene of confusion occasioned by civil war, and their provinces were exposed to the invasions of the neighbouring nomadic nations, namely, the Kurds, Tatars, and Bedouins. The Byzantine empire was in a similar state of disorganization; it was the prey of a rapacious priesthood, having no less than two hundred thousand monks to maintain, exclusive of the regular priests, who disseminated discord by fomenting religious quarrels; and they had a court as dissolute as that of Ctesiphon. A large standing army, an infinite number of public officers and favourites of the court, kept the working classes in poverty, and impoverished the agriculturists to such a degree, in the Byzantine empire and in Persia, that it was impossible such a state of things could continue. A reform was required, and Providence sent it from the deserts of Arabia. The Arabs poured in upon the inhabitants of Persia, Syria, and Egypt, without any other object than to spread their religion. They were so abstemious, that the kadhi and the governor of Damascus lived both together, under Omar, on a single sheep and a proportionate quantity of bread a week; and they were so just, that, when they could not grant to the Syrians the protection against the Byzantines for which they had stipulated, on receiving tribute, they returned them their money. To these virtues, which contrasted strongly with the treatment of the former governments of the East, the progress of the arms of the Arabs is as much to be ascribed as to their prowess and valour.

* The temporary insanity of the Earl of Munster (of whom we gave a short biographical sketch in our last Journal) proceeded from gout attacking the brain.

The Arabs are a nation of much natural talent. In reading the accounts of their conquests, every one of them appears to be a genius. What a legislator was Omar, who was only one of their many great men ! The Arabs destroyed all privileges, all prejudices, and all national customs which had an evil effect ; and thus was effected a complete revolution. They saw, however, very soon, the advantages of civilization and the benefits of literature. Long before the Abbassides, foreign literature began to be appreciated by the Arabs. Omar introduced, ten years after the death of the Prophet, the Persian almanack ; he regulated the posts after the Persian system ; and it is said that he had some books translated from that language, which, however, is more than doubtful. It is certain, however, that Moáwiyah had the chronicles of ancient kings read to him ; that he used to invite learned historians from Yemen and Persia to his court, and that he fostered the study of Greek medicine. Thus the ancient civilization of the East was revived by the Arabs, and engrafted upon the Mohammedan religion.

Taking this view of the origin of the Mohammedan civilization, Lord Munster proposed to exhibit an exact picture of the character of the Arabian nation, and of the spirit and tendency of their new religion ; to indicate the fragments of the ancient civilization of the East, which the Arabs had adopted, and to shew the place which these fragments had occupied in the ancient order of things, and the alterations they had undergone under the Mohammedans. In order to accomplish this task, he made extensive inquiries respecting the state of Asia anterior to Mohammed, with reference to ancient India, Persia, China, and the history of the Byzantine empire. There is, indeed, not a single work relative to the East, from Herodotus up to the most recent traveller, which he had not read, studied, and make extracts from.

He pursued the progress of the Mohammedan civilization with the same diligence with which he had studied its origin. Next to the conquests of the Arabs, both in their character of destroyers and revivers, the Ommyades, and Yusof Ben Hujjáj, their governor in the province of Babylonia, attracted his lordship's attention. Yusof may be considered as the founder of the absolute power of the khalifs. He used to say of himself, that it was his greatest delight to witness the shedding of blood, and he indulged very largely in this propensity. Abulfeda states, that the number of victims beheaded by his executioners amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand. Other historians give a still higher number, and add, that more than ten thousand women languished in his prisons when the tyrant died. He was the precursor of the Abbassides, although he had been their enemy. The first five princes of the house of Abbas were eminently qualified for their high station. They raised their court and their capital to the most flourishing condition that those of any country have ever enjoyed. The ambassadors of Charlemagne met those of India and China at the court of Harun-el-Ráshíd. The consumption of musk and other perfumes at the court of the khalif is estimated at several thousand pounds a year. The Persian tambourin, the Greek choruses, and the Indian systems of music grew up to a science at Bagdad,* of which some monuments are preserved in Arabic literature. Asmay and other stars of Arabic learning were the most intimate friends of the Commander of the Faithful. Whilst Musa and his sons, by the khalif's desire, and at his expense, protected Greek literature, from which they had translations made into Arabic ; Saleh Ben Bahlah, and other Indian physicians and astronomers, who had been invited

* Mr. Kosegarten is publishing the principal Arabic work on the musicians and songs of these times, which is entitled *Kitab-al-Aghani*.

to Bagdad, carried thither the learning of India; and El-Mokaffa, with his countrymen, revived the literature of ancient Persia.

Lord Munster was extremely interested in this period, in which Arabic civilization had reached its utmost point of perfection. He was thoroughly acquainted with the public and private life of the khalif; he penetrated into his domestic history, and that of the persons who were about him; he gathered correct details relative to the different provinces which composed his empire; in short, he was, perhaps, as well acquainted with the state of things as if he had been a contemporary. This period would certainly have formed the most attractive part of his work, for it would have given a true picture of Asiatic splendour and magnificence.

The Tatars, Turks, and Mongols, who succeeded the Arabs in their dominion over Western Asia, next occupied the attention of his lordship. If we believe the testimony of Ibn Khaldun, one of the greatest Mohammedan historians, most of the Arabs retired from settled life into their deserts; as the descendants of Hossain, the grandson of Mohammed, who form at present a tribe near Jidda; many of them had perished in the numerous wars and rebellions, and some had mixed so much with other nations, that they lost their national character: thus the true Arabs had withdrawn from the stage of history at the end of the fifth century of the Hijra. The Mohammedan religion, however, had become the religion of the conquered, and with it was intimately connected the Arabic language, as the sacred tongue in which the *Koran*, the traditions, the sacred history, and all works on law and science, were written; in short, Arabic had become the language of civilization in Western Asia. It is, therefore, so widely spread in the East, that you may travel from Gibraltar to India, without knowing any other tongue than that of the Bedouins. When, at length, the Arabs had ceased to uphold the power of the khalif, and even made war against him, he found himself in the same position in which his predecessors, the Sassanian kings, had been: he had the same enervated subjects, and the same enemies. Thus he was compelled, like the Khosroes, to take mercenaries of Central Asia into his pay. The Ghuzz, who served first at the court of Bagdad, as a Pretorian guard, considered the Commander of the Faithful as a mere instrument of their power, in whose name they tyrannized over the nation. They dethroned and put to death the khalif, and inaugurated a new one; they divided the provinces among their colleagues, and disposed of the public property at their pleasure. The power of making laws, raising taxes, and other acts of legislation, had formerly been the prerogative of the nation, which was represented by the Fakihs, who enjoyed nearly the same dignity and authority as the doctors of the early Christian church; but now it was entirely in the hands of the leader of the Pretorian guard, who assumed the title of *Emir-el-Omrá*, or 'Commander of the Command.' The khalif was shut up in his palace, and was never allowed to shew himself in public, or to go at large, except on certain occasions. These changes were followed by the successful invasions of the Seljuks, of Jenghis Khan, of Timur, and the hordes of Central Asia; all imbued with the same spirit of military despotism. The institutions which reduced the East to its present desolate condition are deeply rooted in their original habits. Lord Munster traced the origin of these changes to their primitive source, following up the history of the new masters of the greater part of Asia and of Egypt to the frontiers of China.

In all these researches, his lordship had to overcome great difficulties. The materials are very numerous, but scarcely any of them are printed, or known

to the literary world; he was, therefore, obliged to examine thousands of Oriental manuscripts dispersed over all Europe; and as manuscripts are seldom correct, it was indispensable that one manuscript should be collated with several others. In order to accomplish this task, the Earl made copious translations of all such works as appeared to be adapted to his object, and he transcribed important passages and technical terms on the margin in the original language. He was assisted in his labours by Dr. Sprenger, a German Orientalist, who dictated to him the translations. It would have been impossible to make much progress in this laborious task without the great application and indefatigable perseverance peculiar to his lordship. Sometimes he used to work ten hours a day, and he never devoted less than six hours to his literary occupations. His progress was so rapid, that he wrote, in two months, a complete translation of Ibn Khaldun's work on the philosophy of history and political economy, which fills about 400 sheets in the translation. The papers he has left, consisting of extracts and translations from manuscripts and printed books, of oral information, gathered from travellers and others well acquainted with the East, of contributions by distinguished scholars, and of his own observations, memoranda and memoirs on various heads connected with the object of his work, are extremely numerous.

About a year ago, his lordship might have considered his researches as finished, since there was no Arabic work of any importance in the libraries of England, Paris, Leyden, or St. Petersburg, of which he had not made use. He resolved, therefore, to travel through Holland, Germany, and Italy, in order to converse with learned men, and to examine the libraries, lest any information might have escaped his inquiries; and in the beginning of April, he accordingly set out with his family. This expedition, however, gave him, with reference to his work, merely the satisfactory assurance, that there was nothing in the countries visited which he could add to his stock of materials.

The study of Eastern languages and literature requires, more than any other, that those who devote themselves to it, should conjoin their efforts, and be liberally seconded by Government, since most of the materials are only in manuscript, which are frequently unique, and always so incorrect, that it is necessary to compare as many as possible. Therefore, to be able to make a critical use of manuscripts, large libraries are required, since they are of little or no use if dispersed. Now, in Germany, which abounds in men who are willing and anxious to labour, there is no centre, no Asiatic Society, no common capital, nor any large library. Lord Munster intended, therefore, to offer himself as the centre of Orientalists, after he had made their personal acquaintance, and with the view to bring them in communion with each other, and procure them the necessary materials for their literary labours, for his station gave him free access to almost all public libraries in Europe. This idea was worthy of an English peer, and he followed it up with such zeal, that he went sometimes a hundred miles out of his route to meet an Oriental scholar. He was not less useful to Orientalists by his advice and suggestions, than he was as a patron. They referred many questions to him, which they had been unable to solve, and his answers always justified their confidence in his learning.

When the Earl of Munster had received, whilst travelling, the intelligence from England that he had been elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society, he began to prepare an address for the general meeting, to be held on the 7th of May, on the progress of Oriental studies in Europe, from the earliest time up to the present day; the purport of which was to acquaint the Orientalists of England with the course of the labours of their brethren on the Continent, in order to be guided by them in their researches, that they might

furnish them with new materials, for, whereas our possessions in India offer us greater opportunities to discover new facts, the retired life of a German professor renders him more fit to work out these facts, comparing them with those which are already known. His lordship entered very deeply in this address into the influence of Eastern civilization upon European nations, and as his labours swelled to a considerable bulk, he intended to read to the Society, at the annual meeting, only the *results* of his labours, but to print the address in full. He has left an immense quantity of materials which he had collected for this address, a great portion of which he had already arranged.

The executors of Lord Munster have entrusted to Dr. Sprenger, who had assisted him in collecting the materials, the papers on this subject, that he may put them into shape. It is also to be hoped that the large work, upon which Lord Munster had spent fourteen years of unremitting labour, and spared no expense, will not be left unpublished.

STEWART'S ARABIC GRAMMAR.*

WE are glad to notice a work such as this. An Arabic grammar, which, taking a middle path between the obscure brevity of some of its predecessors, and the fulness of others, furnishes what has been so long wanted, a good *manual* for commencing the study of this beautiful and extensively useful language. It would be doing injustice to its author to give merely his own character of it—that of a book of rudiments for beginners: whilst the accidence takes the most prominent place, much of the philosophy of the language is *insinuated*, if we may use the word, with that nice tact of arrangement and condensation which is one of the most valuable, but we fear one of the rarest, qualifications in an instructor. The German writers have more of this talent than our own, and to some of their many “school grammars” we should compare this.

Within the compass of three hundred pages of good and clear print, we have, besides the grammar, a century of proverbs from Maidani, and a series of historical extracts from Abulfadâ; a list of the most useful books for the study of the language, and a preface, containing an account of the chief Arabic grammars, &c., already in existence.† The smaller Arabic lexicon of Freytag, mentioned in the preface, is not named in the list at the end. We are sorry for this omission, as it is a book often preferable, where price and portability are matters of importance, to the larger lexicon by the same author. The two editions of the life of Timur (that of Golius and the one printed at Calcutta) are scarcely, we think, sufficiently noticed, or the great difference between them pointed out—the former being destitute of the vowels, and portentously full of typographical errors, while the latter is pointed throughout, and has been edited with critical accuracy.

To the student who already possesses De Sacy's grammar we would recommend this volume, as a useful companion for the larger work; to one who does not, as a substitute which will leave him little to desire in the first stages of his progress.

* A Practical Arabic Grammar. By DUNCAN STEWART, Esq. London, 1841. Parker.

† Perhaps it may not be thought out of place to mention here a catalogue of Oriental works printed in Germany during the last ninety years, which is not so well known in England as it should be. The title is “Bibliotheca Philologica von T. C. F. Enslin und Wilhelm Engelmann. Leipzig, Engelmann. 1840.”

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

NO. VI.—CAPTURE OF THE FORT AND PAGODA OF SYRIAM.

UNSATISFACTORY as our position was during the first ten months we were located at Rangoon, and crippled and contracted as all our efforts necessarily were from the total want of locomotive means, it must not be supposed that the force led a life of indolence and inaction; on the contrary, as far as we had the power, we were indefatigable in doing what mischief we could. An armed mass, unprovided with the means of moving, may not be inaptly compared to a giant chained to the ground, but still having his limbs at liberty, thereby retaining the power of lashing out at all within his reach. Under this similitude, we kicked and struck out, with untiring energy, in every direction; and though our main body was quiescent, its powerful limbs, in the shape of strong detachments by land and water, made desperate attacks upon the foe whenever they were within range. Nevertheless, "*non progredi est regredi*," and though, in these sorties, we shot and bayoneted our opponents by hundreds, and literally revelled in "honour and glory," if such an operation upon the carcasses of barbarians may be so distinguished, it was soon evident that our measures were purely of a defensive nature; and that, though nominally an invading army, we were only masters of as much of Burmah as our soldiers covered, whilst our constant, though petty, victories over forest fastnesses, generally cost us in valuable lives much more than they were worth. Hardly a day elapsed without our coming into collision with the enemy on some point or other; by night they would make a dash at an outlying picket, whilst by day, parties of our people would scour the neighbouring jungle in quest of the foe, as if they were beating for game! During this period, many a gallant affair occurred, the details of which probably are doomed to obscurity for want of a suitable chronicler. Would that I could do them justice! but they could only be narrated with effect by actors in the scenes. My aim in these papers is limited to a tolerably minute description of such events as I myself witnessed, touching lightly only upon others, as occasion may offer.

For some time past, there has been much controversy amongst our military writers as to the relative merits of the sword and bayonet; in reading them, the following affair naturally recurred to me. On the 28th of May, 1824, not long after our landing, Sir Archibald Campbell, at the head of three hundred of H.M.'s 13th and 38th Foot, and the 9th Madras Native Infantry, had a sharp but successful action with the enemy, at a place called Joazong, some eight or ten miles inland, killing 300 or 400 of them, and destroying some stockades, which were defended in a most obstinate manner. The operation cost us the lives of Lieutenants Howard and Mitchell, and two other officers and thirty men killed and wounded. This action was well contested on the part of the Burmese, whose obstinate courage, under an attack from a highly disciplined and well-armed foe, proved them to be no contemptible enemy behind their stockades. At this period, the monsoon had fairly set in, and so heavy and constant was the rain upon this occasion, that not a musket could be persuaded to go off; the troops were, therefore, *wholly dependent on the bayonet*, of which they made a good and gallant use, proving it to be no bad weapon after all on a *rainy day*, whatever Col. Mitchell may say to the contrary. The utter inefficiency of the flint-lock, in comparison with the percus-

sion, was never so manifest as in this war, when active operations were so frequently carried on in heavy rain.

At the opening of the war, a detachment, consisting of two companies of H.M.'s 13th L.I. and the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, was despatched, under Brigadier M'Creagh, to capture Cheduba, a large island off the coast of Arracan, which, from its reported fertility, it was hoped, would be a useful source of supply for the army. It fell, after a smart resistance; one or two hundred of the enemy were killed, while our loss did not exceed thirty officers and men killed and wounded. Its acquisition, however, was of little value, whilst the climate soon proved to be most destructive to the health of the troops. We made several other distant conquests, hoping by this worrying mode of warfare to bring matters to a crisis with his golden-footed majesty. The island of Negrais, at the entrance of the Bassein river, one of the many mouths of the Irrawaddy, was also captured by a detachment of native infantry under Major Wahab; but we did not retain possession of it. Martaban, Tavoy, and Mergui, towns of note on the Tenasserim coast, likewise fell before detachments of our troops, without costing us much blood, though the enemy's flowed, as it generally did, freely enough. Tavoy and Mergui were most valuable acquisitions to us as sources of supply for the army; and the climate being peculiarly salubrious, it was wisely determined to form hospitals there for the reception of our convalescent soldiers from Rangoon, which measure was attended with very considerable benefit. The Tenasserim provinces, together with Arracan, were ceded to us on the termination of hostilities; the former is a narrow but productive strip of coast, running north and south, and connecting Pegue with the Malay peninsula. It now forms, under our auspices, a thriving settlement; and the new and flourishing town of Moulmein, its capital, is the head-quarters of a considerable military force, European and native, supplied by the Madras Government. Arracan, on the contrary, is a most impracticable country, being all mountain and forest, over which fever reigns triumphant. A fine army, of eight thousand men, assembled here under General Morrison, at the opening of the war, with a view of forming a junction, by a march over the mountains, with the Rangoon army, and then moving simultaneously upon the capital. This force, however, was never destined to reap much honour and glory in the war. The town of Arracan, a strong and elevated place, was captured, after a succession of smart affairs, which cost us two or three hundred men. Beyond this, they achieved nothing, for soon after being attacked in turn by the deadly fever of the country, the force was reduced from 8,000 to 1,000 effective men. The fever committed unheard-of havoc amongst them, and General Morrison himself was amongst its victims. The gallant but ill-fated 44th British regiment, that has so lately been swept into eternity, from the united effects of mismanagement and treachery, formed, together with the 54th Foot, a portion of this army. How melancholy to reflect that the colours of the former corps, that once floated so proudly in the breeze on the field of Waterloo, should be now sullied by the hands of the savage and faithless Affghans, amidst the snows and mountains of Cabul!

Our early military movements in Burmah did not all, however, go on so swimmingly as those previously alluded to. We met with a melancholy reverse at a place called Ramoo, in Arracan, where a detachment, consisting of 1,300 native troops (mostly irregulars, I believe), under Capt. Noton, were cut to pieces by an overpowering force of the enemy under the celebrated Bundoola, some few officers and sepoys only effecting their escape. It was a dash-

ing deed on the part of our antagonists, and shewed what mischief they could do when they set to work *con amore*, for

It is war's prize to take all vantages,
And ten to one is no impeach of valour.

I shall now give the details of the attack and capture of the town of Syriam and its fortified pagoda, situated in a district on the left bank of the Pegue river. The town, which stands on the remains of the old Portuguese fort and factory, is about six or seven miles from Rangoon, and a little above the junction of the two rivers. It was formerly a place of considerable note in these parts, being well located for commercial purposes; but on the springing up of Rangoon, in 1757, under the auspices of the great usurper, Alompra, Syriam soon dwindled into insignificance, and at the time we took possession, it was little more than a village, though built on commanding ground, and strongly fortified, according to Burmese notions of engineering. The place was much overgrown by jungle and brushwood, and was distant from 800 to 900 yards from the river's bank, with which it communicated by a straight causeway, a deep nullah or creek intervening, at musket-shot distance from the walls. Four or five miles beyond the old fort rose the Syriam pagoda, amidst the dense mass of forest that on all sides surrounded it. This was another stronghold, and a formidable one it was, from its elevation, as well as from the barricades and breastworks by which its area was protected; whilst all the approaches to the place were commanded by cannon.

These two posts were visited by us soon after the occupation of Rangoon, the enemy flying at our approach without firing a shot. It was not, however, then deemed expedient to occupy them; consequently, the Burmese soon resumed possession, with a larger force, and having strengthened the works considerably, they availed themselves of the vicinity of Syriam to our shipping for making constant predatory excursions on the boats of the fleet: these, too intent upon getting a supply of fresh fish, were often incautiously led a dangerous distance from home. The annoyance became so considerable, after a time, that measures became necessary for checking it; and for this purpose a detachment, consisting of portions of H M.'s 41st, the 1st Madras European Regiment, and the 12th Madras Native Infantry, in all about 800 bayonets, under Brigadier Smelt, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark. It was early on the morning of the 4th August, 1824, that we marched down to the King's wharf at Rangoon, for the purpose of embarkation. What campaigner in Ava is there who does not retain a vivid, if not a pleasurable, recollection of the King's or *Scandal* wharf? There were two or three wharfs at Rangoon, immediately outside the walls; they were framed of wood, and flights of steps descended from them to the river. The one in question was close to the main gate of the town, and was sheltered from the weather by a tiled roof: it was upon this that the enemy had a battery of twelve guns at the period of our arrival, which was so soon silenced by the *Liffey's* powerful broadside. Here, too, on a flag-staff hard by, the Burman flag had once floated, then replaced by the meteor flag of England; and hence, I conceive, the spot was called the *King's* wharf. This, however, was merely its official designation (if I may so express it), for it soon acquired the additional one of *Scandal*, from its being the usual evening rendezvous of all the idlers of the camp, where the topics and tittle-tattle of the day were discussed or retailed in the cool evening air, wafted to us over the bosom of the noble Rangoon river, which is here upwards of 1,000 yards broad. Opposite was the town of

Maindhu, in the district of Dalla, whilst the centre of the stream presented a lively and gratifying spectacle in the number of men-of-war and transports moored there. Here, of course, was the principal point of communication with the shipping, and when dinners were scarce ashore (which was soon the case), there were many who contrived, by a little manœuvring, to procure one afloat (where they lived comparatively in clover), by lounging on the wharf at a seasonable hour, so as to waylay some skipper friend, who seldom failed in such case to take pity on the hungry landsman, and invite him on board to dinner. There were some two or three notorious for this foraging propensity, and for many months they might have been seen almost daily hovering about the King's wharf, between the hours of two and three p.m.

Having reached this spot, we embarked in a flotilla, composed of country canoes, thatched over, and manned by Burmese, ship boats of various kinds, and Bengal row-boats, as they were called. The latter were admirably adapted to river service, being decked, and armed with a carronade in their bows, either a nine or a twelve-pounder. They were Government boats, the men being in regular pay, and under the command of a Mr. Lindquist, of the Bengal pilot service, a particularly smart young officer, who, though fighting was not his vocation, in one instance was severely wounded. On occasions like the present, when his boats were in requisition, he would land and form up his *row-boat wallahs* (so he called them), as a sort of auxiliary to the troops, when a stockade was to be attacked; to be sure, they were a motley crew, being armed with spears, swords, boat-hooks, &c., but they helped to swell our numbers, and passed well enough as a corps of *irregular* marines.

In common with others, I was wholly ignorant of the object of the expedition, till the flotilla was nearly abreast of Syriam, when our attention was aroused by the firing of shells from the *Tom Tough*, bomb-vessel, right ahead of us. At first, I could discover nothing beyond a dense mass of forest and underwood to the right, far as the eye could stretch, though the bursting of the shells in the air, as was frequently the case, indicated the point we were bound for. At length, as we gently moved up with the tide, we discerned the old Portuguese fort, about 1,000 yards distant, at the termination of a long and narrow vista of brushwood and forest trees. The first glimpse of the rude old fortress, which is built on an abrupt and commanding height, was formidable enough, and seemed to promise a tough morning's work. On coming abreast of the place, the *halt* was sounded (for bugles are available afloat as well as ashore); the boats drew up under the bank, and ere ten minutes had elapsed, our column of 800 bayonets, supported by a body of jolly blue-jackets, under Captain Marryatt, of literary celebrity, was formed up, ready for action.

We were all soon in motion, and now obtained a clear view of the place, which hitherto had been scarcely discernible. It was certainly an ugly-looking work, as regards its accessibility, and was shrouded in jungle on all sides, save the front, by which we approached. The site was abrupt and lofty, and had been newly scarped and cleared, whilst the old wall on its summit had been patched up, wherever it had given way, by the favourite national process of *stockading*. Huge pieces of timber, moreover, were suspended from the walls, to be cut away at the moment of the assault, of course for the purpose of overwhelming us; not an uncommon mode of defence amongst the Burmans in elevated positions. The interior, from a distant view, however picturesque, was not promising, as regards plunder or prize-money. It was much shaded by lofty trees, and here and there the spire of a pagoda, or the roof of a

house, was visible, while in groups, along the ramparts, were to be seen the dusky defenders of Syriam, with their glittering spears, gilt chatahs or umbrellas, and gay swallow-tailed standards floating in the breeze. Matters looked sufficiently formidable; and although as yet not a shot had been fired at us, it was clear, from certain rude apertures in the works, at regulated intervals (intended as embrasures), that cannon would not be altogether wanting to honour our arrival, and it was at these points more particularly that we noticed the hostile groups before alluded to. Altogether, the rough and rugged forest fortress, made up, as it was, of wall and wood, and enveloped in luxuriant foliage, was a most striking scene, and would have formed an admirable subject for the painter, with all the military accompaniments both for attack and defence. Indeed, this place forms one of a series of coloured engravings, from the pencil (if I remember rightly) of Captain Marryatt, illustrative of a few of the many events of the war, and which were published shortly after.

The approach, as before stated, was by a narrow causeway on either flank, the ground being low and swampy, and overgrown with dank herbage and impenetrable brushwood. On this we moved, the 41st leading the way; but had scarcely proceeded a hundred yards, when the enemy opened upon us from eight pieces of cannon, charged with grape and round shot; a formidable battery, it will be said; and so in truth we thought it; but the effects were less felt than might have been expected, thanks to the unskilful gunnery of our foes. Noise enough there was, in all conscience, from the report of the powder and the rushing of the shot, which produced a good deal of bobbing of heads (for heads will bob when cannon-balls are on the wing); but our casualties were not heavy; whereas, had there been any thing like decent practice, under such circumstances, the approach being straight and narrow, and the position commanding, one-half of us, at the very least, ought, according to all ordinary, or rather *ordnance* rules, to have been put *hors de combat* before making the assault. Our little column pushed on with ardour, in spite of the cannonade, when the head of it was checked by a deep and impassable creek, at long musket-shot of the fort, the enemy having taken the precaution to destroy the bridge. This was an awkward obstacle, and quite unexpected on our part. But we looked for a speedy remedy to the never-failing resources of our allies, the blue-jackets, and they did not disappoint us.

In sailors we find a happy union of ingenuity with intrepidity, which renders them equal to most emergencies, whether at sea or on shore. Jack can turn a hand to most things; he is of all trades, and is seldom out of his element—except upon horseback. Soldiers, on the contrary, with all their intrepidity, are by no means such universal geniuses; there is a stiffness and an angularity about their movements (the result of endless drill) which seem imparted to their very ideas, and contrast strongly with the readiness and elasticity of a blue-jacket. Numberless exceptions, of course, there are, but, speaking generally, soldiers have not that readiness of action peculiar to seamen, and, in this respect, a parade-ground education must yield to a ship-board one, the barrack-room to the fore-castle. When the obstruction in question was discovered, there was a simultaneous call for the “sailors,” who readily responded to the summons, brushing past us helter-skelter, with Capt. M—— at their head. Some of us were much amused at the time, to see how very uncereemoniously they threw aside their muskets (on such occasions some were so armed, or rather *encumbered*) when ordered to the head of the column to construct something of a bridge. The word was, “Throw aside your muskets, men,

and follow me!" and we soldiers were startled to see with what apparent indifference as to their fate the Jack-tars pitched their firelocks to the right and left on the swampy ground, at the risk of injuring, if not losing them altogether. I should think that a sailor on service must hate a musket, and would rather trust to a cutlass, or a *cut-slash*, as I have heard some call it; a weapon more congenial to his taste.

During this interval we, of course, were stationary under the enemy's fire, than which, no situation can be more trying to the nerves of soldiers. And now, in addition to the cannon, which luckily were ill directed, we were exposed to a galling fire of musketry from the enemy's right, which brought down a man every here and there, and from which the seamen, being in front and nearest to the place, suffered most. I remember that one or two of the poor fellows had their limbs amputated, from the severity of their wounds, and some were killed.

After a few minutes' suspense, "Forward!" was again the word; the creek was passed, and on we dashed at the *pas de charge*, the enemy blazing away at us *con spirito*, whilst we threw out parties of light infantry to the right and left, to keep down the fire of their skirmishers, who were popping away at us from the brushy and broken ground in front and on the flanks of the position. But our lads were in the right humour, and were not to be stopped by such impediments. My station was on the left flank, somewhere about the centre, the column being formed right and front, and here we had the full benefit of the enemy's fire. There was a steep ascent to clamber up; a deafening "Hurrah!" was heard, and a minute or two after, we forced our way into the place, some over the ramparts, others through the gateway, the enemy retreating with the greatest precipitation the moment the head of the column entered, and thereby escaping with trifling loss, leaving us in possession of the fort, eight guns, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Their conduct in this instance was inexplicable; for, whilst they often defended an ordinary stockade with astonishing obstinacy, their resistance here was most inadequate to the strength and advantages of their position. If the Burmans had done their duty manfully, and stood to their guns as they ought, they might have crippled us most seriously; as it was, we had an easy victory. The interior of the old fort proved to be nothing more than a village, though it had been dignified with the name of a town. It was ransacked in the usual manner, but the place had nothing either of value or interest to recommend it: heaps of paddy, numberless spears and rusty firelocks being the "*spolia opima*" of the occasion, in addition to the guns and ammunition. Syriam, nevertheless, was the residence of a governor, and in his house (government-house, I suppose, we must call it) were found some curious documents, of which translations may be seen in the Appendix to Snodgrass's Narrative of the War. They were in the shape of general orders to the governor from a superior officer, urging extreme measures against us, and directing that logs of wood, roots of trees, and such like impediments be thrown into the channel of the river, so as effectually to prevent the escape of our shipping. The commencement of this G.O. is so characteristic, that I must transcribe it: "In order that not one of the *wild* foreigners may escape from being destroyed and slain, they must be apprehended, by covering the face of the earth with an innumerable host, to accomplish which, effectual measures are now in progress." This is an amusing specimen of Oriental rhodomontade.

"But half of our weary task was done," when we had taken possession of the fort; for we soon learnt that the pagoda, visible in the distance, and tow-

ering above the forest, was strongly fortified and garrisoned, and that the enemy had retired upon it. This, therefore, was to be the next point of attack; and to reduce this post, a large portion of the troops, under the command of Colonel Kelly, of the Madras European Regt., was put in motion, the residue being left to protect our new conquest.

It was scarcely noon when Syriam fell; and now, before we had well recovered our breath, the bugles again sounded, and we hurried to our arms; the word "quick march!" was heard, and in a minute or two we found ourselves descending the rugged ground on the opposite face of the fort to which we entered, and were soon hid from view by the dense jungle. The column at first had to wind its way along a narrow and tortuous path, much overgrown by underwood; but, in a short time, we emerged upon the high road connecting the two places, which for the most part had breadth and elevation, and enabled us to march at our ease. At this distance of time I cannot recall all the features that presented themselves *en route*, but I well remember to have been much struck with the Arcadian character of the scenery. The two points—i.e. the fort and the pagoda—were from four to five miles apart, the intervening space being mostly jungle, though throughout the distance there were many open spots sprinkled with noble trees, and glades covered with verdure, that were quite inviting. The work in hand did but ill accord with their still and tranquil air, which seemed to breathe of nothing but peace; whereas all the serenity of the scene was momentarily disturbed by the rude voices and coarse mirth of a foreign soldiery, as they marched to battle, utterly reckless, probably, for the most part, of any thing save "prize-money and promotion," for of soldiers in general it may be truly said,

In the joys of the moment lustily sharing,
'Bout the past or the future not thinking or caring.

Not that soldiers are one jot worse than other men either, after making a due allowance for the trying circumstances in which they are sometimes placed. It is true that, in India, our European soldiers too frequently degenerate into mere animals; being debarred from intellectual recreations or harmless amusements, by the want of education and the heat of the climate, which will not admit of exposure to the sun with impunity, the thoughtless soldier expends his time, his money, and his health in the canteen, the curse of the army in India. The only effectual remedy for this evil is, to insure to every poor child in Old England a sound *religious* education. As for the present generation of toppers amongst our soldiery in the East, they have a strong claim on the sympathies of the serious, thinking part of the community, and much, I think, may be done towards reclaiming many of them by the efforts of indefatigable and zealous chaplains; and none others should ever be selected for India, where there is so much work to be done and so few to perform it. And here I cannot but notice the remissness of the British Government in reference to the spiritual wants of their troops when on active service. There is no lack of surgeons to look after the body; why should not the soul be, *at least*, equally cared for? I cannot conceive why chaplains should not follow armies into the field, unless it be on the score of expense; though this alone would be a most insufficient argument.

Though the road was for the most part shady, and the march short, we suffered severely from the heat, as I well remember. It was one of those "fine sunshiny mornings," the regular succession of which in the East is so astonishing to the new arrival from cold and cloudy Albion, and the sun being

nearly vertical, there was no escaping his piercing rays. Exhausted by the heat, we piled arms for a short time in one of the open spots alluded to, and attacked the contents of our havresacks, to invigorate our frames for the tough work we fully anticipated was before us. Again we moved on, and in due time the pagoda of Kyk Kyk, which we had lost sight of amidst a sea of foliage since we left the fort, once more opened upon our view, distant about three-quarters of a mile, on the summit of a gently sloping hill, the approach to it being, as in the case of the fort, by a natural avenue, the narrow road walled in by lofty bamboo bushes or underwood, and straight as an arrow, giving the enemy every advantage for using their guns with effect. As we neared the place, we could perceive that the approach to the pagoda was by a long and broad flight of steps, at the top of which was the wall by which such buildings were usually surrounded, the gateway or entrance being strongly barricaded. Under any other circumstances, the pagoda itself would have been an interesting object, for it was of a large size, and elegant in form, and its site was highly picturesque; but our attention was now riveted to its base, and the difficulties of access that it threatened. We were thus curiously surveying matters as we marched along, when, having approached within 700 or 800 yards, a flash of fire was visible on the summit of the steps, followed closely by a volume of smoke, and at the same moment a roundshot, from a 9 or a 12-pounder, cut through the bushes within three or four yards of our left flank, with a crackling noise. Had it taken the head of the column, we should have suffered severely, for a dozen of us at least would have fallen; as it was, the shot merely put us on our guard, and it was satisfactory to find that the gun was not laid with the nicest precision. To avoid a second discharge from this ugly customer, the troops quickened their pace, and on ascending the hill we diverged from the road and formed up in column of section on an open grassy space of some extent to our left, out of the line of the enemy's guns, and about 150 yards from the foot of the stairs, a dense screen of trees and shrubs at the pagoda's base effectually concealing our movements from the foe.

And now we calculated upon a formidable resistance, and screwed ourselves up accordingly. We had no artillery with us, and the place was so enveloped in jungle, that to have spent much time in reconnoitring for a weak point would have only been labour lost; and having arranged to return to camp by night, we had no time to spare. There was no alternative, then, but to take the bull by the horns—that is, to dash up the steps under the very muzzles of their guns, and to force an entrance as we best could, for I am inclined to think we were not provided with scaling-ladders upon this occasion. Our arrangements for the assault were soon made. Muskets were now loaded, and bayonets fixed; a few words of encouragement were addressed to the men; the “advance” was sounded, and off we started in double time. The word “right shoulders forward!” was heard, and in less than a minute we were at the foot of the stairs. A desultory fire now opened upon us from all points, but, being ill-directed, it had little effect, and our progress was not for a moment impeded. The stairs, though long, were of considerable breadth, which enabled us to shew a good front. To the right and left we could look down upon the jungle that skirted the position, and from hence the enemy popped away, taking us in flank as well as in front; but it was all unavailing: up—up—up we went, firing and cheering alternately, and the height was soon crowned, with but little loss. It may be thought that the attacking party acted irregularly in firing at all, and so I admit it did; but these things will happen,

nevertheless. In such cases, troops are ever cautioned not to return a shot, but in the steadiest regiments, I suspect, there are many who cannot resist the temptation of blazing away when fired at, as long as they have a round of ammunition left in their pouches. In this way was many a trigger irregularly pulled at my elbow, and one clumsy fellow in particular, under the excitement of the moment, was within an ace of blowing my brains out, for the barrel of his musket was over my shoulder, and its muzzle within an inch or two of my ear when he discharged it!

At the top of the stairs, we found a strong breastwork (the wall of the pagoda), whilst the entrance was strongly barricaded. But these obstacles created little or no delay; the enemy were panic-struck by the boldness of the attack, and retreated with precipitation the moment they saw our white faces peeping over the breastwork, allowing us to batter down the barricades and to clamber over the wall without any further opposition. Many of us were soon in the interior, and in full cry after the foe; but at this game we disciplinarians had no chance with these flexible sons of the forest, who threw themselves over the wall and bounded down the rough ascent with the agility of a herd of antelopes, when the jungle effectually concealed them from view. The suddenness of their disappearance was really quite startling; to have pursued them into the forest would have been useless, so we contented ourselves with blazing away at random as long as there seemed a chance of a shot telling. Here and there we would catch a passing glimpse of a fugitive amongst the bushes, and after a time a considerable number were seen to emerge on an open spot in the distance, but far beyond the reach of powder and ball: and here we will leave them.

Thus fell the fortified pagoda of Syriam, with but little loss on either side, though the enemy's could seldom be ascertained with accuracy, as they always hurried away most of their wounded, under the impression, probably, that we should put them to death. The position was a very strong one, and its defence reflected as little credit upon the garrison as did that of the fort; nevertheless, our troops deserved great credit, for they were exposed to a galling fire at both places. Here we made a further capture of four pieces of cannon, one of which we found literally crammed to the muzzle with all kinds of missiles, no one having had the hardihood to discharge it. These we spiked and threw into a tank close by, little deeming they would ever be again brought to bear against us; but, strange to say, these very guns were recovered, remounted, and instrumental in causing us much loss at a subsequent period!

A detachment of pioneers that accompanied us (the Madras pioneers were indefatigable fellows) employed themselves in dismantling the works as far as time and means would allow, and in burning down all the houses. This last measure, severe as it may seem, was, I conceive, necessary, to lessen the probability of the enemy's re-occupying the position; it was, nevertheless, extremely painful to see many really picturesque buildings in flames. Some there were that answered this description, situated in pleasant gardens shaded by the jack, the mango, and the graceful bamboo, and opening upon the spacious green where the troops formed up previous to the assault. The spot was altogether most attractive, and I still have a lively recollection of it, though our visitation sadly marred some of its fairest features.

Our day's work done, we in due time retraced our steps, rejoined our comrades, re-embarked in the flotilla, and returned to Rangoon, where we reposed soundly and securely on the same night, after our fatiguing excursion; but the gathering of laurels is no sinecure!

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Dost Muhumud Khan, and the recent Events in Caubool; containing Likenesses of Dost Muhumud, his two Sons, Muhumud Ukrum Khan and Gholam Hydur, and his Cousin, Ubdool Ghunnee Khan; with a brief Sketch of the Life of the Umeer, &c. Being No. X. of Grant's *Oriental Heads*. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

MR. C. GRANT, of Calcutta, published, in that city, a series of what he terms "Rough Sketches of Oriental Heads;" not, as some might suppose, a phrenological or surgical work, but, a collection of etched portraits of remarkable public characters, European and native, which are, generally speaking, correct and spirited likenesses. The visit of the ex-ameer of Cabul to the City of Palaces afforded Mr. Grant an opportunity, of which he availed himself, to add that chief's portrait and the portraits of three of his family, to his collection; and this number has been reproduced in the work before us, with copious additions to the author's account of the late calamitous events in Afghanistan.

The Coast Defence of British India.

LIEUTENANT CONGREVE, of the Madras Artillery, who is the author of this little tract, being of opinion that, if hostilities were to break out between Great Britain and a powerful European state, the coasts of India are inadequately secured against "the sudden stream of invasion and aggression that might set in upon them," has detailed several plans for remedying this important defect; namely, an acoustic telegraph, for disseminating intelligence instantaneously; a steam flotilla, a chain of towers, and a combination of those towers and the pagodas, as points of rendezvous, and telegraphic stations.

The Cyclopædia of Popular Medicine, intended for domestic Use, with numerous Illustrations, &c.; and plain Descriptions of the Medicine in common use; to which is added, a Complete Treatise on Diet, and Directions for the Treatment of Fractures of the Limbs: illustrated by several Plates. By KEITH IMRAY, M.D. London, 1842. Simpkin and Co.

OF the class of works denominated *Cyclopædias*, the design of which is to embody, methodize, and condense information respecting any given subject, or circle of subjects, none is so much needed as a "Cyclopædia of Popular Medicine," and Dr. Imray deserves public thanks for having produced such a work, which, though not intended to supersede professional aid, will enable an individual, in slight cases, or where medical assistance is not immediately at hand, to alleviate his own or his neighbour's bodily sufferings. The object of the work is to describe, in plain and simple terms, the causes, symptoms, and treatment of disease. In respect to fractures of the limbs, the rules are simple and well illustrated. The language is clear, and free from technical terms, whilst there is nothing which savours of empiricism from beginning to end.

Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque, Illustrated and Described. Parts II., III., and IV. By WILLIAM BROCKEDON, F.R.S. London, 1842. Duncan.

WE cannot speak in higher terms of this work than by saying that the present parts are not inferior to the first. We may mention, as more particularly striking, the view of the Cascata del Marmore, at Terni (which Lord Byron preferred to all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together), and Naples from Vesuvius. The author's account of the eruption of the mountain in 1822, which he witnessed, is highly interesting.

"*The Kings of the East:*" an Exposition of the Prophecies, determining, from Scripture and from History, the Power for whom the Mystical Euphrates is being "dried up." London, 1842. Seeley.

The "Kings of the East," mentioned in Rev. xvi. 12, are here shewn to be the East-India Company, and the mystical Euphrates, which is now being "dried up," is demonstrated to be Turkey. There is much ingenuity in the interpretations, but we think there is at least as much fancy in them.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LIV.

THE dates of this month's Eastern news are the following:—Calcutta, April 23rd; Madras, April 21st; Bombay, May 3rd; (the mail having been detained for the despatches from Calcutta), and China, March 10th.

The intelligence is of a checkered character, the favourable, however, decidedly predominating. If we consider the mesh of difficulties in which our affairs in Affghanistan have been involved, it would be unreasonable to expect that they could be extricated, and replaced upon their former basis, without checks and disasters. The only serious disaster, however, is the surrender of Ghuzni, and the too probable fate of its defenders. Before we join in the unmitigated censure which is cast upon Colonel Palmer for this act, his motives should be candidly weighed. He assigns as the reasons for capitulating, want of water, the exhaustion of the garrison by fatigue and constant duty, the cold being intolerable to Hindus (46 degrees below the freezing point), there being 100 sick and 137 casualties in a single regiment, the enemy having possession of the city under cover within fifty yards, and that though the garrison could not hold out beyond forty-eight hours, they had no hope of relief, being cut off from all communication, and "abandoned." To these reasons, sufficiently weighty of themselves, he adds: "In capitulating I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Rohilla Khan, son of Ameenoolah Khan, sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived and promised to escort us in safety to Cabul. Amoon Shumsodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as governor of Ghuzni and as political agent. I received instructions to march immediately on his arrival for Cabul, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten." Upon this statement, a Calcutta paper has founded, and upon *prima facie* ground, a charge against the late envoy, of having, without communication to the Shah, or to his own government, directed the British commander of this important fortress to deliver it up to a near relative of Shah Shooja's enemy, which order must have been issued prior to any treaty for the evacuation of the country. As regards Colonel Palmer, he had, in his political capacity, orders from his political superior, and in his military capacity, orders from his military superior, to render up the place on the arrival of certain named individuals, who had actually arrived, and at a time when he was reduced to the last extremity. By this act, the difficulties of repairing our late losses are greatly augmented, and another British corps, probably, has been added to the long list of victims.

The check sustained by the force under Brigadier England, though of infinitely less importance, is not to be undervalued, inasmuch as it has deprived the British forces at Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie of the prospect of receiving speedy succour and supplies, and will contribute its share of encouragement to the enemy and of depression to our native troops, who

have enough to daunt their resolution and try their energies in the country and the climate in which they have to cope with such formidable opponents. The circumstances under which his repulse took place are shortly these.

General Nott, at Candahar, being much in want of carriage-cattle, medical stores, and money, and his ammunition getting low, a reinforcement and convoy were prepared in Scinde and Cutch, in three divisions, one under General England himself, which reached Quetta, through the Bolan Pass, from Dadur, on the 10th March, having lost 300 camels in the passage, out of 2,000. This detachment consisted of 1,200 men, with four guns. A second detachment, of about equal strength, under Major Simmons, with 2,000 camels and treasure, likewise reached Quetta by the Bolan Pass from Dadur, arriving at the former place on the 4th April. A third portion of the brigade, under Major Reid, did not leave Sukkur, on the Indus, till the 10th or 12th of April, and would have reached Quetta in about a month. This detachment consisted of 1,100 men, with 2,600 camels, besides a multitude of other beasts, bearing medical stores, ammunition, and treasure. The whole force, when assembled, would have amounted to about 4,000 men. General England, who first arrived at the point of concentration, found it necessary, on the 26th March, to move towards the Valley of Pishcen,* twenty or thirty miles off, to obtain forage, and to protect the people (who were said to be favourably disposed to us) against the insurgents. On the 27th he reached the village of Hykulzie, and was received in the most friendly manner by the chiefs of the place, who, however, gave him not the slightest intimation that any impediments awaited the troops in their advance to the Kujjuk Pass, although they must have known that the Pass, a few miles in front, was strongly barricaded, and that Mahomed Seedeze, the commander of the insurgents, was posted in the hills close by with a strong force from Candahar. When the enemy were first seen on the hills, our commander supposed them to be scouts or marauders, and thus was led into a snare. The barricades were found to be of great strength; the enemy were resolute, and the storming party were compelled to retire, with ninety-eight men killed and wounded, including two officers, out of 470 engaged, a large part of the force being left to protect the baggage. The insurgents, who suffered severely, are represented to have fought with the enthusiasm of religious zealots, and our officers confess that a finer body of irregular horse than that which charged upon our squares was never seen in Afghanistan. Mahomed Seedeze headed the charge in person, and was wounded. On our side, the sepoy's manifested great bravery, and vied with the Queen's regiment (the 41st) in desiring to charge up the hill again. It was resolved to return to Quetta, which was reached, with but little molestation, on the 30th. This resolution was a prudent one, for it was discovered that the Kujjuk Pass (sixty-three miles from Quetta, and eighty-four from Candahar) was blocked up, the enemy having for months been engaged in constructing

* All these places will be found very carefully laid down in Messrs. Allen and Co.'s excellent map of Afghanistan.

field works for its defence. This fact proves the universality of the feeling against us throughout the country, inasmuch as not the slightest hint of these proceedings was suffered to reach us. In this state of things, General England has proposed to General Nott at Candahar to make a combined movement from the east and the west upon the passes, and until this operation shall have taken place, and succeeded, there seems to be little hope of succouring our forces in Western Afghanistan.

At Candahar, whence the intelligence extends to the middle of March, Gen. Nott has obtained a further advantage over the insurgents. On the 6th of that month, he moved out from the city with a part of his force, and was decoyed by the insurgents, who skirmished with him, to a sufficient distance to enable a large body of them to double upon him, and return to Candahar, which they attacked, and had nearly succeeded in taking, whereby Gen. Nott would have been placed in a perilous position. Eventually, however, they were repelled by the garrison, and dispersed with great loss; upon which the insurgent army quitted the neighbourhood altogether, previous to General Nott's return to the city on the 13th. This defeat appears for some time to have produced a strong impression throughout the country; hostilities were for a period suspended, and supplies of provisions began again to be brought into our camp by the natives; but the fall of Ghuzni will increase the danger of General Nott.

Colonel Wymer, with about 1,500 troops (Bengal sepoys and irregular cavalry), having been despatched from Candahar to meet General England, was attacked by a body of the enemy, 3,000 strong, who rushed upon the detachment in the most furious manner, charging up to the bayonet's point. They were received with a few volleys, and our cavalry, dashing in, put them to the rout, with great loss, including five of their chiefs.

The success of our arms in another quarter not only relieves the apprehensions created by the fall of Ghuzni and the repulse of General England, but will have a material influence upon the ultimate issue of the contest. General Pollock has succeeded, in spite of obstinate resistance, in forcing an entrance into the Khybur Pass, one of the most formidable defiles in Asia. From Jumrood upwards, towards Jellalabad, it extends for 28 miles, throughout 22 of which it has been hitherto reckoned impassable for an army, if opposed. "From Jumrood, where the pass opens on the Peshawur side, to Ali Musjid, the dell is deep and uninterrupted. This fort, which stands on an isolated hill in the narrow, near the middle of the defile, completely commands it. For about seven miles beyond Ali Musjid, the ascent is somewhat uniform, till near Lundee Khana, where, for a couple of miles, it runs along the face of a frightful precipice, like the Galleries by which the Simplon is traversed.*" General Pollock had a force of nearly 8,000 men near the mouth of the pass, and expected to be joined by two brigades, of about 4,000 men; but Jellalabad requiring speedy succour, and the Khyburees, or Afreedis, having agreed to permit a quiet passage on payment of £5,000 (£2,000 to be paid down, and the rest after we had reached Ali Musjid), the General resolved to

* *The Bombay Times*, May 3rd.

advance forthwith. The Khyburrees, having received the first instalment, either broke their contract or found themselves unable to control the other tribes; and upon the army entering the defile, it was found to be obstructed by stone barricades, and defended by 10,000 men. By the skilful operations of the commander and the bravery of the troops, these obstacles were overcome, with a very insignificant loss; Ali Musjid was reached, and found to be evacuated by Akhbar Khan's Affghans, and the last accounts state that the force had reached Dakka, without the pass, on the 10th, without opposition: from thence the distance to Jellalabad is about 40 miles. The passage of this terrific defile, which had never previously been forced, and has been supposed to be impenetrable if defended, will have a powerful effect in repairing our apparent loss of military character in the eyes of the Affghans, and do more towards terminating the contest than the capture of several fortresses. It is gratifying to observe that the native troops of this force, who had previously shewn by their desertions symptoms of disaffection, on this trying occasion, exhibited equal perseverance and good spirit with their European comrades, "scaling heights the whole day under a hot sun, and in the face of the enemy."

Meanwhile, the gallant General Sale had been contending manfully with the difficulties of his position at Jellalabad. Surrounded by the insurgents, commanded by Mahomed Akhbar Khan in person, who availed himself of every means of annoying him, this veteran officer, well-seconded by his troops, foiled his opponent single-handed. As a last resource, Akhbar Khan seems to have employed deceit to induce the garrison of Jellalabad to surrender. He reported that General Pollock had been defeated in his attempt to enter the pass, and had returned to Peshawur. To help the deception, on the very day when Akhbar Khan's troops were driven from Ali Musjid, the sirdar fired a salute in honour of the defeat of the British commander. General Sale seems to have penetrated the design, and instead of surrendering, "I came," he says, "on a full consideration of the various circumstances and rumours, to the resolution of making a general attack on the Affghan camp," which ended in the total rout of the enemy, and the recapture of four guns, lost by the Cabul and Gundamuck forces. "In short," adds the General, "the defeat of Mahomed Akhbar by the force which he boasted of blockading has been in the open field complete and signal." This victory was dearly purchased by the loss of the gallant Colonel Dennie, who was killed in the act of leading his column to the attack of a fort. This total discomfiture of a body of 6,000 Affghans, under Akhbar Khan himself, who were not taken by surprise, but fully prepared, by 1,400 men, including sepoy and irregulars, who had suffered so many privations during an imprisonment in a miserable town for nearly six months, is another event which will produce great moral effect.

The state of affairs at Cabul is not correctly known. Rumours were current of another revolution having taken place, and General Sale, in his despatch of the 7th April, mentions such a rumour. Shah Shooja is said to have been shot in his litter when coming out of the Bala Hissar. The Calcutta papers state that he had written a long letter to the Governor-

General, exonerating himself from the suspicion of having been connected with the insurrection, and accusing the late envoy of having acted contrary to his advice and interests. Upon this question, as well as upon the whole of the proceedings of the British functionaries at Cabul, the cloud of doubt and perplexity seems to thicken instead of dispersing. Letters are quoted, and even published, from some of those individuals, the statements in which are inconsistent with official documents, or with known facts. Even the Governor-General seems to participate in the general ignorance, for he has suspended an inquiry "into the conduct of all the political functionaries employed at Cabul," until after "he shall be in possession of certain material documents."

Meanwhile, it is consolatory to find that, in the countries within the Indus, including Scinde, everything was tranquil. Some symptoms of disaffection have been exhibited in Bundelkhund, which has been long in an unsettled state, and a private letter from Hyderabad, which has appeared in a London paper, states that this outbreak has assumed a formidable character. Lord Ellenborough, after displaying an activity and honesty of purpose at the seat of his government, which have won for him the good opinions of all, has proceeded into the upper provinces, intending to locate himself at Allahabad, as a more convenient position for the management of affairs comprehended within so vast a circle. It is gratifying to perceive that subscriptions are raising in every part of India for the relief of the families of the sufferers by the Cabul disasters, which have already reached a large amount, the contributors including native princes. A provisional Committee for this charitable object has been formed in London; and we earnestly hope that the miseries endured by those unhappy men, and the desolate condition of their widows and orphans, will excite, in this country, not merely barren sympathy, but a desire to relieve them. The subscription for the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh is a noble monument of British benevolence; but charity should begin, though it need not end, at home.

The intelligence from Ceylon is rather alarming. Accounts from the interior represent that the natives of the Kandyan provinces are supplying themselves with arms and ammunition. The latest paper from the island (the *Observer*, April 4) states that these reports have been raised or exaggerated by the fears or fancies of some European functionaries.

That from China contains nothing indicative of the termination of the unhappy opium war. The Chinese authorities seem to act upon the principle of passive resistance, which threatens to protract the contest. Had the vigour displayed by Sir H. Pottinger been employed at first, and properly followed up, the war would now probably have been over, and a million or two of money saved to the British treasury.

The accounts from Siam indicate the probability of a war between that country and Cochin-China. The king of Siam, it is said, is about to restore the royal family of Quedah to a part of their possessions.

Late advices from Australasia state that some important geographical discoveries have been made in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

حکایت

یکمنگ گوشت داد خواجه بزن
 کش بهز زود بهر طعمه من
 گوشت را زن کباب کرد و بخورد
 خواجه چون گوشت خواست عذر آورد
 که هنوز آن ز دیگ بیرون بود
 که کمین کرد گربه و بر بود
 خواجه سنجید گربه را فی الحال
 نامد افزون ز گوشت یکمشتال
 زد بصد غصه دست بر زانو
 کرد با زن عتاب کای بانو
 گربه بیشک چو گوشت یکمن بود
 گوشت یکمن دگر بران افزود
 نیست این نکته پیش من روشن
 که تواند شدن دو من یکمن
 اگر این گربه است گوشت کجاست
 و اگر این گوشت شکل گربه چراست

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XXII.

ON the evening of my arrival at Dinapore, I was sitting on the roof of my boat, observing the *dobees*, or washermen, thumping their clothes, natives cleaning their teeth with primitive tooth-brushes of stick, and other similar sights which diversify the animated scene of an Indian ghaut, when the distant and inspiring strains of a full military band broke upon my ear. Egad! thought I, there's some fun going on; a promenade, no doubt, with all the beauty and fashion of Dinapore assembled; I'll go and see. I ordered Ramdial to bring out the *jubba walla coortie* (the laced jacket), which had never yet graced my person in any public assembly. A splendid thing it was, with a huge silver epaulet, and "tastily turned up with a brimstone-coloured lapelle;" I thought there could hardly be its fellow in all Dinapore. A neat white waistcoat, crimson sash (tied in a *déagé* knot under the fifth rib), coattee over all, hat a shade on one side, and flourishing a clean bandanna in my hand, with a sprinkling of lavender over it, *me voilà*, an ensign of the first water. I soon reached the scene of attraction in the principal square, and a lively scene it was. There were congregated groups of officers, chatting and laughing around belles seated in tonjons; others, three or four abreast, promenading backwards and forwards, hands behind them, and examining the structure of their legs; gigs and carriages drawn up, their occupants attentively listening; syces walking their masters' chargers up and down; chuprassies, silver-stick men, and other native servants, mingled with the throng of sepoy orderlies and European soldiers in undress. I mingled with the crowd, and promenaded too; but, alas! I knew no one; and who so solitary as he who, amongst a crowd, experiences the sickening reflection that there is no one with whom he holds the slightest community of thought or feeling?

The shades of evening were deepening—the assembly thinning—the *finale*, "God save the King," was playing—busy memory had awakened thoughts of those who did love me, far, far away—and I was waxing thoughtful and sad, when I suddenly heard the sound of a familiar voice. I turned, and recognized in the speaker my shipmate and brother-cadet, honest Grundy. I sprang forward to address him. God knows—for it is hard to answer for that fickle and selfish thing, the human heart, which has rarely the courage to brave the "world's dread laugh," and follow its own generous dictates—whether I should have always done it with equal promptitude, for Grundy, in a mere fashionable sense, was not an acquaintance to be proud of; but now I stood in need of sympathy, and there are seasons when any thing in the form of a friend is acceptable—when we are not fastidious, and are overjoyed to exchange greetings with aught in the shape of humanity. "Grundy, my boy," said I, facing him, "don't you know me?" Grundy stared vacantly for a moment, for I was considerably metamorphosed by my new habiliments; but soon recognizing me, his features relaxed into an expression of good-humoured delight. "Odds life, Gernon! is that you, man?" said he, grasping my hand; "why whaur the dickens are you from?" I soon satisfied him, and he told me he was now doing duty with a regiment at Dinapore, and lived in a bungalow not very far off. "Are you alone, Grundy?" said I. "Alone!" replied my friend with a sigh; "oh

no; there are six of us in the bungalow—Griff Hall, as they call it—all young hands, none of us a year in the country, and a tearing life we lead; it does not suit me at all, though, and I mean to leave them as soon as I can get another place and a quiet man to chum with.” “Yes, I know your pacific habits, Grundy, and wonder how you got amongst such a set; who and what are they?” “Why there’s first Mr. McScreechum, an assistant surgeon; three infantry ensigns, besides myself, and a Lieut. Fireworker,* of artillery. I think they are all mad, particularly the doctor, for such a man for mischief I never met with in all my born days. But Gernon, lad, I hope you will stay for a day or two, at least,” said he, slapping me on the shoulder; “for it glads my heart to see you again, man.” I accepted Grundy’s invitation, and we proceeded to Griff Hall.

We found the doctor, with two or three others, on the *chabootra*, or terrace, of the bungalow, all laughing and joking. The former, a huge fellow, six feet two, with a freckled face and a carrotty poll, in the act of brewing a glass of brandy-and-water. Grundy presented me as his friend on the way to join my regiment. “Glod to see ye, Sir; glod to see ye,” said the doctor, presenting me his shoulder-of-mutton hand; “we’ll use you weel at Griff Hall, Sir, and eeneetiate ye into oor Eleuseenian mesteries. What’s for dinner, Larking?” said he, turning to a slender, pale youth, in a red camlet raggie; “what have ye got for a treat to-night? Nae mair of your d——d skeenny kid and tough goat mutton, I hope. Ah! ye’er a braw chiel to cater for a gentleman’s mess.” “I’ll resign my post to you with pleasure, doctor, if not satisfied with my proceedings,” replied the caterer; “but I think things will be better to-day, for I have given Rumjohn a good trouncing for palming that stuff upon us yesterday. I’ll tell you what there is, doctor, by-the-bye, a capital rooeee muchee,† for I secured it myself this morning.” “Well,” said the doctor, “a rooeee muchee’s nae bad thing, if it’s frash.” At this moment, three more ensigns, inmates of Griff Hall, hove in sight, rattling up on tattoos, or gallows—tits combining some pleasant varieties of fiddle-head, goose-rump, swish-tail, &c. In India, every one (i.e. European officer) must keep a piece of horse-flesh, of some sort or other, though it must be allowed that griffins, for obvious reasons, were never remarkable for possessing superior studs. As the new-comers approached, full canter and shuffle, the doctor put forth a screech, compounded of an Indian war-whoop and a view halloo, by way of welcome: the fun was evidently beginning. One of the ensigns on the terrace jumped down into the road, took his hat off his head, and hooted loudly, to make his friends’ horses bolt or shy. The doctor, too, seizing a long sort of besom which stood in an angle of the bungalow wall, darted forward with it to aid in putting the detachment to the rout. “Doctor, what the deuce are you about, man?” shouted the immediate object of his attack; “don’t be so infernally ridiculous.” “Stir him oop with the lang pole,” roared the doctor, nothing daunted; “stir oop the bombardier’s wonderful animal;” and so saying, he poked the besom under the tail of the tattoo, who resented this rear attack by launching out his heels, jerked off the Lieut. Fireworker’s cap, and finally bolted, with his rider half-unseated, across the compound, amidst the shouts and laughter of his comrades, the doctor, with his wild red locks flying, and his feet in slippers, pursuing him with his besom at the *pas de charge*. McScreechum soon returned, puffing and blowing, and flourishing his besom, and the Lieut. Fireworker shortly after joined the group, having disposed of his runaway

* Sub-lieut. of artillery, a few years ago, were called Lieut. Fireworkers: the rank is now abolished.

† Roeeee muchee, a huge fish of the carp kind, one of the best in India.

Bucephalus, but with a countenance darkly portentous of mischief. "Dr. McScreechum," said he, "I'll thank you, Sir, not to take such liberties with me in future, for I will not put up with them." "Stir him oop with the lang pole," said the doctor, still flourishing his besom. "Others may submit to them, but I will not." "Stir him oop with the lang pole," again replied McScreechum. All joined the medico in rallying the indignant lieutenant out of his wrath. The good-humoured Scotchman brewed and presented him a glass of grog, to allay the fury of "the black dog," as he termed it. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," saith the proverb, and, on the same principle, even a practical joke, though ever to be avoided, may be so softened by a little tact as to allay the anger which, in nine cases out of ten, it is sure to excite.

All these wild doings at an end, and matters properly composed, we adjourned to the dining-room, being summoned by a rather dingy-looking butler, or klanseman, very much resembling the worthy who has been recorded in these pages as having so suddenly decamped with my plate-chest. Six wall-shades with oil glasses, a long table occupying the centre of the room, and about as many chairs as guests, constituted the sum total of the furniture. In accordance with the almost universal custom of the military circles in India, camp fashion was the order of the day—that is, each gentleman had his own plates, knives and forks, and glasses, with a brace of muffineers, containing pepper and salt, flanking the same; these, of every variety of size and shape, of glass, silver, or pewter, with a corresponding variety of patterns in the cutlery and plates, constituted as motley a show as can well be imagined. The servants, too, were of the Rum-Johnny order—a dissolute, dirty set of Mahomedans, whom I have before described—those usually picked up by young officers on account of their speaking the English language, a qualification which is pretty certain to insure their rejection by old Indians. The dingy attire and roguish looks of these fellows harmonized well with the style of the entertainment. The doctor took the head of the table; the noble fraternity of Griff Hall and their guests were soon seated. The klanseman-jee appeared, staggering under a huge dish, which he deposited at the head of the table; having done so, he lifted up the cover with the air of a major-domo, and there smoked the rooe muchee already mentioned. "Who's for fesh?" asked the doctor, plying the fish-knife with the vigour of an Irish bricklayer when handling his trowel. "Who's for fesh? Here's a bonnie fellow; a sight like this is gude for sair een, as my old father, the provost, used to say." The rooe muchee was in great request, and other viands followed, all very good of their kind, I thought, and proving the efficacy of the rattan in some cases. Great was the talking and laughing, and the dinner sped merrily. Never has it been my lot to encounter a more light-hearted, thoughtless, and jovial set of fellows than the inmates of Griff Hall. The cloth removed, hookhas bubbled; the bottle passed freely, and the conversation became animated; among other things, the scenes and flirtations at the band that evening were passed in review. "Who noticed Miss Simper, the new spin, talking to that old fellow, MacGlashum?" said Ensign O'Toole, a young Hibernian; "sure I hope she's not going to take that broken-winded old fellow." "By my soul, I don't know," replied Ensign MacClaymore; "but I think if she gets a major, and a gude Scotchman to boot, she could na do better." "Faith, I think she'd find an Irishman suit her better than an old or a young Scotchman either: oh, an Irishman's heart for the ladies!" "Meaning yourself, I suppose," retorted the Highlander, dryly; "you Paddies think there's nought like your-

sals in the world." "Faith, now, I don't think we've half the consait of you Scotchmen, at all," replied O'Toole; "though a grate dale more to be proud of. Where will you find janias like that which Ireland has produced—such poets, statesmen, and haroes?" "Proud!" said the other, contemptuously; "however we may fall short in those respects, thank Gude, auld Scotland was never conquered, Sir—never conquered, as some other countries have been." "I'll tell you the rason," said the other, bitterly; "the poor beggarly country was never worth the trouble and expense of conquering." "Eh! Sir," said the young Caledonian, his eyes flashing with fire, "what's that you say, Sir? I'll no sit here and listen to that. What do you mean, Sir?" "Mean!" retorted the other, sternly, "just what I've said, Ensign MacClaymore, and so just make your most of it; if you've more to add, let it be outside." Several attempts had been made to check this angry dialogue, but in vain. All was now confusion; the angry patriots half arose, and darted fierce looks at each other across the table, their more peacefully disposed neighbours endeavouring to quiet and retain them in their seats. Things were fast verging towards "war, horrid war." Dr. MacScreechum now arose, like Satan in Pandemonium, thumped the table to engage attention, and with the voice of a Stentor, proclaimed silence, and called the belligerents to order. "Gentlemen," said the doctor, "silence if you please, and listen to me. I am the moderator of this assembly, and by vairtue of the pooers confided to me, I proclaim *par.* I'll have no quarrelling here; down wi' your foolish naytionalities; aren't we all countrymen and brithers, as my gude old father, the provost, used to say? You, Donald MacClaymore, and you, Denis O'Toole, I'll fine you each a dozen of claret, and proclaim you both outlaws of Griff Hall, unless you shake hands, like sensible fellows; shake hands, ye fire-eating donnard deevils, and then I'll give ye a song. 'Auld lang syne, my dear, for a' lang syne.' Who's for a sang?" This seasonable interruption, in the doctor's peculiar way, turned the tide of war. A glorious drumming of the table followed; glasses danced and jingled, and "Auld lang syne for ever!" resounded through the hall. MacClaymore and O'Toole caught the spirit of the movement, shook hands across the table, and the glorious Scottish air broke forth splendidly, like an elegy over buried animosities. The doctor, half-seas-over, was now completely in his element; his huge red head rolled from side to side, and one eye, half shut, leered with Bacchanalian philanthropy around the table. Thus he stood, his arms crossed, and holding the hand of each of his right and left neighbours, as he worked them up and down with a force and energy proportioned to the varying sentiments of that celebrated ditty, which has to answer for being the proximate cause of more boozing and maudlin sentimentality than any ever written; for that potent collocation of words, "for auld lang syne," goes direct to the exile's heart, particularly when softened by the genial glass; touches its tenderest chords, and awakens, like the "*Ranz de vaches*," the sweetest and most soul-subduing reminiscences of youth, and all its never-to-be-forgotten associations.

After this bout, anchovy toasts and broiled bones were put in requisition. Ensign O'Toole insisted upon mulling a saucepanful of port, to keep the beer and claret warm. At length, some fell asleep in their chairs; others, including Grundy and myself, dropped off to bed, though abused by the peep-o'-day boys for our recreant qualities. Away we went, heartily tired, leaving a few choice spirits to keep it up, the doctor talking in thick and almost inarticulate tones about "Sheshero's Epeestles to Hatticus." "You may well be tired of such a life as this," said I, next morning; "it would kill me in a week;

how do you stand it?" "Why," replied Grundy, "I keep as clear of it as I can; besides, it is not very often that we have quite such a jollification as we had last night; however, the eternal racket we have does not suit me, and I shall cut it as soon as I can; it goes against my conscience, too, to witness some of the tricks they play upon one another. One day they hanged one of the lads for fun by the punkah rope till he was black in the face; and about a month ago sent a sub, a poor soft fellow, a voyage on the Ganges in an open boat; he did not return for a week, and it was a mercy he was not starved or drowned." "How was this, Grundy?" said I. "Why, there was a very silly chap doing duty with us lately, who formed one of our party here. The doctor and the lads were always poking fun at him, and making him a *boot* (but) like; his name was Sawney. One night, something such another as last, they made him believe he had been insulted, and must call the person who had affronted him out. Sawney said he would rather take an apology, but they told him it was quite impossible that the affront could ever be washed out but with the blood of one of them. They said it must be settled immediately, and went out with lanterns to the back of the bungalow. The poor, unfortunate lad was in a dreadful fright, but they made him fire; the pistols were only loaded with powder, but his antagonist fell, and they told Sawney he had killed his man, and must fly immediately, or, if he fell into the hands of the civil power, he would inevitably be hanged. They hurried the poor young fellow off the ghaut, where they put him on board a fishing-canoe, telling him to row for his life till he came to some station, one hundred miles or so down the river, where he would have a better chance of a fair trial, and must give himself up. It was about a week before he was brought back to cantonments, burnt as black as a tinker. There was a terrible kick-up about it, and well there might be, for 'twas a cruel joke. The doctor and all parties concerned were threatened with a court-martial; but, somehow or other, it all blew over." Pranks such as these are now, I believe, happily rare in India, as everywhere else; but those who remember the country twenty or thirty years ago will doubtless be able to recall many such manifestations of boyish folly. It is not desirable that youth should be converted prematurely into thoughtful philosophy. Care, in the ordinary course of things, will come soon enough, and need not be hastened; but I am an advocate for its buoyancies being restrained within moderate bounds, that with it fun should not be allowed to degenerate into mischief or cruelty, wit into vulgarity, and friendly intimacy into coarse familiarity and practical joking.

We had breakfast very late, and the tenants of Griff Hall dropped in one by one *en deshabille*, and evincing painful symptoms of the previous night's debauch—red eyes, trembling hands, and glued lips. One took a dose of seidlitz, another five grains of calomel, and as for appetite, there was none. These are a few of the early effects of intemperance; its ultimate ones are not so briefly described.

I remained but one day more at Dinapore, which was partly devoted to reporting my arrival *en route* to join; a measure enjoined on all military voyagers, but not always attended to. I also saw the troops, European and native, at brigade exercise, &c.; and in the evening witnessed a tattoo race—officers riding their own ponies. This was a very comical affair.

It was a little before sunset when Grundy, the Lieut. Fireworker (who had entered his pony), and I, walked down to the course, which is situated a little behind the cantonment, being separated from it by a dry nullah,* over which

* Brook.

are one or two bridges. We found a great number of the inhabitants of the cantonment—some in gigs, some on horse-back, and others on foot—assembled to witness the sport. There was a good show of ponies, some of them certainly “rum’uns” to look at, but, as was fully proved in the sequel, “devils to go.” Long tails, swish tails, and stumps, crops and wall-eyes, were there in perfection. The young officers who were to ride them, amongst whom I recognized more than one of the inmates of Griff Hall, marched about in their top-boots and velvet hunting-caps, cracking their whips with countenances expressive of the full sense they entertained of the awful contest in which they were about to be engaged. Some, too, tightened their ponies’ girths; others passed their hands down their fore-legs, as if to rub out the knots and clean the back sinews; some put their arms lovingly round their animals’ necks, or gratified their love of tormenting by pinching the flanks of their steeds, and enjoying their abortive attempts to bite. Amongst this throng was a very remarkable character, well known at Dinapore, the clerk of the course, or whatever other name properly appertains to the master of the ceremonies on such occasions. He was a little, old, sun-dried, invalid sergeant, of a meagre form, but most determined spirit. I was greatly amused by the consequential air of the diminutive old fellow, as he stumped about in a rusty hunting-cap, cracking a tremendous whip, and clearing the environs of dogs, boys, and all other interlopers.

The time for the race having arrived, the young men mounted, some in red jackets, some in white, and others in full jockey attire. The clerk of the course ranged them all in proper order; eagerness was in every eye as they bent forward, impatient for the word. Ladies stood up in carriages, and many a neck was outstretched to catch a glimpse of the start: when at last a thundering “Ready,” “Off,” from the little mummified sergeant, and away flew the tattoos, “Punch,” “Cocktail,” and “Mat-o’-the-Mint,” and many a nameless steed besides. Such digging, spurring, and straining; such crossing and jostling! one pushing a-head for a space, and then another passing him, and so on! When the whole troop had got about half-way round (it was a sweepstake, round the course), the leading pony bolted from the course, and was followed by all the rest, entering the gates leading to a bungalow, the first of a series there commencing; there they very deliberately drew up, where doubtless they had often drawn up before, when carrying their masters on their rounds of morning visits. Intense were the roars of laughter which issued from the spectators assembled, occasioned by this little episode. Haul, dig, pound, and spur, and they were again placed, and off—but ah! the unlucky fates! the meridian of another bungalow entrance no sooner reached, than away with them again, follow my leader, like a flock of sheep through a gap, or a string of wild geese. I thought verily I should have died outright, and as for honest Grundy, and many of my neighbours, they stamped and roared till the tears ran down their cheeks. All this time we could see, though the distance was considerable, that the jockeys were hard at work, getting their tattoos once more under weigh through the opposite segment of road leading from the attractive bungalow, the other horn, as it might have been termed, of the dilemma. The course regained, away they went once more; the struggle was becoming warm; they had turned the angle of the course, and were in a line with the winning-post; bettors were now on the *qui vive*—“ten to one on Cocktail”—the little sergeant squatting hands on knees, taking a judg-matical observation, when lo! no sooner had they reached a certain bridge before mentioned, leading in a rectangular direction to cantonments, than

away they sidled, and at last one and all made a fair bolt of it, right before the wind, for "home, sweet home." "Zounds!" said the sergeant, "if they bea'nt all off agin, I'm a Dutchman;" and off sure enough they were, amidst renewed peals of laughter. I doubt if any race ever produced half the amusement. "They are gone, they are gone, and never will return." This was literally the case with some; but several of the heavy sailers managed to tack, and came in amidst the half-mad shouts of unexpected winners, proving truly that "the race is not always to the swift," and that the best-founded expectations may be unexpectedly disappointed. Two or three races on a smaller scale followed; but all was flat after the *unique* scamper I have attempted to describe; pleasure and excitement had expended themselves, and were not to be renewed immediately. Under these circumstances, Grundy and I bent our steps towards the band, accompanied by the young artillery officer, who, having proved the winner, was in high spirits.

Our dinner this evening passed off far more soberly than that of the preceding one. The doctor was evidently suffering from a re-action of the vital spirits, and on more than one occasion seemed disposed, like a certain old gentleman when he was sick, to be religious and sentimental. After a bottle or two of Hodgson, however, and a due proportion of claret, he rallied, and proposed a round game at loo, as a mode of passing the evening, which was joyfully assented to by the whole party. The tables were consequently cleared, wine-glasses, &c., were placed on tea-poys and side-tables, and to work we all proceeded, keeping it up till two in the morning, when I retired *minus* a very considerable pinch of General Capsicum's "snuff," with a firm determination to cut cards from that time for evermore: a resolution which I religiously kept—till the next time temptation came in my way.

At the time to which my Memoirs refer, and I am not aware that any material change has since taken place, gambling was unfortunately too prevalent in India. I have known nearly the whole of a small station, ladies inclusive, keep it up for weeks, alternately at each other's houses, rarely missing a day. The party would assemble after breakfast, and having distributed fish, and set pen and ink to write I O U's, would commence business in good earnest. Tiffin would constitute a break, and after being rather impatiently despatched, operations would be resumed, and continued till time for the evening's drive. After this, and dinner over, another round of this absorbing amusement would close the day. What a world of bad feeling in men, of keenness and unfeminine cupidity in women, have I seen elicited on those occasions, and what studies for the curious in physiognomy; what expressions of various kinds have I observed in the faces of the party, when the hour drew near for inditing I O U's and settling the accounts of Dr. and Cr.; what earnest pleadings for another round on the part of the losers, and conscientiously-expressed determinations to retire to rest on the part of the winners! Cards and dice are pests, the offspring of frivolity and the parent of vice and crime. They are the concomitants of semi-barbarism, and their gradual disappearance is one of the indices of advancing civilization and mental improvement. I began to think this one night after losing Rs. 1,100 at hazard and double-or-quits, and the impression has continued to gain strength ever since.

Next morning, after breakfast, I bade adieu to Griff Hall and honest Grundy; had my hand almost squeezed to a jelly by the good-natured son of the provost, and, repairing on board my bowlio, was soon once more under weigh for the "far west." Very different, however, were the feelings which now attended my onward progression. I had lost my kind and pleasant Men-

tor, Captain Belfield, and his amiable maiden sister. There were no more social rambles, no more agreeable disquisitions, no more tours in search of the picturesque, no more chess. I felt how insufficient my own thoughts were to supply the *hiatus* caused by their absence, and mentally ejaculated, as I occupied my lonely cabin at night, with poor Juan Fernandez, "Oh, solitude, where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face?"

I passed the old fort and station of Buxar, where a few invalids doze out the evening of their Indian existence, and saw some European veterans, almost as black as the natives, with large mushroom hats, bobbing for fish on the banks of the river, and in due time reached Ghazepore, the station of one of H.M. regiments. Here I found my shipmate, Ensign O'Gorman. The ensign, on whom I called, received me as an Irishman and a British officer in the royal service might be supposed to do. Could a volume say more for its warmth and cordiality? I dined with him at his mess, at which urbanity, kindness, and good cheer, combined their attractions to render this one of the pleasantest evenings I had spent in India. Our ship-adventures were discussed; our fellow-passengers were passed in review, and we were supremely happy. "By the way," said I, rather carelessly, "have you heard what has become of Olivia Jenkins?" "Oh, didn't you hear she is married?" "Married!" I exclaimed, and a mouthful of pillaw stuck in *transitu* in my œsophagus, nearly producing a case of asphyxia. "Good heavens! you don't say so?" "Oh, it's a fact," said O'Gorman; "but what's the matter? you appear unwell." "Oh, I am quite well," said I; "but let's take a glass of wine." I tossed off a bumper, and felt relieved. "And so—little—Olivia—Jenkins—is actually—married? Good heavens! only think of that!" "Why, sure," said the ensign, smiling, "there's nothing very strange in a pretty girl getting married; but," added he, looking hard at me, and after a pause, "I suspect you were a little touched in that quarter yourself; am I not a true diviner?" "I acknowledge it," said I; "I did like that girl. Good heavens! and so little Olivia Jenkins is actually married!"

The ensign pressed me to stay with him a week, but I was forced to decline his hospitality, and resumed my onward route the next morning.

In a few days I reached Benares—Kasi, the splendid—the Jerusalem or Mecca of the Hindu world. What a treat to look upon a picture of human existence, just as it probably was when Alexander the Great was a little chap! As I glided past the swarming ghauts, where the pure-caste damsels, the high-born Hindu maidens, of this strange and antique land, displayed their lovely forms, and laved their raven tresses in the sacred stream; where the holy bramin and the learned pundit, seated cross-legged, marked with ashes and pigments, pattered their Veds and Purans, I felt this in all its force; whilst the blowing of the conch, or the tinkling of bells, announced the never-ending round of *Poojah* and devotion! Here and there, the sacred Bull of Siva, and the *yoni* and *lingam*, festooned with wreaths of lotus or chumbalie, met the eye; whilst crowded boats, jingling bylies (ruths or native carriages), armed natives in the varied costumes of India (here assembling in the common centre of religious hopes and duties), with an elephant or two half-immersed, would serve to complete the foreground of this interesting picture. Behind arose, somewhat after the manner of those congregated architectural masses in Martin's pictures, though of course inferior in the boldness of their proportions and general taste and magnificence of the outline, the closely-wedged masses of this most curious and old-world city; the continuity of buildings occasionally broken by masses of foliage, or a cuneiform

temple, with its tapering bamboo and blood-red pennon. High over all, in the centre of the city, on a natural eminence, towered the celebrated mosque of Aurungzebe, with its two lofty minarets, which command a magnificent prospect of the surrounding country. This mosque, erected, it is said, on the site of a Hindu temple of great sanctity, was previously desecrated by having the blood of a cow sprinkled over it. When the Mahomedans and Hindus have a serious flare-up, the cows and pigs are pretty sure to suffer for it. The one is held in the highest veneration by the Hindu, the other in utter abomination by the Moslem; consequently, the killing of one in a mundil, and of the other in a mosque, in pursuance of the *lex talionis*, generally constitutes the crisis of a religious dispute. Such is revenge, when passion and fanaticism are in the ascendant, and such the *gusto* with which, by contending religionists, the stab is given in the most tender and vital part.

Having nearly cleared the city, I landed, accompanied by Ramdial Sirdar, to take a peep at the interior of this strange place, and strange, indeed, I found it. Streets swarming with people, and some so narrow that one of our draymen could hardly walk down them, unless edgewise. Here, in the crowded chowks, waddled the huge braminy bull, poking his nose into the bunyah's grain-basket, in disdainful exercise of his sanctified impunity; whilst byraggics, fakeers, pundits, and bawling mendicants, and much more, that I cannot here describe, made up a scene as curious in itself, as striking and interesting to me from its novelty.

In the course of my ramble, Ramdial gave me to understand that, if I was desirous of an *hummaum*, or bath, after the Indian fashion, I could have one at Benares for a rupee or two, which would purify my outer man, besides being wonderfully agreeable. I had heard much of such baths in the *Arabian Nights*, and in works of the like sort, and thought this a good occasion to compare facts with early impressions; in short, I determined to be parboiled, and having intimated the same to Ramdial, I departed with him and my kidmutgar, after an early dinner, to the *hummaum*, or Ghosul Kaneh.

This was a considerable distance from my boat, in a garden, in the outskirts of the city. We entered the building, and Ramdial having explained who I was and what I wanted, an attendant of the bath shewed me a small apartment, in which I was requested to disrobe. Having *peeled*, a pair of curwah drawers, or *pajammas*, were given to me, which descend about halfway down the thigh, and are tied in front with a string. All being ready, I, rather nervous, submitted myself to the guidance of an athletic native, similarly habited to myself. We passed through a narrow dark passage, and I began to look out for adventures. The slave of the bath shewed me into a little confined apartment, some ten feet by four, filled with steam, on one side of which were reservoirs of water of different temperatures, in separate compartments, about (as well as I can recollect) breast-high. Here I found another attendant, who, after sluicing a bowl or two of water over my body, laid me out on a long board, occupying the centre of the narrow apartment, and, aided by his companion, commenced rubbing me with soap and pea-meal from head to foot. This over, they proceeded to rub me down slowly with *keesahs*, or rough gloves, bringing off flakes and *rouleaus* of cuticle and epidermis astonishing to behold. Flayed alive, they proceeded to shampoo and knead me, producing the most pleasing and grateful sensations. The strong man now bade me rise, and then and there began to play the castanets on my vertebral column, beginning at the topmost articulation; this he effected by placing his leg behind me, swinging my body gently backwards and forwards, and then by

a sudden jerk, the very reverse of pleasant, producing the desired dislocation and its accompanying crack; having done with the spine, he rung the changes on my toes, knees, and fingers. To effect all this, he entwined his brawny limbs about me in a most gladiatorial style, which was far from agreeable. At length, after a few more sluicings, I was given to understand that my purifications were at an end; something was then thrown over me, and I was led back to the place from whence I came. There I dressed, and never in my life experienced such a feeling of purity and buoyancy. I felt as if a new man, cleansed mentally and bodily, and ready to open a fresh account with the world.

My kidmutgar, Fyz Buccas, a worthy little fellow, had not been idle and inattentive to my comforts during my absence; for no sooner had I dressed, and was giving the last shake to a clean cambric handkerchief—the *finale* of the toilet in India—than he presented me with a cup of hot coffee, which he had prepared outside, and brought in afterwards my kalioun, which I had recently set up; taking this then in my hand, and putting the mouth-piece between my lips, I stretched out my legs, leaned my head back, and, half closing my eyes, immediately departed for the seventh heaven, in a cloud of odorous incense.

The following day brought me to Sultanpore, the station of a regiment of native cavalry, about mid-way between Benares and Chunarghur. Here I stayed a few days with a cornet, to whom I was the bearer of a letter. There are no native cavalry lower than this in the Bengal presidency; these, consequently, with the exception of the Governor-General's body-guard (who are differently attired), were the first I had seen of that arm. On the whole, this body of black dragoons pleased me well; their dress was French grey, buckskin breeches, and long military boots, with high blue mitre-shaped caps, terminating at the apex with a sort of hemispherical silver knob; those of the native officers were covered with red cloth, with silver mountings. The European officers wore helmets (since changed to shakos), but in other respects were dressed like their men. Some of the troopers were tight, well-made fellows, and the native officers large, portly gentlemen; but, if I may be allowed a pun, I should say there were more *Musulmans* than *musclemen* amongst them. Europeans in general *peel* much better than natives, though the latter, being generally taller and more equally-sized, look better, I think, in a body; nevertheless, amongst the sepoys are frequently found men, models of symmetry and muscular vigour, with whom few Europeans would be able to cope. Their great degree of strength is, however, in general, artificially induced by the continued practice of gymnastics, the *magdas*, or clubs, and the use of the iron-stringed bow, &c.

I arrived at Sultanpore during the great Mahomedan festival of the *Mohurum*, and the cantonment, neighbouring bazaars, and villages, were resounding with firing and shouting. This festival, as is pretty well known to all in any degree acquainted with Oriental history, is held in honour of the martyrdom of Hussain and Hosein, the sons of Ali, who fell on the fatal field of Kerbela, a catastrophe beautifully told by Gibbon, and which even he who attaches no belief to the pretensions of Mahomed can hardly peruse without emotion. If such are the feelings of the infidel, what must be those of the believer? The *Sunni* makes it a season of silent grief and humiliation, whilst the *Sheahs*, or followers of Ali, abandon themselves to the wildest and most passionate demonstrations of sorrow. *Tazeahs*, or representations of the shrine of Kerbela, of all sizes and shapes, more or less richly adorned with gilding,

&c., are borne daily in procession for a period of many days, followed by crowds of the faithful, shouting "Hussain! Hosein!" beating their breasts and indulging the most violent semblance of grief. My friend, the cornet, drove me out one evening to witness the *tumasha* (sport). As we approached the spot where the greatest concourse was assembled, my ears were saluted by alternate shouts of what I was subsequently informed were intended for the words "Hussain, Hosein," but uttered by the whole mass as sharply and compactly as a well-delivered platoon fire, or the fitful escapes of steam from an engine. The English soldier, with the natural proneness of honest John Bull to effect a national assimilation wherever he can, calls these processions "Hobson, Jobson;" and it is but fair to allow, that "Hussain, Hosein," when shouted forth in the manner described, sound exceedingly like "Hobson, Jobson." On reaching the dense crowd, in the centre of which the *tazeah*, like a ship on a heaving sea, rocked to and fro, a wild scene of excitement met our view. Here were numbers of Mahomedan troopers, in their undress, many of them carrying tulwars under their arms, with *fakeers*, servants, and bazaar people, all lustily lamenting the fate of Hussain and Hosein. The *tazeah* had a splendid gilded dome, and in the front of it was the figure of a strange creature, with the body of a camel, and a long tapering neck, terminating with a female face, shaded by jet black ringlets; round the neck of this creature, which I take it was intended to represent Borak, on which Mahomed made his nocturnal journey to heaven, were strings of gold coins. All this magnificence was supplied at the expense, I was told, of a devout old begum, the left-handed wife of an invalid general at Chunar, with whom, as will appear, I became subsequently acquainted.

On the seventh night of the *Mohurram*, it is usual to celebrate the marriage of Hussain's daughter (nothing being perfect in this world without a little love) with her cousin, a gallant partizan of the house of Ali; Dhull Dhull too, the faithful steed of Hussain, his housings stuck full of arrows, forms a part of the pageant, and serves to create a still more lively image of the touching event which it is intended to commemorate. The Mahomedans, when worked up to a high state of religious excitement and phrenzy, on these occasions, are dangerous subjects to deal with; very little would then induce them to try the temper of their blades on the carcases of any description of infidel, Hindu or Christian. I was once at Allahabad, when the great Hindu festival of the *Hoollee*, a sort of Saturnalia, and the Mahomedan *Mohurram*, unluckily fell together; and was present with the judge, Mr. Chalmers, when a deputation from each of the religions waited upon him in connection with the subject of the apprehended bloodshed and disturbance, in case the processions of the two should meet. The requests and the reasonings of the parties were highly characteristic of the genius of their respective religions. The Hindus urged, mildly, that, as their ancestors had possessed the country from time immemorial, and long before the Mahomedans came into it, they did not see why they should postpone the celebration of their religious rites, because the former chose to take offence at them; they disclaimed the slightest wish to insult or offend the Faithful, but contended for their right to parade the city in procession, with music, &c., as of old. The Mahomedan moollahs, on their part, urged that, as the Hindus were kaffers and idolaters, it must be (and they put the case very feelingly to Mr. Chalmers) exceedingly galling to them if they were allowed to parade their music and processions near their mosques and *tazeahs*. The judge endeavoured to impress upon these last reasoners that the

poor Hindus had virtually as good a right as they had to perform their religious rites in their common city, and as for their being unbelievers, they could with equal reason return the compliment. All this, however, had no effect; they could neither perceive the reason or justice of it, and declared their dogged determination to shut up shop and suspend proceedings, unless the Hindus were forced to postpone theirs, or remove to a distance; to this the judge refused his assent, declaring that both parties should have equal justice, and that he would avail himself of both the civil and military power to keep the peace between them. Some time after the departure of these deputations, information was brought that bodies of armed Mahomedans were coming into the town and assembling at the barree, or residence of one of their principal men, a great landholder, who was considered the head of the Sunnis there. The judge immediately ordered his gig, begged me to step into it, and, accompanied by a couple of orderly horsemen, we drove to his residence, which was situated on the banks of the Jumna. It consisted of many buildings irregularly disposed through one or more courts, in which were also situated two or three small mosques. On dismounting, and entering the first enclosure, we observed many Musulmans, with heads inclined as if in profound thought, slowly moving about, and habited in long black tunics, the mourning garb of the Sunnis, with real or well-simulated looks of dejection. There we were met by the Mahomedan chief, who appeared to deem himself insulted by the suspicion which the unexpected visit implied. "Follow me, sahib," said he, "and examine all the arms my place contains; you will find they are few, and only loaded with powder, and could not have been brought for the purpose you imagine." On saying this, or something to the same effect, he took us to where several rows of matchlocks, rusty and dingy pieces of ordnance, were piled. The judge said he had feared that it was their intention at night to commence an onslaught on the Hindus, and that he was determined to preserve the peace. The chief disclaimed any such intention, but I well recollect his concluding observation. "Our religious observance," said he, "is *gum* (grief), theirs is *shadee* (uproar, literally 'a wedding'), and they ought not surely to be allowed to pass within our hearing; pray consider this;" and so forth. The result of all this was, that half a battalion and a couple of 6-pounders were ordered down to the city in the evening, and occupied the chowk, or market-place, during the night. This grievously offended both parties, and they kept quietly within their several bounds. But for this interference, there can be little doubt that blood would have been spilt.

THE KHALIF OMAR AND THE JEWS.

ANECDOTE FROM THE PERSIAN.

IN the reign of the commander of the Faithful, the Khalif Omar, a body of the Jews of Syria waited on him and said: "As you are the head of those professing Islamism, we are come to you to ask certain questions, which if you are able to answer, we will embrace your religion, and will confess that the laws of your Prophet are the truth." "Propound them," replied the commander of the Faithful.

"Tell us," said they, "what is the lock of heaven, and who has the key thereof? And who was it that preached to his own people, and was neither of the race of men nor Peris? And how many are they that have appeared

upon the earth, and were of the living, yet were not born? And what place was that, on which the sun never shone save once?"

Omar, the commander of the Faithful, turned to that commander of the Faithful and that Imám of the pious, Ali bn Abi Talib, and said: "Reply thou to their questions." "O Omar," inquired the Jews, "who is this person to whom you refer the answering of our questions? and is he more learned than yourself?" "He is the son of the Prophet's uncle," replied Omar. "You say well," observed they, "for in the *Torát* there is mention of him. *He is the heir of the prophets, and the sea of knowledge.*" Ali, the accepted (of God), then opened his blessed lips in reply to them, and said: "The lock of heaven is idolatry: for when a man associates other gods with the Almighty, his good deeds ascend not to heaven. The key to that lock, is the Word of Testimony,* by which we confess the unity of God. The tomb, which travelled with him buried therein, was the Fish of Jonah, which carried him round the eight seas; and God rendered its bosom clear and transparent, so that Jonah beheld through it all those seas, and contemplated the wonders of divine contrivance. And the preacher, that warned his people, and yet was neither of mankind nor of the Jinns, was the ant of Solomon, the name of which was *Munzir* (or the preacher); for in the Valley of Ants it warned its people† and said: 'Enter, O ye ants, into your habitations, lest Solomon and his host tread you under foot, and perceive it not.' And the living that have appeared on the face of the earth, yet were not born, are six: Adam and Eve, the camel of Sáleh,‡ the ram of Abraham, the rod of Moses, and the bird of Jesus.§ And the place on which the sun never shone save once, is the channel of the Nile, whose waters were parted by a miracle of Moses, while the children of Israel passed over: || and during that time its bottom was visible, and the sun shone upon it, and never since."

On hearing these answers, the Jews no longer hesitated to embrace Islamism.

F.

* Or profession of faith, contained in the formula: لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله. 'There is no god save God; and Muhammad is his prophet.'

† When Solomon assembled his armies, consisting of genii, men, and birds, in the Valley of Ants. See *Koran*, sur. xxvii., v. 18.

‡ Which the prophet Saleh miraculously called forth from the rock, to convince the idolatrous Thamudites of his divine mission. See *Koran*, sur. vii.

§ Alluding to the story of Jesus having, when a child, animated the lump of clay which he had moulded into the figure of a bird, generally supposed to have been that of a bat.

|| The river Nile is here confounded with the Red Sea, as it is by Saadi, in referring to the same miracle:

گلستان کند آتشی بر خلیل
گروهي بآتش برد زآب نیل

It is to be observed that the terms *بحر*, *دریا*, and *نیل*, which in Arabic, Hebrew, and Persian, respectively, signify *sea*, are also applied in those languages to the Nile and other great rivers.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

No. III.—AURUNGZEBE—*concluded.*

AURUNGZEBE was now freed from every rival, with the exception of his brother Sujah. He himself had returned from the pursuit of Dara to oppose the progress of this prince, and after defeating him in a well-contested battle, left the further prosecution of the war to Meer Jumla, who had been long before released from his mock imprisonment. This enterprising general, after one or two hard campaigns, succeeded in expelling Sujah from Bengal, and compelling him to seek shelter from the Rajah of Arracan, by whom, however, he, with all his family, was ultimately massacred.

When Aurungzebe entered Agra, the place of his father's confinement, after his victory over Sujah, he would not permit any celebration of his success, and silenced the guns which had been prepared to salute him, declaring that it was not right to triumph in the presence of a father over the defeat of a son. This delicacy will, perhaps, be thought affected; but the whole of Aurungzebe's conduct towards his father evinced the same consideration for his feelings. The deposed emperor was strictly guarded, but he was subjected to no interference within the precincts of his palace, where he was permitted to maintain a large establishment, and allowed every indulgence compatible with his safe keeping. Aurungzebe even submitted with patience to his reproaches and ebullitions of ill-temper, permitted him to retain some crown jewels which he himself was very desirous of obtaining, and did not resent his refusal to give up a daughter of Dara, whom Aurungzebe wished to betroth to his own son. He persevered in his endeavours to soothe the old man, wrote him repeatedly the most respectful letters, and humoured him by affecting to ask his advice on important affairs, till he finally succeeded in reinstating himself in his affection.

Seven years intervened between the deposition and the death of Shah-jehan; but Aurungzebe did not wait for the latter event, nor even to complete the ruin of his brothers, before he assumed the imperial title. Within a month after the imprisonment of Murad, he yielded, with feigned reluctance, to the entreaties of his courtiers, and on the 20th of August, 1658, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hindostan. His reign lasted nearly fifty years, but it would be impossible to compress within our narrow limits the manifold events of this extensive period, and we shall content ourselves with enumerating the almost incessant wars in which the emperor was engaged with the Affghans; with the kingdoms of Goleonda and Bejapore, which terminated in the subversion of those states, and the extension of the Mogul empire to the southward as far as Tanjore; and with the newly-formed nation of the Mahrattas. Though we pass over these important matters, we must, however, find room to mention a quarrel

with Persia, on account of the ridiculously trifling cause which nearly involved two great countries in the horrors of war, and we must not omit all notice of the insurrection of the Rajpoots, both on account of its fatal consequences, and of the light it throws on the worst parts of Aurungzebe's character.

The kings of Persia had always been rivals of the Mogul emperors, and had always jealously resented every pretension of superiority on their part. The chief business of the Persian ambassador at the Indian court seems to have consisted in asserting the equality of his master's dignity, and his endeavours to avoid any form or ceremony which might be construed into an admission of inferiority often occasioned a trial of skill between him and the monarch to whom he was delegated. One subject of dispute was, whether the ambassador should present his credentials to the emperor himself, or to one of his ministers, by whom they should be placed in the imperial hands; and this momentous question was discussed with little less warmth than it has very recently excited between certain European potentates. Another was the prostration required from all who entered the imperial presence, and the expedients employed to extort this mark of respect were sometimes droll enough. Shahjehan, in particular, is said to have been so much provoked at the ambassador's obstinate refusal to comply with his wishes, that once, when the latter was expected at court, he ordered the great doors of the hall of audience to be closed, and only a low wicket to be left open, through which it was impossible to pass without bending the head towards the ground. The ambassador, however, disappointed his expectations by entering backwards, and when Shahjehan angrily demanded whether he mistook the apartment for an asses' stall, coolly replied, that he might very well have done so, judging from the size of the door.

A neglect of punctilio was the origin of the breach which took place between Aurungzebe and his sensitive neighbour. Some rich presents, sent by him to the Persian king, were accompanied by a letter, in which, while he himself was styled "king of the world," his correspondent was addressed merely as Wali, or master of Iran. The Persian king took fire at the affront, and, though Aurungzebe endeavoured to apologize by attributing it to the mistake of his secretary, would hear of no excuse. He declared war, and, according to the most approved royal fashion, was about to cause the blood of some thousands of his subjects to be spilt for the cleansing of his own honour, when his death fortunately occurred, and the dispute was amicably adjusted with his successor.

Aurungzebe was scarcely seated on the throne before he began to prove the sincerity of his religious professions, by scrupulously adopting for his rule of government what he believed to be the divine command. It had been the policy of his predecessors to conciliate their pagan subjects by placing them, in all respects, on an equality with Mahomedans, relieving them from all discriminating imposts, admitting them freely into the public service, and appointing them to the highest and most responsible offices of

government. They had not even disdained to intermarry with the families of native princes, particularly with those of the chiefs of Rajpootana, and by these means they had not only succeeded in overcoming the natural hostility of the Hindoos, but had converted them into their most faithful and zealous partizans, whose aid might always be depended upon much more securely than that of the turbulent nobles of their own faith. Aurungzebe was too wise not to perceive the advantages of this policy, but he seldom hesitated between the counsels of expediency and bigotry, and he determined that his behaviour towards the Hindoos should be regulated by the *Koran* alone. In the second year of his reign, he appointed an officer, whose duty it was to check the ostentatious display of idolatrous worship: soon afterwards, he abolished all taxes not expressly authorized by the Mahomedan law, and a few years later, he reduced by one-half the customs' duties payable by Musulmans, without making any diminution in those of Hindoos. This last step would of itself have placed the latter in a very disadvantageous position, but the emperor's next measure was more avowedly directed against them. He sent circular orders to all public functionaries, to employ no more Hindoos, but to confer all offices on Mahomedans; and he finally revived the long-abolished poll-tax, which in India, as elsewhere, had on the first conquest of the country by the Mahomedans been imposed on all those natives who refused to embrace the religion of the invaders.

These proceedings produced disaffection throughout the empire. The Rajpoots in particular broke out into open rebellion, which it required the presence of the emperor to repress, and which was renewed from time to time during the remainder of his reign, until the Rajpoots were effectually estranged from his dynasty, and the throne was deprived of its surest support. Aurungzebe's fanaticism produced consequences not less disastrous in the Deekan, where it not only engendered a religious feeling among the Mahrattas, which was readily converted into a national spirit, but made every Hindoo in the country a well-wisher of that restless people, so that, in spite of the incessant wars which the emperor waged against them, and the repeated successes he obtained over them, his death left them more formidable than ever, and impatient to retaliate on his successors the injuries they had suffered at his hands.

During the latter part of Aurungzebe's reign, the operations against the Mahrattas, as well as against the kings of Golconda and Bejapore, were carried on under his own eye. In his sixty-fifth year, at an age when most men think only of quiet and repose, he entered the Deekan at the head of a powerful army, and during the remaining twenty-four years of his life, he was constantly in the field, until he finally retreated to breathe his last at Ahmednuggur. During great part of this time, he was himself generally stationary in his camp, while active hostilities were carried on by his lieutenants; but at the advanced age of eighty-one, he left his cantonments, and undertook in person a series of marches and sieges, in the course of which his life was often in danger, and he had frequently to suffer the severest in-

conveniences and privations, from heat, tempests, fatigue, and the want of water and provisions. It was at this period that the strength and activity of Aurungzebe's mind were most remarkably displayed. While bearing up against every hardship, with a patience and fortitude which could not be surpassed by the stoutest of his soldiers, he could not find adequate employment for his faculties in the management of a large army and a difficult war. At the same time, "he alone conducted every branch of his government in the most minute detail; he planned campaigns and issued instructions during their progress; drawings of forts were sent for him to fix on the points of attack; his letters embrace measures for keeping open the roads in the Affghan country, for quelling disturbances at Multan and Agra, and even for recovering possession of Candahar, and at the same time there is scarcely a detachment marches or a convoy moves in the Deokan without some orders from his own hand. The appointment of the lowest revenue officer of a district, or the selection of a clerk in an office, is not beneath his attention; and the conduct of all these functionaries is watched by means of spies and of prying inquiries from all corners, and they are constantly kept on the alert by admonitions founded on such information."*

When, after his return to Ahmednuggur, Aurungzebe found that the hand of death was upon him, he wrote two letters to his sons, which, though often quoted, are so solemn and affecting, and afford so strong a proof of his habits of self-examination, that we cannot refrain from extracting a few passages:—

Health to thee (he writes to his son Azim), my heart is near thee. Old age is arrived; weakness subdues me, and strength has forsaken all my members. I came a stranger into this world, and a stranger I depart. I know nothing of myself, what I am, nor for what I am destined. The instant which passed in power has left only sorrow behind it. I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire. My valuable time has been passed vainly. I had a patron in my own dwelling (conscience), but his glorious light was unseen by my dim sight. Life is not lasting; there is no vestige of departed breath, and all hopes from futurity are lost. The fever has left me, but nothing of me remains but skin and bone. * * * * I have a dread for my salvation, and with what torments I may be punished. Though I have strong reliance on the mercies and bounty of God, yet, regarding my actions, fear will not quit me. * * * * Come then what may, I have launched my vessel on the waves.

In the other letter, the following expressions occur:—

I depart a stranger, and lament my own insignificance. I carry with me the fruits of my sins and imperfections. I came here alone, and alone I depart. * * * Wherever I look, I see nothing but the Divinity. * * * Alas! I know not myself. My back is bent with weakness, and my feet have lost the power of motion. The breath which rose is gone, and left not even hope behind it. I have committed numerous crimes, and know not with what punishment I may be seized. The agonies of death come upon me fast. No one has seen the departure of his own soul, but I see that mine is departing.

* Elphinstone's History of India, vol. ii. p. 541.

He expired on the 21st of February, 1707, in the eighty-ninth year of his life, and the fiftieth of his reign. He left a will behind him, containing, among other things, some instructions about his funeral, the expense of which was not to exceed the sum of four rupees and a half (about ten shillings), and was to be paid from the price of caps which he had made and sold. These directions seem to have been carefully attended to, and Aurungzebe's mausoleum, which is still to be seen at Rouzah, about two miles from Ellora, is described as "a plain tomb, covered with green cloth, within a wooded screen of trellised laths not even painted."

In endeavouring to sum up the character of Aurungzebe, we are at first opposed by its apparent inconsistency. His sagacity, penetration, insight into character, and fertility in resources, are universally admitted; and except upon one subject, he constantly evinced an independence of thought and freedom from prejudice, indicative of an enlarged and vigorous mind. He is also entitled to the still higher praise of conscientiousness and self-command. Excessive caution, degenerating into suspiciousness, prevented him from being generous, and occasional irritability sometimes led him into hasty actions; but he never shewed any symptoms of vindictiveness or malice, and mildness was undoubtedly the predominant feature of his disposition. That, in spite of so many estimable qualities, he should have sometimes yielded to the temptations of ambition and self-interest, is only a proof that he was human, but it is certainly strange that neither his powerful understanding, nor benevolence, nor justice, could withhold him from religious persecution, or from the commission of some acts of cruelty and bad faith towards the holders of another creed. With all the requisites of a beneficent ruler, he persisted in a course which was visibly severing the bonds that held his empire together; and without the provocation of passion, he deliberately prepared and carefully superintended schemes for the oppression of his unoffending subjects. If, however, we trace this conduct to its source, we shall perhaps be inclined to view it rather with compassion than abhorrence. Aurungzebe seems to have been one in whom the elements of a great character were spoiled by the influence of a vicious religion. He was anxious to do right, but with no other guide than the *Koran*, this very anxiety only led him the more hopelessly astray. The only authority to which he could refer bade him offer to infidels the alternative of tribute or death; and though Aurungzebe was too clear-sighted not to perceive the fatal consequences of such a proceeding, he was not to be deterred by its impolicy from taking any step enjoined by religion. He had formerly shewn how little he consulted his own interest in such cases, by abolishing all taxes not authorized by the Mahomedan code; and it was doubtless from the same conscientious motive that he afterwards imposed the poll-tax on pagans, and subjected them to various other disabilities. Honest bigotry like this is, after all, only a conscientious adherence to error, and as such deserves, perhaps, as much admiration as contempt; but before we vent the latter feeling on Aurungzebe, we shall do well to compare his conduct with that of men who have had the advantage of better

light than he enjoyed. His treatment of the Hindoos was much more lenient than that of the Huguenots by his contemporary, Louis XIV., and little, if at all, less so than that from which the Catholics of England and Ireland have been gradually relieved during the last half-century. His ideas on the subject of toleration appear, indeed, to have been much the same as those maintained in a very clever treatise, by a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and of the present administration of this country; and his practice, except in the single case of the execution of Sambajec, was marked with as much moderation as we could expect from the well-known humanity of our enlightened compatriot. But a Mahomedan persecutor has an excuse which cannot be pleaded in behalf of his Christian rivals. He merely obeys the precepts of his religion, while they act in diametrical opposition to the spirit of theirs. Mahomedanism regards dissenters from its doctrines less as erring sinners, whom it would be a charity to reclaim, than as insolent offenders against God's majesty, whom it is the duty of all true believers to chastise, and who must not be suffered to persist in their evil courses without paying the appointed penalty of their obstinacy. Christianity, on the other hand, desires to make proselytes for their own sake only; bids us leave to God the vindication of his own honour, and affords us no ground for indulging our propensity to tyrannize over our fellow-men on pretence of doing Him service.

A wily nature, a turn for artifice and stratagem, and the habit of dissimulation, are often mistaken for perfidy, and as the former were undoubtedly among the characteristics of Aurungzebe, they have caused the latter to be likewise imputed to him. The charge is scarcely, however, supported by sufficient evidence. Several acts of bad faith are, indeed, related of him, but their circumstances are described with so much variation by different writers, as to throw great doubts on their authenticity. The result is still, however, to leave an impression unfavourable to Aurungzebe, which it is impossible to remove, though it may be extenuated by the consideration, that Aurungzebe's alleged duplicity was almost invariably employed against his religious opponents; and he may, perhaps, have thought, like too many of a purer creed, that the end sanctified the means.

The same bane of his character—fanaticism—seems to have led Aurungzebe into, perhaps, the only instance of needless cruelty with which he is justly chargeable. When he had got the Mahratta chief, Sambajec, into his power, he offered him life and high rewards on condition of his embracing the Musulman faith; but when his captive answered him with blasphemous invectives against his prophet, he caused him to be decked in the garb of an Indian devotee, with a rattle and a cap and bells, tied backwards on a camel, and led in derision through the camp, after which his tongue was cut out for reviling Mahomet. He was then again offered life on the same terms as before, but on his contemptuous rejection of the offer, he was abandoned to the executioner; his heart was cut out, and his limbs and body were torn asunder and thrown to the dogs. Without attempting to palliate this atrocious barbarity, we point to it as a proof of how

*Asiat Journ.*N.S.VOL.38.No.150.

much a mild and kindly nature may be inflamed by religious zeal. The transaction just related is at variance with the whole tenor of Aurungzeb's life, for his general unwillingness to inflict even merited punishment was so notorious, that it is specified by his best native biographer as one main cause of the disorders by which the empire was afflicted during the latter part of his reign. Bernier tells an amusing story of the goodnatured way in which he passed over an offence which most of his countrymen would have thought it impossible to punish too severely. Two young men were caught wandering about the gardens of the imperial harem, into which sacred retreat they were vehemently suspected of having been introduced, for no good purpose, by the emperor's sister. They were immediately taken before Aurungzeb, who asked them how they had entered. One, replying that he had got over the wall, was ordered to be sent back the way he came; an injunction which the eunuchs interpreted according to their own fashion, throwing the poor wretch down headlong. The same direction was given respecting the other culprit, who acknowledged frankly that he had entered through the gate, Aurungzeb contenting himself in this case with punishing the eunuchs for not keeping better watch.

Several instances have been given in the preceding pages of Aurungzeb's courage, presence of mind, energy, and activity; but we must add one more anecdote of his extraordinary mental vigour. In the midst of an illness so dangerous that his death was hourly expected, and all the speculators on that event were agitating the capital and the army with their intrigues, Aurungzeb caused himself to be carried, almost every day, into the hall of audience, to shew himself to the nobles, and discredit the current reports of his health; and once, immediately after recovering from a swoon, he admitted some of his chief officers to his presence, and with his own hand wrote a letter to the governor of the citadel in which his father was confined.

Aurungzeb retained on the throne the self-denial and austerity of his youth. His food consisted of herbs and pulse; his drink was water, and his dress, except on public occasions, was seldom worth more than a few shillings. His passion for women was confined within the limits prescribed by his religion. He was a severe enemy of every kind of immorality, issued many edicts against all practices calculated to encourage it, and set an example to his courtiers by banishing from the palace the crowd of dancers, singers, and buffoons by whom it had been infested during the latter part of the preceding reign. On the other hand, he seems, in spite of some appearances to the contrary, to have been a patron of learning and learned men. He was well versed in Persian and Arabic literature, fond of poetry, and frequently composed verses himself; and he founded schools and universities in many of his principal towns. His manners were remarkably gentle and affable, and his features wore an expression of benignity of which there is no reason to doubt the genuineness.

On the whole, notwithstanding the questionable aspect of some of his actions, we may boldly assert that few men, surrounded by equal difficul-

ties, and exposed to equal temptations, have passed through so long a life so free from crime, or have given proof of the possession of so many great and sterling qualities; though it must at the same time be admitted, that his excellencies were in a great measure neutralized by one unhappy failing. Bigotry was the source of most of Aurungzebe's errors, especially those of his latter years; yet even this, notwithstanding its fatal influence on his conduct, will not be considered materially to depreciate his character, when we reflect that, in a Musulman, bigotry is nearly synonymous with devotion.

ODE OF HAFIZ.

Rise, boy; the morn appears in view,
 And the tulip's cup is full of dew;
 Drive from thy bosom every care,
 And let no sorrows harbour there.
 O why lament the passing hour?
 Enjoy the moments in thy power;
 For time has seen great Cæsar fall,
 His empire too decay;
 And Khosru's throne o'erturn'd, and all
 His glories fade away.
 Rise, for the birds in every grove
 Invite our souls to joy and love;
 Rise, for where'er you turn your eye,
 All Nature cries, "You too must die;
 The joys of life how soon they're gone!
 With rapid pace Death hastens on."
 Why trust to Fortune's treacherous smiles?
 Who knows not her deceitful wiles?
 Ill-fated he, in prosperous hour,
 Who thinks himself beyond her power.
 The joys of Paradise, perchance,
 To-morrow may be ours,
 And houris bright may charm our sight
 In amaranthine bowers.
 But why lose present joys? To-day
 Earth's pleasures call our souls away.
 Lov'st thou the rose? she soon will die;
 Soon on the ground her leaves will lie,
 Soon will the wintry blast pass o'er,
 And all her beauties charm no more.
 Let sorrow then be all forgot,
 And bring the sofa there,
 To yonder sweet sequester'd spot,
 Where balmy odours scent the air;
 Let the musician's voice be mute,
 We need no harp, nor pipe, nor lute,
 For see! the birds, from every tree,
 Pour forth their charming melody.
 The tall and graceful cypress stands
 Ready to wait on our commands,
 And the reed has girt his garments up,
 Prepared to fill the sparkling cup.
 Hafiz, thy enchanting strains
 In every clime are known,
 And all the nations of the East
 Their matchless beauties own.

BUDDHISM VERSUS BRAHMANISM.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN your valuable Journal, published on the 8th April, there is an article, headed "*Brahmanism versus Buddhism*," and signed "Vans Kennedy," commenting on my *Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political State of India previous to the Mahomedan Invasion*, which Notes were first published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, and subsequently copies were struck off for private distribution. I do not deem it at all necessary to enter into an elaborate defence of my *Notes* against the criticisms of Major-General Vans Kennedy; for the major-general is not enough of a magician, by a motion of his wand, to dissipate a host of facts; nor are logical deductions from those facts to be set aside by *non sequiturs*, of which you shall have an example. But there are one or two misrepresentations, which you will probably allow me to notice; and which, in justice to myself, I ought to place before the public.

In the opening paragraph of the paper "*Brahmanism versus Buddhism*," Major-General Kennedy is pleased to say, that Lieut.-Colonel Sykes "has employed 236 octavo pages in endeavouring to prove that the origin of the Sanskrit language, and of the Brahminical forms of the Hindu religion, cannot be traced further back than the fourth century of the Christian era." I have done no such thing; but I have stated that the *facts* supplied by the travels of the Chinese in India—by the ancient inscriptions, recently deciphered—by the ancient coins recently disinterred—by the Buddhist sacred works recently translated, combined with the multitudinous and magnificent Buddhist sculptures in various parts of India—do afford more than presumptive proof,

1st. That the Buddhism taught by Sakya prevailed generally, in India, as the predominant religion, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and from Orissa to Gujarat, from the sixth century before Christ, certainly to the seventh century after Christ; and that its final overthrow in India did not take place until the twelfth or fourteenth century.

2ndly. That there are grounds for the belief of the existence of Buddhas, and of a qualified Buddhism, anterior to the sixth century B.C., back to an extremely remote period.

3rdly. That the Doctors of Reason, or followers of the mystic cross (*Swastika*), diffused in China and India before the advent of Sakya, and continuing even to Fa Hian's time, were professors of a qualified Buddhism, which is positively stated to have been the universal religion of Thibet before Sakya's advent.

4thly. That India was generally split into small monarchies or states, but occasionally consolidated under one head, as the talents and vigour of an individual prince enabled him to subjugate his contemporary princes.

5thly. That evidence is wanting of the local or universal dominion of princes of the Brahmanical faith during the prevalence of Buddhism; but that in Fa Hian's time,* there is his positive testimony that there was not a single Hindu reigning prince in India; and, as late as the seventh century, Hiuan Tshang found few rulers of the Brahmanical faith.

6thly. That certain facts and expressions in the Chinese and other authors seem to indicate that the Brahmins were a *secular*, and not a *religious* community; in fact, as is stated by Ma touan lin and Soung yun, "*a tribe of strangers*," and that they had neither religious nor political influence, nor

* A.D. 400 to 412.

power, until after the invention of the *Puranas*, and during the periods of confusion consequent on the decline of Buddhism, the rise of the Rajput states, the spread of Saiva and Vaishnava worship, and the Mahomedan invasion.

7thly. That various expressions of the Chinese authors admit of the inference, that the divisions of caste in India were secular, and not religious; as the four castes, as they were called, existed equally amongst the Buddhists as amongst the Hindus; and exist to this day amongst the Buddhists of Ceylon and the Jains.

8thly. That, as mention is made only of the universal use of one language by the Chinese authors, and as the whole of the ancient Buddhist scriptures are still found in the Magadhi or Pali language, while there is not any mention whatever of *ancient* copies in Sanskrit; and as *ALL* the *most ancient* inscriptions relate to Buddhism, and are in the old Pali language, it is to be inferred that the Fan language, which Fa Hian studied, and in which the sacred books were written, which he carried with him into China, was an ancient form of Pali, and not Sanskrit; in fact, that proof is wanting of the existence of Sanskrit until six or seven centuries *after* the extant proofs of the existence of the Pali language.

9thly. That no evidence whatever is afforded by the Chinese travellers of the worship of the Linga in India, as late as the seventh century, although it would appear that the followers of Maha Iswara are enumerated amongst the heretics some centuries before that date.

10thly. That Brahmanism, such as it is taught by the *Puranas*, and such as it has been known to Europeans for the last two or three centuries, had no operative existence, or rather practical influence, until the decline of Buddhism.

Do these inferences from facts justify Major-General Kennedy's sweeping assertion? Does the mention of the fact, that no Sanskrit inscription has been met with of an earlier date than the fourth century A.D., while a succession of Pali inscriptions is produceable up to the fourth century before Christ; and the mention, also, of the facts of the bloody sacrifices, and the spirit of maritime mercantile adventure of ancient Brahmans (which distinguished them from moderns of the same name), justify Major-General Vans Kennedy in saying that I have employed 236 octavo pages in endeavouring "to prove that the *ORIGIN* of the Sanskrit language, and the Brahminical forms of the Hindu religion, cannot be traced further back than the fourth century of the Christian era?" My inferences, as will be seen, are not limited to these two branches of the great subject, but I have been most anxious to guard myself from the imputation of assuming a didactic character in all branches of the subject. I did not collect the facts to support a theory; but, in the course of my reading, having met with the facts, they seemed to me to justify certain inferences; and I put both facts and inferences in a compendious form before the public, that the value of both one and the other might be fairly estimated. I expressly said in my "Notes" (page 89), that I begged to disclaim, in the most distinct manner, the slightest pretensions to give a character of definite or conclusive proof to my inferences or deductions. I said, that the whole subject of ancient Indian history had been too much embarrassed by the absence of the necessary data, and by the *preconceived* opinions entertained respecting it, to admit of much more than mere speculations in discussing its state, progress, and character; that, in availing myself of the new lights which had so unexpectedly broken in upon us, I was anxious

to be considered rather a narrator than a disputant; an inquirer, and not a teacher; and a labourer in the collection of materials for competent architects to use in the erection of a dignified and permanent structure for *truth*. And yet, with this declaration before him, Major-General Kennedy has stated that I have employed 236 octavo pages in endeavouring to prove, as if I had no other object, that the origin of the Sanskrit language, and of the Brahmanical forms of the Hindu religion, cannot be traced further back than the fourth century of the Christian era. What I did say on these branches of the subject was, that new facts afford evidence that ancient Brahmanism is not the Brahmanism of modern times, either in principle or practice; but I admitted people called Brahmins to have been the contemporaries of Buddha, in the seventh century before Christ; and in speaking of the Pali inscriptions at Khandgiri, in Cuttack, to which I attributed the date of A.D. 215, I expressly said, *that* was a period when Brahmanism and other heterodox doctrines were making such progress as to call for the hundred discourses of the Buddhist Deva Bodhisattwa; and, with respect to the Sanskrit language, I stated that inscriptions did not afford evidence of its existence before the fourth century; that the earliest inscription was not in pure Sanskrit, and that succeeding inscriptions appeared to indicate a gradual progress of refinement in the language; and, after citing various authorities, and from them discussing the relative antiquity of the Pali and Sanskrit languages, I concluded by saying, "There is sufficient to give weight to the inference, from the want of ancient Sanskrit inscriptions, that the Sanskrit did not attain its polish and copiousness until after the Pali had been long in use." So far from limiting its origin to the fourth century, I have said, if it existed at all, distinct from the Pali, it was to be inferred, that it could be little known beyond the tract (near the Punjab) where the Brahmins are supposed to have been first located. Another misrepresentation is contained in the following extract from Major-General Kennedy's critique. As if he were quoting my argument, he says (p. 202): "It is quite impossible to understand how a *small* tribe of Brahmins, inhabiting a *small* tract in the Punjab, could succeed in *three* or *four* centuries in converting the people of a country more than a million of square miles in extent, in establishing their dominion over that country, and in completely expelling from it the Buddhists who would not become converts." I have not said that such consequences were produced in *three* or *four* centuries; but I have said, that carnivorous Brahmins were contemporaries of Buddha, who was born (taking the latest date) 623 years before Christ, and I have quoted a Buddhist inscription, proving that a Buddhist sovereignty remained in the fourteenth century; giving, therefore, a space of nearly twenty centuries, instead of three or four, for Brahmins to work their way to power. Major-General Kennedy says (p. 203): "It is, however, sufficiently proved that Buddha was *born* in one of the eastern provinces of India, in about 540 B.C. (he *died* 543 B.C.), and that Buddhism was not known until it was taught by him." Now these sufficient proofs are very surprising, both with regard to the date of the birth of Buddha and the origin of Buddhism, as they are in opposition to the assertions of the Buddhists themselves; and it would be desirable that Major-General Kennedy should produce his proofs.

At page 205, Major-General Kennedy would have his readers believe that I argued on the supposition of there being but one language in India at the period of the Pali inscriptions. I have not anywhere said any thing of the kind; but, in saying that the Pali must have been universally known, because the edicts in all parts of India were addressed to the people for their guidance

and instruction, I no more intended to deny the contemporary existence of other languages than I should, if I were to say at this moment, that the Hindustani language is universally known from the Indus to Cape Comorin—an indisputable fact, and yet quite compatible with the contemporary existence of the ten languages of which Major-General Kennedy speaks. But Major-General Kennedy, in his haste to find an argument, has overlooked the fact of my introducing Hiuan Tshang as expressly noticing the tracts in Southern India where he found peculiar languages prevailing, and differing from the Magadhi or Pali.

I shall only give one further instance of the spirit which pervades other parts of Major-General Kennedy's comments. He says: "The more the languages and the civil and religious institutions of India are considered, the more evident it will appear, that they bear the most indisputable characteristics of antiquity, and that it is in the highest degree improbable that they could have originated between the fourth and tenth centuries A.D., for this is the period at which Lieut.-Colonel Sykes has fixed the commencement of Brahmanism." From what I have stated above, it will appear that I have not done what Major-General Kennedy attributes to me!

With one or two illustrations of Major-General Kennedy's mode of reasoning, I shall leave the defence of my inferences and deductions until that period when Major-General Kennedy shall produce the same contemporary class of facts in favour of Brahmanism, as have been produced in favour of Buddhism, from inscriptions, coins, sculptures, and eye-witnesses. Major-General Kennedy, at p. 202, says: "As also, it is impossible that the perfect can be derived from the imperfect, and as it cannot be denied that the Sanskrit is a more perfect language than the Pali, and the Brahmanical doctrines and mythology more perfect than the Buddhist doctrines and mythology, it must necessarily follow that the former could not have been derived from the latter." Now I had ignorantly believed, I suppose, that, whether in physics or morals, the perfect might emanate from the imperfect—the shapeless log be fashioned into the elaborate design—the rough ore be converted into the pure metal—and, in the moral world, that good might come out of evil. But, according to Major-General Kennedy's dogma, we must reverse all this, and make the log come out of the work of art—the ore from the metal—and evil from good. And with respect to Major-General Kennedy's specific application of his dogma, that Pali must necessarily be derived from Sanskrit, because it is more imperfect than Sanskrit; on the same principle, he ought to assert that modern English preceded the English of Chaucer's time, and modern French the time of Froissart and Rabelais. All languages are progressive, while the people using them are progressing in civilization, and languages only become fixed when they cease to be colloquial, or become what are called dead languages. Messrs. Burnouf and Lassen wrote their Essay on Pali before the recent lights broke in upon us respecting ancient India; nevertheless, a quotation from them is supplied by Major-General Kennedy, in which they say, "*Une autre particularité du Pali c'est qu'il porte tout-à-fait le caractère d'une langue morte.*" And this assertion alone, of the Pali being a dead language, involves it in considerable antiquity. In the fourth century before Christ, the Pali edicts at Delhi, Allahabad, Ajmere, in Cuttack, and in Gujarat, are for the instruction and guidance of the people at large, and the language, therefore, may be supposed to have been familiar to the people; and the inscriptions continue in Pali until the fourth century A.D., a period of nearly 700 years. Sanskrit inscriptions then make their appearance, relating to Hinduism, and,

most singularly, *after* this period, for the *first* time, Buddhist inscriptions appear in Sanskrit; indicating, probably, the period at which the Pali fell into disuse; ultimately becoming a dead language in India. Those Buddhists who abandoned India between the fourth and sixth centuries took it with them, and preserved it intact; while those who remained evidently began to use Sanskrit, as is indicated by their inscriptions. General Kennedy lays great stress upon 900 Sanskrit words being found in the Greek, Latin, Persian, and Teutonic languages, and maintains the great antiquity of Sanskrit from some of the words being found in Homer; but it may be asked, whether it has been satisfactorily proved that the words found in the western languages cannot be derived from the Pali?

A few words more, and I have done. Major-General Kennedy says, it is not apparent on what principle of testimony it is admissible to receive the accounts of any traveller as conclusive evidence with respect to the actual civil, political, and religious state of so extensive a country as India. The reply to this is simple: an eye-witness is generally looked upon as good evidence, if he be honest. Fa Hian travelled from the Hindoo Koosh down to the mouth of the Ganges, and thence embarked for Ceylon. He went to India for the express purpose of ascertaining the state of Buddhism in India, and there is no reason to doubt his truth, when he describes what he himself saw. He always makes a distinction between what he saw and what he heard, saying he would not vouch for the latter. Major-General Kennedy had better have read his book, the *Foü koué Ki*, before he questioned his accuracy. But Major-General Kennedy is somewhat querulous about evidence, for, in reference to a quotation from the Buddhist *Mahawanso*, he says, "Lieut.-Colonel Sykes cannot surely suppose that the contents of a book are any evidence of the circumstances mentioned in it." I give him the advantage of his dictum, and will take the liberty to apply it to the evidence upon which he relies in favour of the antiquity of the present principles and practices of Brahmanism. The Brahmins having nothing else but books to support their pretensions to *extreme* antiquity, I use Major-General Kennedy's own language, and say, "Major-General Kennedy cannot surely suppose that the contents of a book are any evidence of the circumstances mentioned in it:" and what then becomes of the evidence upon which Major-General Kennedy relies in support of his views of Brahmanism? But I am disposed to stretch a point, and throw overboard all biblical evidence, Buddhist and Brahmanical; and how then would stand their relative claims? Buddhism produces inscriptions, prodigious excavations and sculptures, coins and mausolea of great antiquity; and Brahmanism produces some inscriptions, and some excavations and sculptures, dating subsequently to the Christian era. These facts are better than books!

Major-General Kennedy, towards the conclusion of his paper, is pleased to use the following language: "All, therefore, that is contained in these 'Notes' is a strange jumble of authorities misunderstood or perverted; of inferences and deductions drawn from premises either inapplicable or not proved; and of an entire misconception of what should alone constitute historic evidence." Now, as I have made in my "Notes" probably a hundred or more quotations in the phraseology of the authors, I may be permitted to ask, whether, instead of these sweeping assertions, it would not have been becoming and courteous in Major-General Kennedy to have produced the various authorities which I have so misused, misinterpreted, and misapplied, that the public might have had some evidence beyond his assertion of the in-

capacity he has thought proper to attribute to me, in my humble efforts to develope truth?

I now take leave of Major-General Vans Kennedy, until he can bring into the field the same class of facts in favour of his views as I have produced in favour of mine, namely, inscriptions; coins, sculptures, and mausolea.

London, 29th April, 1842.

W. H. SYKES.

POSTSCRIPT.

The above observations were written, and in the hands of the Editor, before the publication of Major-General Kennedy's second letter, "Brahmanism versus Buddhism." I do not deem it necessary to make any alterations consequent on the appearance of the second letter; nor, in this postscript, shall I go beyond the exposition of one or two further misstatements in illustration of Major-General Kennedy's criticisms on my humble "Notes."

At page 13 of the *Asiatic Journal*, No. 149, in reference to the late Mr. Prinsep's assertion, "There is a primitive simplicity in the form of every letter (of the ancient Pali alphabet), which stamps it as the original type whereupon the more complicated structure of the Sanskrit (Devanagari) has been founded. If carefully analyzed, each member of the alphabet will be found to contain the element not only of the Devanagari but of the Canouj, the Pali, the Thibetan, the Hala Canara, and all the derivatives of the Sanskrit stock." Major-General Kennedy says, that it proves nothing in favour of the antiquity of the Pali over the Sanskrit language, and to get over the difficulty of the ancient Pali alphabet being incompetent to express Sanskrit syntax, he says, so learned a people as the Brahmans must have employed some other alphabet (which is now lost) than the Devanagari for committing these Sanskrit compositions to writing. He then goes on to add: "An ancient inscription in Sanskrit has, however, been discovered on the rocks of Girnar, near Junaghur; but as it is written in the Pali character, and contains the edict of a Buddhist king, it affords no information respecting the character in which Brahmanical compositions were then written; but with regard to the language, Mr. Prinsep has observed, 'All doubt as to the pre-existence of the Sanskrit, in its purest state, being set aside by the simultaneous production of a monument of Asoka's time, I need not trouble myself to prove the necessity of the existence of a higher and more remote model to account for the marked difference between the dialect of Gujarat and that of Cuttack.' " Major-General Kennedy, after this quotation from Mr. Prinsep, goes on to say: "But Lieut.-Colonel Sykes has stated, in p. 475 of his 'Notes,' that 'from Mr. Prinsep having referred a Sanskrit inscription at Girnar to the third century before Christ, instead of to the fourth or seventh century (which he afterwards rectifies), he was induced to derive the Pali from the Sanskrit.' But no such rectification is to be found in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; nor could it have been effected without an entire new reading and new translation of this inscription; for its date depends upon the name *Ashokasya Mauryasya* being or not being contained in it; but Mr. Prinsep could not have read the letters forming this name differently from what he had done, unless he had completely altered the alphabet, which was the result of his long study and decipherment of ancient inscriptions."

It would have been more fitting in Major-General Kennedy to have dealt less loosely with facts ere he had held up my truth to public question. The readers of the *Asiatic Journal* will learn with some surprise that, in the identical volume of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* from which, at

p. 277, Major-General Kennedy quotes, at p. 343 occurs the following acknowledgment of Mr. Prinsep: "I have already remarked that, in this inscription (the Sanskrit inscription alluded to by Major-General Kennedy), for the first time, we find the name of the great Chandragupta, the contemporary of Alexander, recorded on a genuine monument of antiquity. There can be no doubt of his identity, because his family name, *Maurya*, is added, and further, the name of his grandson, the no less famous Asoka, immediately follows, designated also by the same family cognomen of Maurya. On first discovering this important fact, and perusing the mutilated fragment with Kamalakanta pandit, as well as we could make it out, I *thought* myself in possession of a record of the time at least of Asoka, by whose deputy or viceroy the bridge *seemed* to have been completed. The long string of complimentary epithets, which fill up the bulk of the inscription, being in the instrumental case, and thus agreeing with the *Yavana Rājena* of the upper sentence. THIS TURNS OUT NOT TO BE PRECISELY THE CASE. A considerable period is embraced in the history of the Girnar bridge, partly anterior and partly subsequent to the time of CHANDRAGUPTA. Thus it seems originally to have been erected by a prince named Swami Chashtana, a name rather Persian than Indian; it was then repaired, or more probably completed, by his son ARIDAMA or ATRIDAMA, in the month of Margasirsha, or Agrabayana, in the year 72, but the letters which follow are unfortunately illegible, and we are left in the dark as to the era then in use for recording events!" The bridge was then totally destroyed by an inundation, but completed in the reign of Asoka; and Mr. Prinsep, after a digression, goes on to say: "To continue the history of the bridge: after the last repairs, although no accident is mentioned, we must conclude that such had occurred, and that the bridge was rebuilt by the prince upon whom the largest share of the eulogistic inscription is lavished. The opening passage may perhaps be recoverable on a careful re-examination of the stone.* Towards the close, it does, indeed, mention that, in the petition of the inhabitants (backed by female influence?), he strengthened the structure threefold at his own expense. Now the name of this prince is RUDRA DAMA, destined, it says, from his cradle, to be elected to the throne: his title is Raja Mahā Kshatrassa, the same as that of Aridama and Swami Chashtana. We may, therefore, view him as a scion of the old dynasty, replaced on the throne, after a temporary subjugation of the province by the Maurya sovereigns of India Proper." Here, then, Mr. Prinsep did make the rectification of which I spoke, and Major-General Kennedy's assertions, that he did not do it, and that he could not do it, arising from the use of Asoka's name, will no doubt occasion him regret.

A word on the age of this Buddhist Sanskrit inscription at Girnar is necessary. Major-General Kennedy says, "It is written in the Pali character," forgetting that there are various eras of it, from the fourth century before Christ, until it was moulded into the modern Devanagari in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Mr. Prinsep says, "The character is only one remove from the Buddhist alphabet of Girnar,"† distinguishing it from the old Pali; but, in his plate of alphabets, he has placed it *third*; the alphabet intervening between it and the old Pali of Asoka's edicts, being that of the caves of Western India. This distinction is of great importance, for centuries of time may have elapsed between the removes or marked changes. The character,

* Unhappily, Mr. Prinsep did not live to make this re-examination, or that of other inscriptions which require reviewing.

† J.A.S.B., vol. vii. p. 337.

indeed, approaches that of the Balibhi copper-plates, the fifteenth prince mentioned in which, *Siladitya* Musalla, is conjecturally referred to A.D. 559, and it will be seen that this approximation of the character is not without support from other sources. The prince mentioned in the Girnar inscription, who completed the bridge, is Rudra Dama; now a series of silver coins of this prince's family have been met with, inscribed with their names and titles, and the son of Rudra Dama (of whom there is not a coin) stands the eleventh in the dynasty; and Mr. Prinsep has made out upon the several coins characters which he is satisfied express numbers; and upon the coins of the son of Rudra Dama are the dates *Samvat* 385 and 390, and upon those of his predecessors, 281, 324, 332, and 360. If this *Samvat* be intended to express the era of Vikramaditya, then Rudra Dama, of the Girnar Sanskrit inscription, completed the bridge between the years A.D. 328 and 333; but if it mean the Balibhi era, then the completion of the bridge took place, and the Sanskrit inscription was recorded, between A.D. 678 and A.D. 703; but I lean to the fourth century rather than to the seventh, from the form of the alphabet; although in my analysis of the various inscriptions hitherto met with, in the *Appendix* to my Notes (and not in the "NOTES," as Major-General Kennedy's criticism would seem to indicate), I conjecturally inserted both the fourth and seventh centuries: as the Vikramaditya or Balibhi era might be adopted.* Mr. Prinsep's own views of the date of the Sanskrit inscription are shewn in the following quotation: "Before concluding this division of my theme, I may be expected to explain in what era the dates of the Surashtra coins can be expressed, so as to place Swami Rudra Dama, whom we perceive in the inscription to have followed, at some reasonable distance, Asoka himself, at the end of a fourth century, or about the year 390. If the Vikramaditya *Samvat* be here intended, he will fall after the close even of the Arsakian dynasty of Persia, when the Greek was disused, and the arts had greatly deteriorated; when, moreover, the form of the Sanskrit character had undergone considerable change. If we take the Seleucidan epoch, which might have been introduced in the provinces tributary to Syria, Rudra will have reigned in A.D. 89. If, lastly, out of deference to Asoka's temporary supremacy in the Gujarat peninsula, we take the Buddhist era, then 543—390 will leave 153 B.C., about a century after Asoka, and in every respect the period I should like to adopt, were it possible to establish any more certain grounds for its preference. The most perplexing circumstance is, that the grants of the Balibhi dynasty are also dated in the third (or fourth) century, and that it is hardly possible to consider their dominion as contemporary with those of the Satraps. For them, indeed, we must adopt the Vikramaditya era, whatever may be determined in regard to the one before us."† With that ingenuousness which always characterized Mr. Prinsep in his "rectification" of an error, however desirous he might be of fixing a Sanskrit inscription to the time of Asoka, or to a period before Christ, he conscientiously says he cannot do so, unless it were possible to establish more certain grounds. Had he lived to have read the travels of the Chinese in India, he would have found Fa Hian noticing only one Buddhist era, which did not commence in 543 B.C.; and with respect to the perplexity arising from the supposed contemporaneousness of the Satraps and the Balibhi dynasty, Mr. Prinsep's language would seem to imply that he was not

* I did not say that Mr. Prinsep had rectified the date of the Girnar inscription from Asoka's time to the fourth or seventh century, those periods being suggested by me; but that he had rectified, having referred the inscription to the time of Asoka.

† J.A.S.B., vol. vii. p. 384.

aware that the first year of the Balibhi era corresponded to the 375th of that of Vikramaditya; which would place the Balibhi dynasty after the Satraps.

At page 14, Major-General Kennedy refers to a passage in the annual address of the president of the Royal Society, in which, eulogizing the late Mr. Prinsep, the president says: "Mr. Prinsep ascertained that, at the period of Alexander's conquests, India was under the sway of Buddhist sovereigns and Buddhist institutions, and that the earliest monarchs of India are not associated with a Brahmanical creed or dynasty." Upon this passage, Major-General Kennedy, in a note, observes: "This extraordinary statement, so directly contrary to all that is known of ancient India, is not authorized by any thing contained in the numerous papers of Mr. Prinsep published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. On the contrary, it appears from these papers, that Mr. Prinsep was averse to all hasty generalizing, and, to quote his own words, 'much may be said on both sides, but it is most prudent to say nothing at all as yet; to imitate the best schools of geology, and collect materials without meddling with theories.'" I too must quote Mr. Prinsep, from the 1047th page, Major-General Kennedy quoting from the 1048th page,* in which Mr. Prinsep, speaking of inscriptions with which I had supplied him, says: "Can we then venture to affirm, on the strength of these very brief and detached announcements, that we have solved the great question of the origin of the cave-temples of Western India, those *stupendous works of art*, which it is calculated must have occupied centuries of labour and mines of wealth to excavate? The obvious answer is, if these inscriptions occupy, as they seem to do, prominent and designed places in the works they allude to, they can hardly be imagined to record any thing less than the original construction; or when the excavations were of natural formation, at least their embellishment and architectural sculpture. In this case, we may *at once pronounce*, from the alphabetic evidence, that the caves were thus constructed a century or two prior to the Christian era, *when Buddhism flourished, in the height of its glory, from Cashmir to Ceylon!*" Major-General Kennedy states that Mr. Prinsep was averse to hasty generalizations; who, nevertheless, flatly says that, a century or two before Christ, Buddhism flourished, in the height of its glory, from Cashmir to Ceylon! And as it is calculated the caves of Western India must have required centuries of labour, and mines of wealth, to complete them, the Buddhists must have been working at them centuries before Alexander made his appearance in India; and nearly contemporaneously with his appearance, we have the edicts of a Buddhist sovereign, recorded on rocks and pillars in the east, and the west, and the north, and the south of India—and not one such vestige of Brahmanism at the same period! I do not deem it necessary to support the literal phraseology of the president of the Royal Society, but if we believe Mr. Prinsep, we must receive Major-General Kennedy's dogma reflecting on the president *cum grano salis!*

The "grain of salt" must also be taken with another matter. Major-General Kennedy says (p. 16): "Not the slightest difference, therefore, exists between the description of the Brahmanical religion given in the *Vedas* and that given in the *Purans*, except that, in the first, allusions only are made to circumstances which are detailed at greater or lesser length in the latter. The *objects of worship*, however (with exception, perhaps, of the *Lingam*), and the theological doctrines, are in both *precisely the same*; and it may conse-

quently be reasonably concluded that, so far from the *Purana* being spurious and of recent composition, they are in fact, or at least the materials of which they are composed are, of equal antiquity with the *Vedas*; since the *Vedas* themselves must evidently be often unintelligible, were it not for the explanations contained in the *Purana*." And now for the opposite side. Professor Wilson says: "The history of the Hindu religion, although not traceable with chronological precision, exhibits unequivocal proof that it is by no means of the unalterable character which has been commonly ascribed to it. There are many indications, which cannot be mistaken, that it has undergone, at different periods, important alterations in both form and spirit."* And again: "They (the changes) are of themselves fatal to the pretensions of the Hindu faith, as it now mostly prevails, to an inspired origin and unfathomable antiquity."† "The religion of the *Vedas* was domestic, and not idolatry;‡ but chiefly of offerings to the impersonified elements. There is no mention of the hero worship of Rama, Krishna, Govinda, or Jagannath, and their names do NOT occur"—(Major-General Kennedy says the *objects* of worship are *precisely* the same!)—"there is no sanction (nor in Menu) for widows burning themselves, infant marriages, or for the carrying the dying to the banks of some sacred river."§ So much for identity in principles and practice!

But it is unnecessary to carry further my illustrations of Major-General Kennedy's comments upon my "NOTES." In these NOTES, I have made scores (nay, hundreds, possibly) of quotations in the language and phraseology of the authors. No doubt I may have occasionally misinterpreted and deduced illogically; but in such cases it would be but fair to me, to put the quotation before the public, that others might form their own judgment, as well as my critic. Frequently, also, an isolated quotation can only be properly understood or illustrated by other quotations; and they should be produced, if the object be to establish truth and dissipate error and prejudice.

W. H. SYKES.

* First Oxford Lecture, p. 4.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Preface to *Vishnu Purana*, p. 2.

§ First Oxford Lecture, p. 23. The *italics* are mine.—W. H. S.

THE TREE-LIVING KUKIS.

LIEUT. PHAYRE, senior assistant commissioner, Arakan, in an interesting account of that country,* speaking of the cultivators, who go one, two, or more days' journey from their village, in small parties, to sow their grain, leaving two or three hands to watch the crop, observes that these people, instead of the high-raised sheds commonly used, sometimes sleep at night up in trees, where they make a convenient resting-place with interwoven branches and a few split bamboos, bound with strong creepers, and that this practice has, perhaps, given rise to the tale, that some hill tribes had no regular dwellings, but lived in trees, like monkeys. He adds, that his account of the tree-living Kukis and their cannibalism is a fable, though there may be some instances of human sacrifices amongst these savage tribes; and that, in this wild country bordering on Arakan to the E. and N.E., he has had intercourse with some "very pretty savages," all of whom had comfortable houses, even the poorest, far more roomy than the wretched hovels of Bengalee peasants.

* Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, No. 117.

SUFI POETRY.

LINES AFTER THE PERSIAN, FROM THE MYSTICAL DIWÂN OF MAULANA JALÂL
UDDIN RŪMÎ.

PANTS thy spirit to be gifted
With a deathless life ?
Let it seek to be uplifted
O'er earth's storm and strife.

Spurn its joys—its ties dis sever ;
Hopes and fears divest ;
Thus, aspire to live for ever—
Be for ever blest !

Faith and doubt leave far behind thee ;
Cease to love or hate ;
Let not TIME's illusions blind thee,
Thou shalt Time out-date.

Merge thine individual being
In the ETERNAL's love ;
All this sensuous nature fleeing
For pure bliss above.

Earth receives the seed and guards it ;
Trustfully it dies :
Then, what teeming life rewards it
For self-sacrifice !

With green leaf and clustering blossom
Clad, or golden fruit,
See it from earth's cheerless bosom
Ever sunward shoot !

Thus, when self-abased, Man's spirit,
From each earthly tie
Rises disenthralled, t' inherit
Immortality !

غزل

از دیوان مولانا جلال الدین رومی

اگر ت مراد باشد که نمیری و بمای
 برهان بجهد خود را ز جهانِ دون فای
 ز تن وز جان و از دل بگذر مساز منزل
 که شود صفات حاصل بهمراد و کامرانی
 تو ز کفر و دین گذر کن تو ز مهر و کین گذر کن
 ز زمانه هین گذر کن چو و رای این زمانی
 بجمال عشقِ اِلَّا ز وجودِ خویش شو لا
 ز خودی گزین تبرّا بمقامی جاودانی
 بنگر بدانه در گل چو بمرد گشت مقبل
 ز عدم بکرد حاصل دو هزار ارمغانی
 ز خودی چو او فنا شد گل و برگ میوها شد
 ز سفول بر علا شد بفتوح اسمانی
 چو تویی فقیر و بینا چو ولد بپر ببالا
 که تراست صد ولایت بجهان بی نشانی

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

No. VII.—DALLA CREEK STOCKADES.—AN AMBUSCADE.

"*PER mare, per terram*," is, I think, the motto of the gallant *jollies*, as the sailors call the Royal Marines; and an honourable distinction it is, implying a readiness and an ability to encounter all services, whether ashore or afloat, when and where their country requires them. Now we Ava soldiers, or "Heroes of Ava," as the newspapers called us, might very justly have adopted this for our motto, no small proportion of our hostile operations being carried on in boats, owing to the many rivers and creeks by which the country is intersected; these, in fact, for the most part, form the highways of Ava, and agreeable travelling they afforded, contrasted with the rugged and overgrown forest tracks that stretch away into the interior. It may here be observed that the word *creek*, above used, is seldom or ever heard in England; here we have nothing but rivers and brooks, whilst in distant lands it is constantly applied, or rather misapplied, to rivulets even at a distance from the sea; a great error, as anybody may discern on a reference to the dictionary. This mistake was commonly made in Burmah, where every feeder of the main streams was denominated a creek. Many of these obscure creeks were broad sheets of water, and in this little island of ours, where every puddle is called a pond, and every gutter has a name, and is magnified into a river, would be considered noble streams. Cheltenham, for instance, that queen of watering-places, derives its name from a wretched turbid brook, which is dignified with the appellation of the "river Chelt."

Our operations were thus of two kinds, *boating* and *stockading*, for so we distinguished them; and I shall now endeavour to narrate the proceedings of one of these *boating* parties, the scene of action being on one of the aforesaid creeks. A *boating party* in Ava might not have been quite so pleasurable an excursion as the term would imply in Old England, but such a trip was, nevertheless, highly exciting and full of interest to a young soldier. To be sure, there were no fair ladies of the party for the youngsters to flirt with; neither were we provided with any of those good things which generally form the chief attraction in these floating pic-nics at home—such as cold veal pies, roast chicken, bottled porter, &c. &c. &c. We could not make any great display in this way, being just then somewhat deficient in the victualling department, a scanty supply of salt pork and mouldy biscuit being all there was to tempt us; but then we had flags and music, with all their exciting accompaniments,

The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
All pomp, pride, circumstance of glorious war,

and gallant spirits ready for any duty to which the bugle might summon them.

It is well known how Rangoon was deserted by its 40,000 inhabitants on our first arrival; not, it is believed, from any unwillingness on their part to hold communication with us, but through the restraint they were under from the Burmese authorities. With such energy had the latter followed up their measures, that, three months after our landing, the period to which this narrative refers, not more than two or three hundred of the natives had returned to their homes, and those were, for the most part, attendants on the European merchants and other residents located in the place, and consequently

availed little towards forming a market; the site of which was a beggarly account of empty stalls. At length, however, there seemed a prospect of Rangoon being again re-occupied by its proper tenants, and bright were the visions that flitted before the eyes of us half-starved soldiers, of fresh vegetables and sleek buffaloes, to say nothing of the *et-ceteras* of milk, butter, eggs, and such dainties!

On the 7th of August, 1824, a communication reached Sir Archibald Campbell, to the effect that a considerable number of people were anxious to join us from a village situated about twelve miles up the Dalla Creek, where they were forcibly detained by the authorities; and that if we would make a demonstration in their favour, they would unite with us, and return to Rangoon. It was added, that we should encounter little or no opposition in our progress, as there were no stockades or Burman troops in those parts. In short, from the accounts of these *friendly* natives, who were so anxious to throw themselves into our arms, we were to find it simply a party of pleasure, muskets and ammunition being, in such a case, merely incumbrances. This overture seemed to promise such a favourable opportunity for opening a friendly intercourse with the people of the country, that we immediately embraced it; and, that no time might be lost, a detachment, consisting of 200 of the 1st Madras European regiment, and about the same number of sepoys from the 18th and 34th M.N.I., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, of the former corps, was ordered to embark in boats, and proceed up the creek on the following morning.

The flank companies of the "Lambs," made up to 200 rank and file, were detailed for the above duty, and I was permitted to join the light company as a volunteer on the occasion; for, pacific as was the prospect held out to us, it was nevertheless whispered, that the point for which we were bound was not utterly defenceless, and in a land where stockades seemed almost as "plenty as blackberries," there appeared every chance of our falling in with one somewhere or other. This was not the only time that I was green enough to volunteer; for in such a light, and with truth, this species of zeal is often considered. Let a man be killed or wounded in the execution of his *duty*, and in his proper place, in his own company, and in the ranks of his own regiment, he is honoured or sympathized with, as the case may be; but, if he falls a victim to his taste for volunteering—in other words, doing other people's duty—why he is looked upon as little better than an ambitious ass, or a zealous fool, and not entitled to a particle of credit. There are, doubtless, at times, certain great emergencies when it is highly proper to volunteer; but for young officers to thrust themselves into dangers, where *duty does not call them*, is morally unjustifiable; and if a man loses his life in such a way, it cannot but be considered as a species of suicide. Life is far too valuable a gift to be risked without an adequate motive. I throw out these reflections on *volunteering* for the benefit of young aspirants to fame. Far be it from me to check their professional ardour; but I wish to shew them that this excess of zeal brings but a poor return; and that, if any one of them should chance to fall whilst under the influence of a volunteering fit, he must not look for much posthumous honour, but be prepared to go down, as the poet sings,

To the vile earth from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung!

On a former occasion, I have eulogized our grenadiers, which was all natural enough, that being my own company; but they deserved all the praise I

could give them, and more too, for their conduct in the field was ever admirable. Outwardly, to be sure, they made no great figure, for, in common with all the regiment, they were shabbily clothed at that period, thanks to the indifference of the heads of the Madras army to the appearance of the best and oldest corps in their service. And now a word of the light company, to which I had attached myself *pro tempore*. Our light bobs were of the right stamp, and well fitted for jungle warfare—smart, active, high-spirited young fellows, up to every thing, and who would clamber over a stockade like cats. They were, in fact, all that British light infantry should be. They were well commanded by old Ben H—, a veteran sportsman (long since numbered with the dead), who, though much dilapidated in frame from the effects of numberless falls whilst hunting, most of his limbs having been fractured once or twice, nevertheless retained all the pluck of health, and could still do good service in the tented field. Such were my comrades in the excursion in question.

The detachment embarked at the King's Wharf, about eight or nine on the morning of the 8th, and were stowed away, partly in row boats, armed with carronades at the bows, and partly in flat-bottomed boats, manned by lascars from the shipping, whilst many men-of-war's boats accompanied us. We soon crossed the river, and with the assistance of the tide, which was running up fast, rapidly ascended the Dalla Creek. This stream, which, though called a creek, must have been seventy or eighty yards broad, united with the main river immediately opposite Rangoon, and just below the town of Maindhue, the capital, if it may be so called, of the Dalla district, and hence the name of Dalla, which we invariably gave it. The direction of the creek from its mouth must have been nearly south-west, and it probably communicated with one of the many mouths of the mighty Irrawaddy that flow into the sea on the southern coast of Pegue; the extensive tract thus intersected being, for the most part, low and flat, subject, consequently, to frequent inundations during the rainy season, and much of it being overgrown with an impervious jungle of stunted trees or low brushwood; the general character of that part of the country, resembling, as I conceive, the Sunderbunds of Bengal, formed in like manner by the many mouths of the Ganges. The course of the Dalla Creek was very winding, and its banks steep and muddy, whilst on either side nothing was visible save the underwood, of dank and luxuriant growth, which overhung the water, and opposed an impenetrable barrier against all attempts at a landing. Our flotilla kept tolerably well together, preceded by two or three men-of-war's boats, as a sort of advance-guard, in one of which was Colonel Kelly and his staff. The sun shone bright that day, for the monsoon was on the wane, and a gay and gallant scene must have been presented by the floating column as it passed rapidly up the stream with its colours flying, for the scarlet uniform of the British cannot but heighten the effect of any picture of which it may form a part. The day chosen for our expedition was the Sabbath; but this, though to be regretted, was unavoidable, it being one of the stern necessities of war to make no distinction of days, for obvious reasons. So it was in Burmah; and many amongst us, it is to be feared, would have overlooked Sunday altogether had we not been reminded of it in the day's Orders. Some few there doubtless were, who reflected seriously on the matter, and whose thoughts would naturally revert from the wild and warlike spectacle then before them, to the soft Sabbath scenes of distant Albion, where every one that desires it may enjoy the privilege of worshipping God in quietness and peace; but such instances, it is to be feared, were rare; and indeed it must be confessed that, as regards any outward semblance of reli-

gion, we Christians, as we called ourselves, were very far behind the heathen nation with which we were contending. But "*tempora mutantur*," and I now acknowledge with pleasure, that Christianity is no longer a dead letter in our British Indian army.

Our little fleet had scarcely proceeded four miles up the creek, when, having suddenly rounded a point, we were startled not a little at discovering a stockade three or four hundred yards a-head of us, constructed at a sharp turn of the river on its right bank, and of course completely commanding it! We had been treacherously dealt with, it was at once evident; but the trick was a clumsy one, and could have availed the enemy but little. Our destination was described to be at the distance of twelve miles from Rangoon, but we had not proceeded four when we fell in with this serious obstruction. "Hang the guides! hang the guides!" was now vociferated from all quarters; and had the soldiers been permitted to follow their own feelings in the matter, they would have made short work of the two poor wretches who had volunteered to lead us into the trap at the risk of their own lives. They were not summarily disposed of, however, but I am inclined to think one or both of them were executed under the sentence of a court-martial not long after. The flotilla had hardly hove in sight, when the water was splashed about on all sides, whilst simultaneously huge puffs of smoke were seen to burst from the stockade, closely followed by the booming report of cannon. The enemy had, in fact, promptly opened upon us with grape, and were not long in getting the range of the men-of-war's boats that had preceded us by a few yards, in some of which, from the confusion that was soon discernible, it was evident that blood had been shed to some extent. From the rapid manner in which the tide carried us up, we were all, however, soon within the influence of the enemy's fire; but previous to making a dash at the place, certain preliminaries had of course to be made, and to effect this, the "halt!" was sounded, and the boats were collected close to the left bank, as much as practicable under shelter; but of this there was little or none, for it was "a clear stage, and no favour," and we were now fairly in for it. A few hasty preparations were made, and orders issued relative to the mode of attack to be pursued; but any plan of operations upon such a sudden emergency, and under the enemy's guns, would necessarily be but a crude affair. This accomplished, the bugles sounded the "advance," which immediately pealed from boat to boat, and away we drifted again with the stream, in the direction of the foe, and under a hot fire of grape and round shot, the former pattering about us on all sides, and the cannon-balls ploughing up the water most furiously.

The shots were now telling amongst us most fearfully, and our loss was aggravated by the conduct of the native boatmen, who, not being seasoned to this sort of work, ceased to ply their oars, and endeavoured by every means in their power to check the progress of the boats, thereby increasing instead of lessening the danger. In some instances they had absolutely let go their anchors! but the cables were as quickly severed by the officers present, a sharp knife or a sword being a ready and effectual remedy in such a case: Lieutenant K—, of our grenadiers, had occasion to apply his knife in this manner, if I remember rightly. There was a strong disposition to come to an anchor manifested in the boat I was in, but this movement was soon over-ruled by the strong arms of our light bobs, aided by their officers. As we neared the works, we were further exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, not only from the stockade, but from the jungle on either side of the creek; and, to crown our difficulties and dangers, we discerned, as we approached, a second

stockade, directly opposite the other on the reverse bank, which immediately opened upon us, and thus were we exposed to a heavy cross fire from both sides of the river ! Our firelocks in the mean while were not idle, for unlike shore operations, when an attacking party is only delayed by returning a fire, we could now blaze away at leisure, peppering the enemy's wooden walls with musketry, and sweeping the jungle on either bank with grape and canister from our carronades. At this game, however, the enemy had very much the advantage of us ; probably we made the most noise, but our shot had but little effect, so well were they protected behind their stockades. We, on the contrary, had not the least shelter, but were fairly exposed to their showers of shot, which committed sad havoc in our crowded boats : the brains of one poor fellow in my boat were spattered about in all directions by a grape-shot.

The tide soon carried our flotilla to within forty or fifty yards of the stockades, which nevertheless were but imperfectly discernible amidst the clouds of smoke that arose from both sides. The works were strongly constructed of timber, if I remember rightly, and within eight or ten yards of the water ; their flank and rear were, as usual, shrouded in jungle, the graceful and luxuriant bamboo, which grows in thick clumps, overhanging the very walls, and adding much to the protection of the place by the obstruction it offered to access. The river face of both the stockades was defended by an abbatis, firmly and thickly planted ; indeed, few of the Burmese field-works were entirely devoid of this species of defence, which we ever found most awkward obstacles, especially to our sepoy, whose feet are only protected by sandals. An Oriental sandal differs widely, however, from that of a European lady, which is all ribbon. I should hastily describe it as a thick sole of buffalo leather, attached to the foot by thongs of the same material. By the natives themselves, who are wholly unprotected by either sandal or trowsers, an abbatis must be considered exceedingly formidable. For the general reader it may be as well to add, that an abbatis is a deep fence, generally formed of the branches of trees with the ends sharpened, which are firmly planted in the ground, and pointing outwards. As before stated, the stockades were opposite each other, and constructed at a curve of the creek, so that the guns of one of them could sweep the water for some distance ; this, the main work, was on the right bank and to our left, the creek having narrowed at this point to about fifty yards. Here and there, the ugly copper-coloured phiz of a Burman was visible, peering at us over the top of the stockade, whilst there was a respectable display of shining spears and glittering barrels. For the former we cared not a rush ; but the latter we not only saw and heard, but were made to feel, and that most severely !

The first object was to carry the main stockade by assault ; and to effect this, a landing was ordered on the right bank, in the best manner practicable ; for any thing like regularity and formation was quite out of the question where thick jungle extended to the water's edge. The boats for the most part drew up under the bank of a small creek that runs into the main stream, at the distance of twenty or thirty yards from the stockade. Here the troops landed up to their middles in mud, and scrambling up the slippery bank and through the bushes, pushed on in the direction of the enemy, with unity of purpose, if not with unity of action. Some of the boats, however, landed their freights farther back, and this was the case with the one I was in ; for our lascars were so completely paralyzed by the enemy's fire, that, to expedite matters, we ran the boat ashore, and landed up to our waists in mud and water. There was then a slimy bank to ascend, and never were soldiers in a dirtier plight

than we were upon that occasion, some of us being almost cased in mud, which was peculiarly tenacious. Eighteen years have glided away since these little events transpired, yet many of the trivial incidents connected with them are as fresh in my recollection as ever: they are the mile-stones, land-marks, or connecting links on the road of memory, which, instead of being worn out or loosened, seem only to be more firmly rivetted by the rough hand of old Father Time.

In scrambling up the muddy bank before alluded to, my foot slipped, and I well remember to have been assisted in the ascent by the hand of poor Fergusson, then of the light company. He was subsequently transferred to the grenadiers, for which his height better fitted him, and fell by my side some time after, at the capture of Sittang, pierced by two musket-balls in the forehead. I mention him thus particularly, as in *appearance* and *manner* he was far superior to the common herd with whom he mixed, for, as far as externals went, few gentlemen were superior to him. Being the handsomest and smartest man in the regiment, he was our fogle-man, as well as pattern-man, and so *ornamental* was he considered, that he was constantly transferred from one flank company to the other, whenever an opportunity offered, through the absence of his captain for the time being. Despite his handsome exterior, however, Fergusson was a genuine "Lamb" in his love for the *arrack* bottle; consequently, he was ever in trouble, and in garrison passed much of his time between the barrack guard and solitary cell. This brief memorial of poor Fergusson may not be without interest to such of my old comrades as may fall in with it.

Having effected a landing, each pushed on in the direction of the stockade, forcing his way through the thick bushy barrier as he best could. At this point the enemy's fire had much slackened, though from the opposite side of the water their balls came as thickly as ever. I soon emerged from the jungle, and found myself in a partially clear spot, near an angle of the works, and at the distance of fifteen or twenty yards from them, followed by two or three of the light company. Here we fell in with a party of sailors, armed with muskets, who had just landed from the boats, and were blazing away literally in all directions. Their shot were, of course, intended for the enemy, who, I soon discerned, were retreating in large numbers from the stockade across an open swampy space in its rear; they issued, apparently, from a narrow gateway at the further end, then crossing this cleared spot, they were safe from pursuit in their native forest. This dusky stream was the object of the sailors' fire, than which, it struck me at the time, nothing could have been more harmless, for many appeared to discharge their firelocks in the air at an angle of 45, the main point seemingly being to rid themselves of their ammunition! Jack is at home in the management of a long 32-pounder, or in handling a cutlass, but *Brown Bess* is a puzzler to him.

It has been shown, that any thing like a well-combined attack against this place was, from the circumstances of the case, quite impracticable, for many of us, as just stated, had to land and struggle up to it as well as we could. From the moment, however, the enemy were seen in retreat, it was clear that the place was our own, and that some of our people had forced an entrance by some means or other. The moment I saw the enemy issuing from the gateway, and making for the jungle, I pressed towards them as fast as my legs would carry me, calling out to the men to follow, till I was hoarse; and urging them to cut off the enemy's retreat. No lads could have been more willing, but the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements that are tucked on, even

to a *light* bob, quite incapacitate him from keeping pace with his officer, when the latter is determined to push a-head. The ground, moreover, was a complete swamp, and therefore a sad clog upon light infantry movements. Only two or three men had come up; and there were the enemy streaming out of the place at the distance of about one hundred yards from us! Nothing could have been more tantalizing. I had fondly hoped to have immortalized myself, or at least to have flourished in a G.O. (nothing more substantial, alas! is attainable by an humble subaltern) for being instrumental in effectually cutting off the enemy's retreat, thereby occasioning them a most severe loss by detaining them in the works till our troops pressed fairly on their rear: and most assuredly such would have been the result, had there been a compact body of twenty or even a dozen men to have enabled me to effect it. But the fates were adverse, and the manœuvre would not succeed. Most of the men were still far behind, but struggling through the mud as fast as they could, and keeping up a desultory fire as they advanced. Some of the enemy I saw fall from the effects of our shot, who were immediately picked up and hurried off by their comrades, but ere we could come within reach, they were all snug in the jungle, and as the last man disappeared amongst the bushes, so vanished all my dreams of distinction!

This vain endeavour to cut off the foe was witnessed by some of our people from the inside of the stockade, which was now fairly our own; and I and my party joined them by the narrow entrance through which our prey had just escaped. A minute or two after, a group of us were assembled near an angle of the stockade, talking over recent events, when there occurred one of those painful scenes which naturally result from warring with barbarians: I would willingly forget it, but never shall. Whilst we were talking, all at once there was a hue and cry, and an unfortunate Burman, who, from some cause or other, had been left in the rear, bounded past us, and made a spring at the stockade, endeavouring of course to escape; the poor fellow made two or three desperate bounds, but they were unsuccessful. We—that is, the officers—would gladly have saved him, but our hot-headed soldiers were not to be restrained; they were still fresh from the excitement of the assault, and shot after shot was fired at a murderous distance, but apparently without effect. With each shot his efforts to clear the works, which were here very high, seemed redoubled; and truly it was a fearful sight to see the poor fellow's frantic struggle to save himself, even after he had been wounded. At length a ball pierced him in a vital part, and he literally rolled over at our feet; and to make sure work of it, I am by no means certain that two or three bayonets did not follow pretty closely upon the ball! I forget how he was armed, or indeed if at the time he had any arms at all (at such junctures, it has been truly said that soldiers are blind); but he was a fine, athletic fellow, and would probably have been more than a match for any one of us singly. It was a sad affair, though no uncommon case in those days, it is to be feared.

None of the troops had been landed at the stockade on the opposite bank of the stream, but the firing having ceased from the period of our carrying the main work, we of course inferred that the enemy had evacuated it. But to satisfy ourselves that such was the case, a party of us youngsters pushed off in a canoe, without waiting for orders, and crossed over. Luckily, there was no one to dispute the passage, for, as we hoped, the place was untenanted. The enemy had retreated by the rear of the work, which was but slightly defended, whilst its front or river face was very strong. This, in many places, was quite studded with grape-shot, but the interior of neither stockade

suffered much from our fire, and but few of the enemy were found killed in them. Our loss, on the contrary, had been heavy, amounting to seventy-six, officers and men, killed and wounded; a large proportion of our small force, which in soldiers did not exceed 400 men. Some gallant seamen, however, were reckoned amongst the casualties. Of the detachment of the 1st Madras European regiment there were twenty-six men *hors de combat*. One of our officers, Lieutenant Grubb, was severely wounded by a musket-ball, which smashed the handle of his sword, and shattered his hand seriously: he carried the effects of it to his grave, to which we consigned him not many months after.

When the action was over, the flotilla were all drawn up close to the beach, and many of us, moved partly perhaps by curiosity, but more, it is to be hoped, by sympathy, went on board to visit the wounded, and take a sort of general survey of the damage we had received at the hands of the enemy; and it must be acknowledged that, taking every credit to ourselves for the empty stockades that had fallen into our hands, the Burmese had much the best of the bargain. As we stepped from boat to boat, the scenes that presented themselves were very painful, for our killed and wounded comrades were here concentrated, as it were, into a comparatively narrow space, and we could see them nearly all at a glance. Many were dead; others dying; and in the decked boats, the blood that flowed in streams from the wounded literally formed puddles, which undulating with the motion of the boats, washed their decks, and rendered walking no easy matter. The quantity of blood visible on all sides I well remember to have been striking; and it may perhaps be accounted for from the fact of most of the wounds having been inflicted by grape-shot, which the unprofessional reader should know is very much larger than a *grape*, being equal in weight to three or four musket-balls.

The “Dalla creek stockades” fell so early in the day (before noon), that we fully expected to push on a little further, and take a few more; but our commander thought we had achieved enough for one day, and gave us to understand that we were to return after we had refreshed ourselves. This decision, founded doubtless on cogent reasons, grievously disappointed many of us, who fondly looked to add another victory or two to the day’s work; for being apparently in a likely country for stockades (to use a sporting term), it seemed a pity to return without having our fill of glory, the love of which, like that of money, seems with soldiers to acquire fresh stimulus after each victory. We were, however, compelled to rest upon our laurels, and officers and men were soon dispersed in knots about the stockade, agreeably employed in emptying our hayresacks, or talking over the stirring events of the morning, under the cheering influence of a cigar, which, to a sub of those days, was almost meat and drink. Indeed, we most of us looked upon *the weed* as an indispensable necessary of life; and truly it was a cheerful, and, in moderation, not unhealthful companion on the outlying picket, where it not only helped us to while away the tedious midnight hour, and to chew the cud of reflection, but to dissipate the noxious vapours in which, on such occasions, we were frequently enveloped: thus, it is hardly too much to say, proving a source of moral as well as physical benefit. Tobacco, however, like all other good gifts, is liable to abuse, and the practice of puffing away all day at the rate of thirty, forty, or even fifty cigars (no uncommon thing in India, where subs are plenty and chiroots cheap), accompanied by copious potations of *brandy pawney*, cannot be too much reprobated, as tending alike to the destruction of body and soul. On this occasion, I was associated with poor Victor B—, and one or

two others; the former has long since passed away from this scene of action. What we had in the way of provender I do not now remember, but I have a distinct recollection of its being washed down, whatever it was, by some of Hodgson's pale ale, a matter of sufficient moment to stamp itself indelibly on the tablet of memory. Whilst thus employed, in a Burman hut inside the stockade, and which commanded a view of the water, we were startled by the sudden appearance of another flotilla, also from the direction of Rangoon. This puzzled us a little at first, but on its approach, we found it to contain H.M. 41st regiment, which had been promptly despatched to us, as a reinforcement, as soon as the firing was heard; for fighting not having been calculated upon by the general, our detachment was weak, and a reverse was apprehended; but the "Lambs," though few in number, were stout of heart and strong in all the attributes of soldiers, and many a joke our lads had at the expense of their comrades of the 41st, for having come "too late for the fair." Major Chambers commanded the 41st upon this occasion (long since, alas! dead of cholera); but finding their assistance was not required, the regiment immediately returned to Rangoon, whither we followed them as soon as all the wounded had been looked after.

One of our sergeants was wounded this day in a singular manner, or rather there was a singular circumstance connected with his wound. He had been literally shot *through the head*, and yet, strange to say, he was not only active, but treated the matter lightly, and upon disembarking, insisted on marching up to the lines with his company, the distance of a mile! The ball had entered below one temple, and passed out below the other, thus going through the head, at least the lower part of it; a trifle higher, and of course the result would have been very different. As it was, the palate was seriously injured, and after a time the poor fellow could hardly articulate, and consequently was invalided. Another man of ours received a ball in front on one of his ribs, which, following the course of the bone, lodged in his back, without going through him. On another occasion, a corporal of our grenadiers received a ball under his chin, which he immediately spat out of his mouth into his hand, and held up to me!

The capture of the "Dalla creek stockades" was thought much of at the time, the affair having been the most severe in which the troops had been engaged, and they deserved additional credit for the determined manner in which they opposed the efforts of the lascars to check the progress of the boats. The result, however, *ought* to have been different; for if the enemy had stood their ground firmly, and continued a steady fire upon us after we had landed, our numbers would have been much too weak to have carried the works by assault, to say nothing of our scattered and unconnected state at the time of debarkation. On some points, there is a resemblance between this affair and the "capture of Sittang." In both cases, the exploit was achieved by the flank companies of "The Lambs," and some native troops; in both cases, the numbers employed and the amount of killed and wounded were nearly the same; and in both cases we were exposed to a most heavy fire, and conveyed to our destination by water; but here the parallel ceases; for in the more material points there is no comparison.

It now only remains to add, that a month had scarcely elapsed from the period referred to, when the "Dalla creek stockades" had risen again, Phoenix-like, from their ashes; they were a second time attacked and captured by a small force under Major Evans, of the Madras army, consisting of fifty of our men and a few sepoys, with but trifling loss.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I hope you will permit me to correct a mistake in Captain Doveton's "Reminiscences of the Burmese War," which occurs in your last number.

In his narrative of the assault and capture of the old fort of Syriam, Captain Doveton states that the attacking column was led by a portion of H.M. 41st regiment, and represents Captain Marryatt's detachment of the royal navy as only brought to the front on the discovery of an impassable creek, from which the enemy had removed the bridge.

The fact, I beg leave to say, was, that Captain Marryatt, with his men, and the detachment of the 12th Madras Native Infantry, from being in light ships'boats, instead of the heavier Bengal craft mentioned by Captain Doveton, had landed some time before any other part of the force; and Captain Marryatt, having been on the first expedition which visited the place (as stated in the "Reminiscences") in the earlier part of the war, knew that an unfordable creek intervened between the landing place and the fort, and concluding that the enemy would remove the wooden bridge from it, he at once saw the necessity of losing no time in setting about the construction of another; and representing this to the officer commanding the detachment of the 12th, and asking him for a party to cover his men while he employed them on that work, they all moved on together to the creek, which was probably about 700 yards from the landing place, and 200 from the fort. No other part of the force had then landed, and a plank bridge was in a considerable degree of forwardness, when the main column, led by a party of H.M. 41st, reached the creek. Had this column been at the creek during the whole time the bridge was constructing, our casualties must have been much more numerous than they were, and for which we were, I consider, indebted to the zeal and intelligent exertions of Captain Marryatt and his seamen.

The party of the 12th Madras Native Infantry, having been thus in advance, were also the first to cross the bridge when it was ready, and Brigadier (now Major-General) Smelt gave the order to advance; and I well recollect that Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant (now Major) Lucas, and a sepoy of the 12th, named, I think, Newas Beg (he is now a commissioned officer in that regiment), were the two first to enter the fort.

I feel satisfied that Captain Doveton would be most unwilling to give to one regiment the credit of leading in an attack, when that duty, owing to the relative position of the troops, was necessarily performed by another; and I attribute his inaccuracy in this instance to his evidently not having known that Captain Marryatt, with his seamen and a detachment of the 12th Madras Native Infantry, had actually moved off to the creek before any other part of the force had landed, as well as to his having himself been detached on a flanking party from the middle of the column.

Should any question, however, be entertained as to the accuracy of the details I have here given, a reference may be easily made to Major-General Smelt, under whose orders the whole of those operations were executed, as well as to Captain Marryatt, who took so prominent and effective a share in them.

Captain Gillespie, of the 4th Light Dragoons, was a volunteer on this occasion. He came up with the head of the main column, and will probably recollect that the 12th led up the hill, and were the first to enter the fort.

That the Burmese did not make so resolute a defence on this as on other occasions, as is remarked by Captain Doveton, was, I think, to be attributed

to the vigilance and activity of our able commander, Sir Archibald Campbell, who, by this well-timed and successful attack, anticipated the completion of their preparations for defence.

Having had the honour of commanding the detachment of the 12th Madras Native Infantry on the occasion alluded to, though not belonging to the regiment, I consider it a duty I owe to them to send you this statement.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. LACEY EVANS, Major-Gen.

Oriental Club, 30th May, 1842.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES' "CABOOL."*

THE reputation and the lamentable fate of the author would ensure respect to any posthumous work of Sir Alexander Burnes. The volume before us has been heralded by various announcements of its importance, and of the light which it would cast not merely upon the country of Afghanistan, but upon the policy which has been pursued towards that country by the British Government of India. It is with much regret we confess that, upon both subjects, it has entirely disappointed us. As respects the description of the country, though written apparently during the last year, at Cabul, it consists but of the author's personal recollections of what he observed when employed on the mission of 1837 and 1838, and the most interesting portions of the journey have been already well described by Lieutenant Wood; whilst regarding political subjects, Sir Alexander tells us, in the Preface, that "the time is yet distant when an accurate judgment can be passed on the line of policy which we have adopted:" an observation expressed with great caution, and which affords no key to the opinions of the writer.

The mission which led to the journey described in this work left Bombay in November, 1836, and passing through Sindh, where the envoy was well treated, and along the line of the Indus, reached Peshawur about the middle of August, 1837. The legitimate influence of the Sikhs beyond the river, Sir Alexander has stated, may be said to be confined to the plain country, as their authority can only be enforced in the mountains by the presence of an army. "It is, however, the strength of their country, and not their military power, which enables the Affghans to cope with the Sikhs: the low country is under complete subjection to Lahore." The plain of Peshawur is the most northern of all the actual conquests of the Sikhs west of the Indus. The design of Runjeet Sing, in possessing himself of Peshawur, when Shah Shooja made the attempt to recover his kingdom in 1834, is said to have been to counteract the power of the shah, should he re-establish his authority. Sir Alexander seems to have doubted whether the foresight of the maharajah extended so far. Peshawur, however, is now a drain upon the finances of Lahore, "with the additional disadvantage of being so

* Cabool: being a Personal Narrative of a Journey to, and Residence in, that City, in the Years 1836, 7, and 8. By the late LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALEXANDER BURNES, C.B., &c. London, 1842. Murray.

situated as to lead the Sikhs into constant collision with fierce and desperate tribes, who, were it not for their poverty, would be formidable antagonists." The Afrceedes and Khyburees, he says, consider it meritorious to injure the Sikhs. He found that, under General Avitabili, they had changed every thing at Peshawur since his last visit. Mahomedan usages had disappeared, the gardens had been converted into cantonments, and the whole neighbourhood was one camp.

The mission prepared to traverse the dreaded Khybur Pass, and, after waiting for some time for a promised escort, Sir Alexander resolved to enter it at once, having previously exchanged some letters with the chiefs of the pass. The Kuleels, a tribe of Affghans, escorted them for two miles, to Kudun, where they handed the mission over to the genuine Khyburees, whose first salutation was a message to get rid of the Kuleels, whom they accordingly sent back. The travellers were now abandoned to the tender mercies of Ullah Dad Khan, the chief of the Kokee Khy, who, with his followers, led them to Ali Musjid, a weak fort in the centre of the pass, stopping at every by-road and defile, as they came among the different subdivisions of the tribe. They halted for the night at Ali Musjid, and next day cleared the pass without accident, though they had considerable property. Of this pass, which is at the present moment an object of so much interest, Sir Alexander says that the last half is the most formidable, but that even there it is pervious to heavy artillery. "The easy terms on which we were enabled to satisfy the Khyburees for their friendly and really important services," he adds, "did credit to their moderation:" the whole amount was no more than Rs. 500. On the 20th September, the mission entered Cabul, and was received with great pomp and splendour by a fine body of Affghan cavalry, led by the Ameer's son, Akhbar Khan, who conducted the British envoy to his father, who received him most cordially. "Power frequently spoils men," is the remark of our author: "but with Dost Mahomed neither the increase of it, nor his new title of Ameer, seems to have done him any harm."

The political history of the residence of the mission at Cabul is related with more fulness in the official letters from Burnes, mutilated as they have been, which were laid before Parliament in 1839, than in this work. The state of Central Asia, the position of Dost Mahomed Khan, and the inopportune visit of the Russian agent Vicovitch, or "Le Lieutenant Vilkievitch Polonois," as he designated himself, appears to have alienated the Ameer from British interests, and defeated the efforts of our envoy. This Russian agent, who wrought such prodigious effects—whose presence at Cabul was probably the cause of that change in the sentiments of the Anglo-Indian Government which led to the expedition beyond the Indus—is described as a gentlemanly, agreeable man, of about thirty, who spoke French, Turkish, and Persian fluently, and had been three times at Bokhara. "I found him," observes Sir Alexander, "intelligent and well-informed on the subject of northern Asia." The decision of Dost Mahomed is, moreover, in part referred by the lamented author to a trait in the

Affghan character, which influences their political and even their military transactions, namely, impatience. "The impatience of an Affghan," he observes, "is proverbial." Their invasions of India were not made by open warfare, but as the prowling of wild beasts after their prey; "they were contented secretly and by surprise to seize their spoil, and drag it into their dens." The Ameer, at the critical moment of which we are speaking, partook of this national infirmity—perhaps, not without sufficient cause. "Herat was closely besieged by Persia; should it fall, the danger to Candahar and Cabul was apparent; should it be successful, and repulse Persia, that danger still existed at Cabul. The British Government, confident in the success of its measures in Persia, placed no value on an Affghan alliance. Fear, therefore, overtook Dost Mahomed, and it was seconded by appeals to his interest, and thus two of the most powerful motives which influence the human mind inclined the chief to look for support to the West instead of the East." These being the views of the Ameer, Sir Alexander left Cabul on the 26th April, 1838, and on the 30th reached Jellalabad, where they were "hospitably received" by Akhbar Khan—the man who stands accused of being party to a scheme of the deepest treachery, to which the guest whom he treated thus hospitably fell a victim.

Sir Alexander has given, in the work before us, a glowing description of the country about Cabul, the Kohistan in particular. They left the capital on a visit to the mountain skirts of the Kho-damun and Kohistan, north of Cabul, on the 13th October, and soon beheld, at some fifteen miles' distance, a vast vista of gardens, thirty or forty miles long and half as broad, terminated by the Hindoo Koosh, white with snow. On reaching Istalif, he says, "no written description can do justice to this lovely and delightful country; throughout the whole of our route we had been lingering amidst beautiful orchards, the banks of which were clustered over with wild flowers and plants, many of them common to Europe, and which were also in profuse abundance along the margins of the innumerable brooks which intersect the valley. The roads are shaded by noble and lofty walnut trees, which excluded the sun's rays, never powerless in this climate. Every hill with a southern aspect had a vineyard on it, and the raisins were spread out upon the ground, and imparted a purple tinge to the hills. Thessalian Tempe could never have more delighted the eyes of an Ionian than did Istalif please Bœotian Britons." This beautiful country is, however, inhabited by a tribe of Tajiks, of a most turbulent and vindictive character—though, throughout Afghanistan generally, these same Tajiks form the most peaceable classes of the population. Elsewhere he speaks of Kohistan Proper, which means not, as commonly supposed, the mountains, but the plains, valleys, and slopes inclosed by the mountains, as "a country rich without parallel. It is of no great extent, its form being that of the segment of a circle, the length of which is about sixteen or eighteen miles, and five or six its greatest breadth. The fertility and productiveness of the soil is equalled by the industry of the people, who, forming bank above bank, acquire, as it were, land from their stony hills, all of which they irrigate

with a care and zeal greatly to be admired. Aqueducts may be often seen fifty and sixty feet up the hill, conducted round every swell and valley, till at last they pour out their contents on the embanked fields. Near Chareekar are some magnificent artificial canals, which, according to the people, are as old as the days of Timour. The canals are either dug by the government, or the villagers make common cause; if the former, the revenue derived is considerable, Rs. 100 per annum being charged for every place through which the supply passes." These facts are of great importance when we consider that the exigency of political circumstances may render our connection with Affghanistan long and intimate. It is most consolatory to think that its productive soil is in the hands of an industrious people, and that nothing but a good government is wanting to make its resources available and abundant.

Sir Alexander Burnes seems to have lost no opportunity of acquiring information of every kind respecting the adjoining countries, either by personal examination and inquiry, or by despatching to those more remote his intelligent coadjutors, Lieut. Wood, Dr. Lord, and Lieut. Leech. The travels of the first-named gentleman have been published to the world. The information collected by Dr. Lord will, probably, be in a great measure lost by his premature death. The details which Sir Alexander collected, from dubious sources, respecting Cashgar, Khoten, and Kokan, are but meagre. He has, however, added some curious particulars respecting that remarkable race of men the Siah-Poosh Kaffirs, who occupy the mountainous regions of northern Affghanistan, and whose history and condition have excited so much interest.

He met several of these Kaffirs at Cabul, who had been captured at an advanced age, and were still familiar with the language and manners of their countrymen, as well as people, both Hindu and Mahomedan, who had visited the country and habitations of the Kaffirs. In speaking of their own nation, the Kaffirs designate them by this name, to which they do not attach the opprobrious meaning ('infidel') intended by the Mahomedans. A Kaffir assured Burnes, that his tribe looked upon all men as brothers who wore ringlets and drank wine; and since the British entered Affghanistan, one of the Kaffirs, near Jellalabad, sent a congratulatory message on the arrival of so many Kaffir brethren! Reading and writing are unknown amongst them; they have, therefore, no books or recorded traditions. Their language (of which a vocabulary is given) is altogether unintelligible to Hindus, as well as to their Usbek and Affghan neighbours. Some of its sounds (soft labials) are scarcely to be pronounced by Europeans. The radicals of several of the words may, however, be traced to Asiatic dialects. A young Kaffir, about eighteen, named in his own country Deenbur, a slave of Dost Mahomed, was a remarkably handsome young man, tall, with regular Grecian features, blue eyes and fair complexion. Two Kaffir boys, eight and nine years old, had ruddy complexions, hazel eyes, and auburn hair, were handsome, and extremely intelligent. Neither of the three had any resemblance to the Affghans, or even

to the Cashmerians; they looked a distinct race. They have no chief; they hate Mahomedans, and give no quarter to captives. The Supreme Being they call Doghán, to whom they sacrifice cows and goats; but they have idols, and know the Hindu god Mahadeo by name. They eat meat, and are fond of wine, of which they have abundance. Their food, at meals, is placed on a tripod of iron rods. They do not bury their dead, but expose the corpse on a hill. They have not a horse in the country. The females till the land. They are fond of music and dancing. A Mahomedan described them as a merry race, without care, and hoped he should not be considered disrespectful when he stated that he had never seen people more resembling Europeans in their intelligence, habits, and appearance, as well as in their gay and familiar tone over their wine! A Hindu, who resided for a short time amongst the Kaffirs, confirmed the account given by the Mahomedan traveller of their kindness and hospitality, and represented them as a race of exquisite beauty, with arched eyebrows and fine complexions.

In one of the appendices, the author has given some "Notes on Cabool," which comprise, we conclude, the sum of his observations upon the various subjects during his residence there in 1837-38. How far we are to understand that they are consistent with the fruits of his subsequent observations and experience we know not.

The position of Cabul is better adapted than that of any other place in the East for a metropolis. Its political, although inferior to its commercial, advantages, are enhanced by them, since Cabul has a rapid and regular communication with the countries adjacent. Although the country has not the exuberant productions of India, or even Bokhara, it possesses a race of people far more hardy than the inhabitants of either of those regions, and who have enabled the rulers of Cabul to overrun the surrounding countries. The republican genius, which marked the Afghan government, is unchanged, "and whatever power a Suddozye or a Barukzye may acquire, its preservation can only be ensured by not infringing the rights of the tribes and the laws by which they are allowed to govern themselves." Of the Ghiljees, the author gives the following account:—

From the Ghiljees, or the race which ruled Cabool before the last kings, the Barukzyes have little to fear. They are a very numerous tribe in Afghanistan, being rated at two hundred thousand families, and extending from Candahar to Gundamuk, half-way to Pesháwur; but the tribes to the east and west of Cabool have little or no intercourse with one another; their ill-concerted plans of restoring themselves to power in Shah Mahmood's reign shew how little probability there is of their being able again to obtain an important position in Afghan history. They might be used as a faction, but have been unable to make any head since they were ejected from power by Nádír, whose alleged cause of grievance, when attacking Hindoostan, was the protection given by the Moghul to his enemies the Ghiljees. The Ameer of Cabool has allied himself by marriage to both branches of this tribe, and so also has his son, Mahomed Akbar Khan, who, as I have said, is chief of the Eastern Ghiljees, in which government he succeeded the Nuwáb Jubbár Khan. Those

to the west have more to do with the affairs of Candahar than Cabool, and this is the tribe which sometimes plunders the caravans between these two cities. They are a body of men distinguished for their fine appearance and physical strength, and still bear in lively remembrance that they were once the rulers of the land.

The rest of these "Notes on Cabool" is made up of matter which is little more than a repetition of what may be found in Sir A. Burnes' *Travels into Bokhara*.

It was our intention, expecting that this work would have supplied more available materials, to have made a notice of it the vehicle of a critique upon our Afghan policy. Not only, however, does this volume—which, according to the Bombay biographer of the author, was to develop the original errors of our conduct towards Cabul, and the mismanagement of the Afghan dominions since the restoration of Shah Shooja—contain no resources whatever for discussing such a question, but the British public is now tardily informed that the copies of the despatches from Sir Alexander Burnes, laid before the public, have been mutilated, the most important passages being suppressed, a proceeding which that officer did not hesitate to stigmatize as an act of fraud on the part of her Majesty's late Government, and it is unquestionably one of injustice to him. Under these circumstances, recollecting that the expedition was undertaken by the authority of the Board of Control alone, without the sanction of the Court of Directors; that there are yet no authentic documents from which we can venture to pronounce a distinct opinion upon the scheme itself and upon the manner in which it has been conducted; that all is mystery and suppression, the documents disclosed being, as alleged, calculated to mislead rather than inform, we defer our examination of these subjects till we can obtain better lights to guide us. We are promised a work from Mr. Masson, who, if he will, can probably clear up many points of doubt and difficulty. His long residence in Cabul, and his intercourse with the British authorities, cannot have left a person of his penetration in the dark; and perhaps, as he has the merit of having been the first to throw a lustre upon the dark ages and forgotten dynasties of Central Asia, it may be reserved for him to lift the veil which shrouds the recent transactions in Afghanistan.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. X.

How far the necessity for pursuing amusement enhances the pleasure we derive from it, is a problem I will not discuss; but certain it is, that the sports and diversions which are followed in India are pursued with a zest and ardour little to be expected in theory, as compatible with the obstacles offered to them in so adverse a climate. I humbly think that Englishmen are congenital sportsmen, and this innate disposition infallibly manifests itself wheresoever half a score of them may happen to be located. During the whole of the Peninsular war, more than one pack of fox-hounds followed, or rather accompanied, the army; at Tours, I found a first-rate pack of fox-hounds; at Geneva, a cricket club; at St. Helena, battuing preserves; at the Cape of Good Hope, hounds, races, cricket, &c.; and at almost all of the principal stations in the three presidencies of India may be enjoyed every kind of English sport. Vellore is not an exception, although our scope of such enjoyment is somewhat circumscribed by the fact of there being only two corps cantoned here, ourselves and the —th, and the officers of the latter regiment are as little addicted to their national amusements as any set of men in the service. This is not the first occasion that “Cæsar’s Legion” and “Conway’s Pets” have been in cantonment together, and tradition says, with the same inaptitude for “hitting it off well.” Our men are a plain, unadorned set, and almost to a man addicted to sport in one shape or other.

Vellore is a pet station with me; it possesses many advantages; it has proved to us an exceedingly healthy place, for, in the space of eighteen months, we have not had a single case of cholera or serious fever, and the few cases of European deaths cannot be imputed to the fault of the country, but directly to the individuals themselves. These cases ought, moreover, to be lessons of warning. The first was that of Colonel S., who, soon after the death of Maunsell, came up to assume the command of the regiment, as a mere temporary arrangement. One evening, he sent for me; I found him suffering from a smart attack of bilious fever, with some symptoms of determination of blood to the head. Being a rather short, round figure, with a rubicund face, and his pulse indicating a voluminous circulation, I told him that it was desirable that he should lose some blood; to this he made a decided objection, saying, “On no consideration; I have a great dislike to bleeding, and shall be relieved by some aperient medicine.” The colonel had but just returned from England, just married a young wife, and just joined the regiment, and was decidedly of his own opinions. I ordered some medicines, and left him, not very well satisfied with myself for not bleeding him *vi et armis*. The following morning, R—, the adjutant, called at my quarters, on his way to the colonel’s, for orders, and I joined him to ride as far. We found him in bed, with the febrile symptoms exacerbated, and manifesting a decidedly apoplectic tendency. I now positively declared to him my determination to bleed him, but stated that I would wait a little in the bed-room, until he had given and received the regimental orders. This occupied but a few minutes, and was no sooner settled, than the colonel rose from his bed, and going to an escrutoire and bringing forth a document, said to us, “Life is very uncertain, and every man should be prepared for extremities; this is my will, and I wish you both to witness my signature to it:” he accordingly wrote his name, and having done so, sat down upon the seat of a night-chair;

but scarcely had we signed our names than he was a corpse; the hand of death struck him as he sat, and the breath of life vanished before the ink of his signature was dry. The next case was that of poor Pat G——, a young Hibernian, of gentlemanly manners and high spirit, but, like too many of his countrymen, of rather an unsafe temper; his career and end were one of those instances of unwitting suicide which so continually occur in this country, and which, reported merely as deaths, swell the record against the much maligned climate. I have seen poor G. sitting out in the open air at night, three-parts drunk, in shirt and long drawers, the monsoon rain falling in torrents upon him; I have known him return from a public mess dinner in his full dress, and instead of reaching home, sleep all night under the bund of a paddy field, dripping wet with night dew; I have seen him, with a cheroot in his mouth, and a glass of brandy-and-water before him, by ten o'clock in the morning: what wonder, then, that he died of an abscess in his liver, after a week's illness! The third case was that of poor Tom C——. At the best of times, Tom was but "half saved," to use a common expression; he had, however, strong feelings of attachment to some few objects, and of these were eminent cheroots and brandy pawnee; morning, noon, and night, Tom had a cheroot in his mouth; before every meal and after every meal he "must have a weed." The Devil beguiles the souls of men in India with tobacco, and by it winds a mesh of misery around all their interests, eternal and temporal, from which they never recover. In some of his "bacca and brandy pawnee" moments, poor Tom was induced to join in brag and loo parties, and being muddled by nature, and muddled by his addictions, it is no matter of surprise that he became a loser to a great extent; smoke, drink, and cards will, in a better and cooler climate than this, make "damnable destruction doubly certain." This poor young man's spirits gave way, and one day his servant found him dead, weltering in his blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Oh that these and such (alas, too many) sad instances of self-ruin and destruction were but laid to heart! I have seen ophthalmia, ulceration of the legs, carbuncled faces, indigestion of the most painful character, disease of the liver, and a great variety of diseases, the result solely of smoking. Not taking into account cases of cholera and jungle fever, the climate of India is not the cause of two-fifths of the deaths which occur.

I see, however, that I have gone off the scent of my old, or rather first, subject, on which I intended to say a few words, and that was, the means and opportunities of enjoying sport in India; the *moderate* and *careful* indulgence in which is the surest way of securing health and keeping the energies alive.

Vellore possesses a very good public building, in which we frequently have a ball and supper, or a play; there is also in the fort a good racket-court, to which parties almost every afternoon resort from our mess about half-past five or six, by which time the sun is well off the court. Some pleasant hours have I spent here in matches at rackets. Quoits is a game much more common in India than in England, and is well adapted for those disinclined for more violent exercise. At the back of our mess-house, free from the sun, at half-past five—our dinner hour is half-past three—we have turfed out a capital stretch for quoits. Within the house, in a cool room adjoining the mess-room, is the billiard-table, available for all hours of the day. Within half a dozen miles of the place, on every side, there is, during the snipe season, capital shooting. There are numerous topes, in various directions, to which we often make pic-nic parties. Near the cantonment, at the bottom of the Links

Hills, is a fine stretch of plain, which has often presented itself to some of our eyes as well adapted to furnish a race-course. It so happens that, in our present society, are to be found a few men who seem to have a shadowy taste for that most "debatable ground" of all amusements, horse-racing. That there is a style and system of horse-racing which begets every kind of vice and villany cannot be disputed; but that it is possible to enjoy this amusement without engendering any of these is, I think, a point equally indisputable: gambling, drunkenness, fighting, seduction, and such crimes, are the too frequent concurrents of English races; but they are not their necessary consequences; and were I assured that cantonment races would conduce greatly to the general amusement of the place, promote our coming together, and serve to beguile time that might be much worse spent, no unnecessary (perhaps fictitious) scruples should prevail against my doing all in my power to promote the object.

Among those whom "the dusty course delights" in our little society, is one whose sponsorial name is John, but who, as a writer of newspaper poetry, having assumed the signature of Jerry, is now so styled generally by his familiars. Jerry I have the honour to "rank upon my list of friends," and in speaking of him impartially, must say that he presents a combination of agreeable and questionable qualities. One disposition, however, he possesses in an eminent degree, and that is a readiness to conduce at all times, and almost in all ways, to the amusement and pleasure of his fellow-creatures, male and female; though from the latter he has met with a very cold return. He is a man over whom some nine-and-twenty years have passed; not a bad figure, nor a bad dresser; he has a round, flat face, with a sort of three-cornered mouth, very decided pug-nose, and markedly yellow complexion. Now Jerry knows, or fancies, he possesses all accomplishments, and I am certain that if the fair sex bade him go to Hades, like Johnson's "Monsieur," he would certainly attempt the journey. He is poet, dramatist, adjutant, sportsman, classic, dancer, orator; all these at once, and in such a degree of perfection, that I should like very much to buy him at my price and sell him at his own. Jerry has a second familiar appellation, that of the *solicitor-general*; one he has acquired through his having solicited the honour of a matrimonial alliance with each and every fair maiden in succession, as they have arrived at either Vellore or the neighbouring stations; but by some misappreciation on their part, has received a general denial. Take him for all in all, however, Jerry is a good fellow, and, though self-sufficient, still quick and intelligent. To him I applied to act as coadjutor with me in the plan of getting up races at Vellore, and he at once entered *con amore* into the scheme. There were, however, two very material objects to be previously attained; the one, to find horses to run; the second, money for them to run for. The absence of "thoroughbreds" we were fain to supply by that species of animal called "cocktails." We called a meeting at the public rooms, at which there was a numerous attendance of young hands, but not a single senior, which augured unfavourably. Nevertheless, we proceeded to work, and drew up a scheme, the chief points of which were fixing the day for the sport, the number of races, and limiting the qualification of horses to enter for any stakes, that they should at the present time be the property of any one within the cantonment. I was appointed secretary; my duties chiefly consisted in receiving subscriptions, holding the stakes, receiving the nominations, and announcing the weights. A race committee of three was chosen, to carry out the necessary details, and to wait upon the big-wigs, to solicit the honour of their support. The com-

mandant liberally responded by a subscription of Rs. 50; Colonel F. P. S. subscribed a similar sum; the rest of the community of course followed in proportion. This done, we found ourselves in possession of a racing fund of nearly Rs. 500. Commissary M. undertook the office of judge, and little L. promptly engaged to act as amateur surveyor, and form a race-course, with the appendages of winning, distance, and starting-posts, all matters of as much necessity, though not of as much dignity, perhaps, as at Newmarket or Epsom. Thus far we had accomplished all excepting "the animal matter," and this was soon settled by the publication of the proposed stakes; for in the course of the week I received about a dozen nominations. The races, to use a professional phrase, "came off," and furnished a very goodly company with very good sport. In the evening we had a ball and supper, and I think the matter will probably serve us for a couple of months' conversation to come.

The principal civil station in the Carnatic is Chittoor, about forty miles from Vellore. In consequence of the sudden death of P., the zillah surgeon, I was despatched to Chittoor, to occupy his place until the appointment by Government of a permanent successor. I am but recently returned to the regiment, after a three months' absence, in which short time, however, so considerable were the allowances, that I found myself, almost in spite of myself, possessor of a thousand rupees of savings—no despicable sum for a subaltern. One very hot, yea blazing day, while reclining on a cot in the verandah of my small habitation in the fort at Chittoor, which whosoever hath had the misfortune to tarry within must confess to be a seven times sun-heated place, I was disturbed from my semi-somnambulism by the sound which always announces the approach of palanquin-bearers, and in a few seconds the party had reached the *sahib presence*, and made *rhumbo salaam*; which done, the head bearer advanced and presented to me a note, neatly folded, and well written in English, but without a signature, requesting that the "Doctor Sahib" would lose no time in availing himself of the attendant palanquin, and in hastening to Punganoor, to visit the rajah, who was then lying very ill. Punganoor is distant from Chittoor between thirty and forty miles. I accordingly made what little preparation was necessary, and allowing the bearers four hours to rest themselves, started for my destination about six o'clock, and, a fresh set of bearers being posted half-way, arrived very early in the morning at the palace of the rajah.

This was not my first journey to Punganoor, nor my first visit to its very worthy and hospitable lord. Three years ago, when marching with the 6th up to Bellary, we were encamped for the day, and, soon after breakfast, while yet in the mess-tent, our attention was aroused by the sound of trumpets, tom-toms, and Colarah horns, heralding the advent of some great man. The procession was seen directing its course towards the tent of the commanding-officer; it seemed to consist of a great number of attendants, sundry elephants caparisoned, camels, led-horses neighing for very pride, and divers musicians of the "kitten and cry mew" order. In a few minutes there came round an order, directing "the officers to assemble at the commanding officer's tent, to be introduced to the Rajah of Punganoor." I must confess that, on reaching Colonel O.'s tent, after having duly arrayed myself, I was not a little surprised to find the aforesaid dignitary, a tall, olive-brown, sedate-looking individual, dressed in a blue frock-coat with figured gilt buttons, a buff waistcoat, blue trousers with gold braiding down the outsides, a red sash round the waist, a black neckerchief, Wellington boots with brass spurs, and a rich Asiatic turban. This hermaphrodite costume, Christian garments hung upon a Mahome-

dan carcase, did certainly at first sight induce a suspicion, in more minds than mine, that the wearer thereof had parted company with at least two-thirds of his seven senses. Our visitor himself spoke only Hindoostanee, but the younger of his two sons, perhaps twenty years of age, spoke English tolerably well. Having risen to take their leave, the second son thus very prettily addressed the commanding officer: "Colonel O., my father does request me to say, that he has hope yourself and all the officers will oblige him to dine at the palace this day, if you please, at five o'clock." Nothing more wins from every member of the Bull family golden opinions than an invite to dinner. It soon turned out that the rajah's residence, although we had been hitherto unaware of the fact, was not more than two miles from the camp, and by the hour appointed we were all assembled at the scene of action. The dinner-tables were laid in a very spacious upstairs *salle-à-manger*-looking sort of room; and when we sat down to dinner, we found them covered with every kind of Oriental provender; turkeys roast and pillawed; fowls roast, grilled, and curried; mutton of various cookery, with other articles "far too numerous to mention." The beverages consisted of claret, Madeira, sherry, and though last, not least, an excellent sample of Hodgson. The rajah and his two sons sat at the table, but did not eat with us; indeed they sat about a yard retired from the head of the table, which was occupied by Colonel O. To a feast so unexpectedly provided and so hospitably supplied, we all did most ample justice. When "the glasses sparkled on the board," and a due array of wine decanters stood at top, bottom, and middle of the table, the rajah rose from his chair, and, to my astonishment, thus delivered himself: "My good prends, pill a bumba, and we shall drink, my dear prends, the England's king and his good helt." A toast so eloquently announced, and so truly worthy of every good feeling, we received with every demonstration of loyalty, and the necessary "three times three." The toast being thus disposed of, the colonel rose and proposed the health of our benevolent and liberal-minded host. A succession of toasts followed, and the evening passed in great hilarity. Towards half-past eight, the colonel, thinking probably that we had punished his rajahship's claret enough, gave a very intelligible intimation that we should break up the symposium; the intimation was followed by a general move, and having paid our personal adieus to the worthy entertainer, we returned according to our own devices back again to camp.

The following morning, the regiment marched again, and moved off the ground as early as four o'clock. So far, the pleasure of the previous day had been unalloyed. I however was soon to find that, in my own individual case, a circumstance had occurred which distressed me. I had brought with me from England a small ivory miniature, adapted for a brooch, of one who had long been to me but a remembrance; a remembrance, however, the sweet odour of which still dwelt in my heart and pervaded every silent hour. Men may dream in after years of their first love; weep over disappointed hopes, and babble of blighted affections, until, having worn out their sentimentality, and married under the conjoined influence of reason and affection, they find themselves exceedingly happy, and wonder at their quondam folly. There is, however, an affection which, once severed, can never be relinked; a love that, once separated, no futurity can efface its remembrance of, and that is the love we feel for a mother; this is the only undying affection, this the only love that has no second birth. This valuable memento I for years had been accustomed to wear in my bosom, attached to a ribbon. Having drank—to my shame I confess it—somewhat too freely at the rajah's, and having also the

prospect of an early waking in the morning, as soon as I reached my tent, I took off my clothes and threw myself on my cot. I slept well, rose at half-past three, fell in to the rear of the regiment, mounted my horse, and marched at the foot's pace of the line for perhaps an hour, when casually putting my hand into my bosom, I instantly, to my dismay, discovered that I had lost the miniature. I immediately commenced to search my person all over; alas! the search was in vain! In short, though I took all the steps I could to recover it, I could hear nothing of the treasure.

I have stated that I reached Punganoor early in the morning, before any of the members of the family were stirring, but was immediately shewn into a comfortable bed-room, arranged for my use during my stay. By eight o'clock I was dressed, and had descended into the self-same saloon in which, three years before, I had dined, and where I found the self-same second son of the rajah, the one who speaks English, and still dressed in English costume, waiting to receive me. In the course of sundry introductory observations, he expressed himself greatly obliged to me for the promptitude with which I had attended to the request made on behalf of his father, and we proceeded to the patient's room. I found the sick man very much, indeed, altered from what I had once seen him. He was placed on an English-looking four-post bedstead, supported in a half-sitting posture by several pillows, dressed in a shirt and long drawers, with a night-cap on his head; a native woman, of middle age and well dressed, was seated on a carpet at the foot of the bedstead. On my approaching, the afflicted man put forth his hand, and examining his symptoms through the medium of his son, I was soon convinced that he was suffering under an effusion of water on the chest. I told the young rajah that it would be necessary to send a messenger directly to the hospital assistant, at Chittoor, with an order for some medicine; he replied that he had, some time ago, received from Madras a medicine-chest well stored, and that I might find among its contents some of the articles I required; and he proposed that we should adjourn to the room where the chest was kept. In this room was a large, old-fashioned bureau, which he unlocked; the inside was stored with a very curious collection of varied articles; among other things, an English skipping-rope and an old snuff-box. I was taking a cursory survey of the whole, when my eye fell upon one very remarkable object: there lay before me my mother's face, the long-lost miniature! The sight of it called forth some expressions of surprise; turning short round to the young man, who was standing at my elbow, and seizing the miniature, I exclaimed, "Good heavens! how did you become possessed of this? it is my property!" He stated that, about three years ago, a ryot brought it to him, saying that he had picked it up on the road near to the palace; that he had given the man three rupees for it, and that it had been locked up among the other curiosities in the bureau ever since.

I stayed two days at the rajah's, and in the evening of the second day, started back to Chittoor. The *English* prince, as I call him, accompanied me to the bottom of the flight of stairs, and saw me snugly boxed in the palanquin, and just as the bearers were about to take up their burden, I felt one of the peons placing something behind the back cushion, the worthy youth at the same time quietly saying to me, "My father does request you will accept a small thing for your kindness and trouble." On my arrival at my quarters at Chittoor, I found behind me, and soon opened, a canvass bag containing Rs. 200. A week after, I was summoned to a second visit to the rajah; his symptoms were worse; I remained three days, and on leaving, I felt the same little arranging

behind me in the palanquin, and, on arriving at home, found again a canvass bag with Rs.200. After the lapse of a fortnight, I was again sent for; my patient had derived very great relief from his medicines, and his case presented hopeful appearances of recovery. I stayed on this occasion also three days. The whole family did all they could to make me comfortable, and on leaving, I came away with Rs.100 and a young horse for a fee; the horse I subsequently sold to B. for Rs.200. This was a bit of luck to a poor sub like me, but only a mere bite if compared to what poor dear S. had for attending the T—— rajah, viz. Rs.7,000.

In the course of my familiar intercommunication with this family, I had an opportunity of freely entering into some points connected with Hindooism. The Hindoo scholiasts, like many of the Pagan theorists, try to define and explain eternity; and, trying to measure that which is illimitable and to define infinity, necessarily produce absurd results, and fall into gross errors. They try to demonstrate the existence of the soul by images such as these, in its relation to the body: a bed is for a sleeper, a chair for a sitter, an assemblage of objects is for a spectator to enjoy; such is the connection between the soul and body. In spite of the corrupt state of their morality and mythologic ideas, the Hindoos are a people who possess many excellent and lovable qualities, and most sincerely do I avow my full assent to the character given them by an enlightened Mahomedan, Abulfazil, who declares that "the Hindus are religious, affable, courteous to strangers, enamoured of knowledge, fond of inflicting austerities on themselves, lovers of justice (?), able in business, grateful, and of fidelity; their character shines brightest in adversity; they have great respect for their teachers; they make no account of their lives when they can devote them to the service of religion." I appeal to every fair-judging mind, which has any acquaintance with the Hindu character, for assent that this testimony is true, with the exception, perhaps, of one point.

During my sojourn at Chittoor, I had an opportunity of witnessing the following very singular exhibition; it is one of which I had, before seeing it, heard mention made, and designated *sitting in the air*. A party, consisting of the following individuals, assembled by invitation in the house of A. D. Campbell, Esq.: Messrs. Harris, Campbell, Grant, Jennings, White, Hodgson, and myself, with Mesdames Campbell and Jennings. The exhibitor was a man about forty-five years of age, of middle stature and slight construction, weighing about nine stone, and, as far as appearance goes, was as decidedly a sitter in the air as can well be imagined by any thing incarnate. We were all allowed to examine the apparatus used in completing the preliminaries of the exhibition as minutely as we chose. This apparatus consisted of four articles: first, a four-legged stool, very much after the fashion of those on which shoemakers sit at their work, being not quite so wide, and having a cup-like hollow at one end, about the size of a coffee-cup; second, a bamboo tube, lined with tin, and having a bore in diameter about an inch; third, a small piece of horn, exactly after the pattern of the head of a walking-stick, such as was in use a century ago; fourth, a deer-skin tube stuffed, about as large as a man's thumb, and about seven inches in length. Having committed these four things to our close inspection, the exhibitor requested that some of the servants who were in the room might be allowed to hold up a large blanket, at their arms' utmost height, all round him and his apparatus. Thus encircled and unseen, within the blanket, he remained about seven minutes, in which time not a sound was heard proceeding from him; nothing was handed to him; he had no communication with any thing or any body outside. At the end of this short

interval, he tapped against the inside of the blanket, which he had specified to be a signal for removing the screen; each servant accordingly let go his hold; the blanket dropped on the floor, and was immediately removed, and there sat the exhibitor in the air! He had stipulated that, during the time of his exhibiting, he should not be actually touched; we were to go as near as we chose, and inspect as closely as we pleased. On immediately surrounding him to see what use he had made of the apparatus, we found it thus disposed of:—One end of the bamboo tube placed in the hollow cup at the extremity of the stool, the tube standing erect, the horn handle was screwed on to the top, the little deer-skin pad was placed on the handle, and on this pad rested the under side of the right wrist, the right arm being about two-thirds in extension from the shoulder. The general appearance was as if he had been a tailor sitting cross-legged at his work, the shop-board suddenly removed from under him, and he left suspended magically in the air. His left arm lay in his lap, and upon the fingers of his right hand he had a circlet of black beads, which he gently fingered, without disturbing his wrist. We most minutely examined all around, above, below him; there were no bars, no springs, no wires, no strings, no shadow of machinery. He was dressed in a figured cotton wrapper, which adhered close to the body; the sleeves of this garment were large, but folded back so much as to leave the right arm nearly uncovered, and thus to satisfy all present that there was no sort of communication between the body of the exhibitor and the little apparatus, except that of mere contact between the under side of the right wrist and the deer-skin which rested on the horn handle. So perfectly motionless was he, that his body itself seemed lifeless; there was not the slightest manifestation of respiration, but large drops of perspiration poured down his face. He remained in this position for *twelve minutes*, when Mr. Campbell, considering the exhibition as fully satisfactory, and agreeable to a promise made to the man prior to exhibiting, directed the servants again to surround him with the blanket, and in four minutes he re-appeared as if nothing had happened. For my own part, I never witnessed so inexplicable an exhibition; it has been seen by a great number of persons at Madras, many of whom have theorized upon it much more learnedly than correctly. I understand that he was offered some time since an engagement of a thousand pounds to go to England, but refused it.*

It must be allowed that certain among the people of India possess an extraordinary degree of the power of *legerdemain*, and a very singular acquaintance with many of the operations of nature. Some time ago, one of my servants came to me in great alarm, saying that he had just seen two large cobra capellas enter through a hole into a mud wall at the back of the godowns, and soliciting permission to go and call a conjuror from the bazaar to come and charm them. When the charmer arrived, I had the curiosity to be present at his operations: he commenced with some magic mummerly and unintelligible incantation, both performed with great mystery, and these over, he sat himself down opposite the hole in the wall, and began to play a low monotonous tune upon a pipe, having at the same time a piece of scarlet rag tied to a stick in his left hand, which he vibrated before the hole. In a few minutes the sleek head of one of the deadly reptiles protruded from their hiding-place, the eye glistening with delight, and the tongue sigillating; in a few more minutes, the creature was a living captive in the power of the charmer; and in about as many more the other was its companion in captivity.

* This singular person died of an attack of cholera at Cuddapah, and with him perished the secret of his power.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Map of Affghanistan, and the Adjacent Countries. Published by Authority of the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is a most acceptable addition to the valuable maps lately published by Messrs. Allen and Co. ; it is, in fact, the only one which affords full and correct geographical information respecting those parts of the East upon which public attention is now so anxiously fixed. The positions of many of the places would be vainly sought in the ordinary maps, and, if found, their position is often erroneous. This magnificent map embraces the whole of the Punjab, Scinde, Beloochistan, Affghanistan, and Central Asia, from Loodeana on the east, to Herat, Ghorian, and Hamoon on the west ; and from Mandavee and the Gulf of Cutch on the south, to Bokhara and Badakshan on the north. All the passes from India into Affghanistan are laid down with great care, and a variety of routes marked, from actual surveys, with the distances of places from each other ; so that the territory, which will be the scene of the operations of our army, instead of being almost a blank upon the map, has all the appearance of a well-known country, even to the frontiers of Persia. The scale is that of about thirty-three English miles to the inch. The map is beautifully engraved by Messrs. Walker, and (a rare merit in these works) the names of places are accurately given.

Hand-Book for India and Egypt, comprising the Narrative of a Journey from Calcutta to England by way of the Ganges, the North-west of Hindostan, the Himalayas, the Rivers Sutlege and Indus, Bombay and Egypt, with Hints for the Guidance of Passengers by that and other Overland Routes to the Three Presidencies of India. By GEORGE PARBURY, Esq., M.R.A.S. Second Edition. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

IT is satisfactory to us to find, that the opinion we gave of this work has been confirmed by the concurrent voice of the critical press, not only at home, but in India—one of the ablest periodical writers in that country having described it as “by far the most complete and accurate compilation which has yet appeared in India,” and “without which no one ought to embark”—and that a second edition should have been called for in so short a space of time. This edition is a very great improvement upon the first, many portions being entirely re-written, and the whole work being adapted to the changes which, in the present rapid march of improvement, the lapse of a few months renders necessary. The vocabularies, Hindoostanee and Egyptian, which are extremely copious and exact, will be found highly useful, as well as the “Medical Hints.” We have no doubt (trusting to the intelligence and industry of the author, and to the facilities he possesses for acquiring this species of information) that he will render this work, as the *Friend of India* expects it will be, “the standard guide for Indian travellers.”

A New French and English Lexicon, constructed upon an entirely new plan. By MARIN G. DELA VOYE. Professor of French Literature at the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Military Establishment at Addiscombe, &c. London, 1842. Baily.

THIS lexicon, though of small size, by systematic compression and condensation, is made to include a large extent of information unavoidably excluded from ordinary dictionaries. The plan is entirely new and very ingenious. Besides a most copious collection of terms, many of which, of a technical kind, are not found in similar works, the author has contrived to introduce the singular and plural persons of every tense and mood belonging to all the verbs, regular and irregular, in the French language. If we were put upon finding out an objection to the book, it would be one that will recommend it to many, namely, that it affords too much facility to learners. To the advanced student, it will prove a most valuable help.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LV.

THIS month's mail being a short one (owing to the late date of the preceding, and the early despatch of the present, on account of the monsoon), the dates are only to the 23rd May from Bombay; the 13th May from Calcutta; the 14th May from Madras; and the 4th April from China. The intelligence it brings, however, is of importance, and we rejoice to add, of a highly favourable complexion.

General Pollock, having conducted his brigade safely through the Khyber Pass, reached Jellalabad on the 16th April. The mutual joy experienced by both parties, the relieving and the relieved—the brave succouring the brave—is described by an eye-witness (p. 288) as dimming many an eye with “unshed tears.” It is not difficult to understand and appreciate the sentiments with which the two forces must have regarded their respective comrades, who had established claims to each other's admiration by gallantry and patient endurance of suffering. The rear brigade, under Colonel Bolton, was, at the date of the last accounts, wending its way unmolested through the once dreaded pass, which is now, we hope, unsealed to us for ever.

This junction of the British forces, with the moral impression produced by forcing the pass, and the thorough defeat of Mahomed Akhbar Khan by General Sale, has produced the natural effect of a display of power upon an ill-combined association. Mahomed Akhbar Khan (whom all accounts agree in representing as severely wounded at the battle of Jellalabad), despatched Captain Colin Mackenzie, one of the prisoners at Lughman (all of whom the Khan had transferred to a fort on the Teezeen valley), on parole, to negotiate the release of those unfortunate persons, who, however kind may have been their general treatment, must necessarily, from their situation, from the season, and from the habits of the country, have undergone severe privations and sufferings. Some of the ladies, it appears, have been in circumstances of extreme exigency, in a position which excluded even ordinary comfort and conveniences. If we may trust the rumours noticed in the letters from Jellalabad, one written by a person in authority, it would seem that the confederacy against us—like all confederacies formed amongst such a capricious, impatient, and heterogeneous people as the Affghans, had been broken.

The prospects in the south-west of Affghanistan have mended in almost the same ratio. The retrograde movement of Major-General England, after his check at Hykulzie, it is stated, gave serious displeasure as well as uneasiness to General Nott, commanding at Candahar, who, as the senior officer in command, issued his orders to the former officer peremptorily to meet him on the Candahar side of the Kojuk Pass on a certain

day. The preparations for repose at Quetta were consequently changed into those for active operations, and General England made a second attack upon Hykulzie, when the entrenchments and stockades, which proved such formidable obstacles on the 28th March, were carried by storm on the 28th April with "great facility." A well-directed fire from the artillery compelled the enemy to desert their outworks whilst the column of infantry was ascending the hill. The sacred standard, to which Mahomedans attach such importance in their contests with infidels, was taken, and the village of Hykulzie, belonging to Mahomed Seedeer, was sacked and burnt immediately after the battle. This success was obtained at a very slight cost; one officer and seven or eight men were wounded. A letter from an officer of the general's force expresses wonder that the former attack should have failed: "You may drive a buggy up the hill," he says, "and the ditch is but two feet." Some difference has occurred between General England and Lieut. Hammersley, the political agent, on the subject of the failure. The latter, who undervalued the impediments which caused the general's retreat, states that the stockade had been built only six days; the general avers that it had been erected a month, and imputes neglect to the political agent for not having informed him that such an impediment was in his line of march. Lord Ellenborough has virtually signified his opinion, by summarily placing Lieut. Hammersley at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty. There seems to be something radically wrong in the system of political agency, as respects its control over military movements.

It is understood that the instructions of General Pollock are to advance upon Cabul and retake Ghuzni, and as General Nott will be strongly reinforced by General England, and by the remainder of the brigade advancing in his rear, a corresponding movement will no doubt be made by him, up the valley of the Turnuk, upon Ghuzni and Cabul.

The state of affairs at the last-mentioned capital is still but imperfectly known. There is no reason to doubt the murder of Shah Shooja, which we mentioned last month, and which is very circumstantially detailed (p. 285) by a native news-writer. Other accounts, confirming the fact, differ as to the circumstances. It seems equally certain that one of the sons of Shah Shooja had been placed upon the throne, which again affords presumptive evidence that the outbreak of November last had not for its object the restoration of Dost Mahomed Khan or any of his family, and again tends to exculpate Mahomed Akhbar Khan.* It is, however, idle to speculate upon the views of parties in a place which is evidently the scene of political discord and utter disorganization.

No hopes are held out by the present accounts of any considerable portion of the Ghuzni garrison having escaped the massacre by their faithless and savage besiegers. Colonel Palmer, the commander, and six or seven

* It is asserted in the late Bombay papers that the Akhbar Khan, who detained the prisoners in custody at Lughman, is a different person from Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, and that their acts have been confounded. If this should turn out to be the fact, it will explain many apparent inconsistencies.

of his officers, are said to be still alive. Lieut. Lumsden and his lady (the only European lady in the fortress) were reported to be killed. These barbarous acts are to be deplored, not only for their intrinsic atrocity, but because they tend to exasperate the feelings of the British army, to embitter the resentment of the English nation, and to infuse too much of a revengeful spirit into a war in which we originally professed to be merely auxiliaries.

Although there are many persons, some of whom are not opposed to the policy of Lord Auckland, as a measure of security against future accidents, who raise their voices against a prosecution of the war upon a principle of retaliation for crimes committed by the Affghans against our deceived and betrayed fellow-subjects; there is, on the other hand, a strong counter-feeling amongst us, naturally excited by acts which, judged not only by European maxims, but by the common laws of human nature, wear the character of revolting barbarity. It is difficult to pursue a perfectly true medium between these opposite, but perfectly natural, sentiments. If we allow too much to natural prejudices, religious antipathies, and local habits, we shall carry our toleration beyond the line of universal justice: we must condemn the execution of a single robber, whose mountain haunts we invade without paying him his *black-mail*. On the other hand, if we let loose our indignation against an entire nation, who have expelled our army in a manner which is not condemned by their laws, institutions, and policy, from a country where we were intruders; if we do not make every just allowance for an excess of religious and patriotic zeal, acting upon an ignorant people of excitable temperament; we may create an unquenchable hostility to our name and interests amongst a vindictive nation. Severity and cruelty are less likely to produce an effect upon the Affghans than a judicious leniency. Some examples are necessary to teach them the duties and obligations of civilized warfare, but we deprecate such treatment as must be understood by the term "retribution."

The death of Shah Shooja, and the probable submission of the insurgent chiefs, suggest the question, "What should be our future policy towards Affghanistan?" Our own opinion still is, that we should adopt that course which, consistently with our honour, will enable us to retire from a connexion which it was highly imprudent to have formed. Political writers in India recommend the restoration of Dost Mahomed Khan, and it is even said that negotiations have been already opened with the ex-ameer for that object. This policy would be by no means without its advantages. It is said that the restoration of the Barakzye family, of our own free will, would enable us to retire from the country without loss of dignity, and that if, after what has past, we cannot bind the Dost to us by the ties of gratitude, we have less to apprehend from his lukewarmness, or even his enmity, than from the weakness and perfidy of the other family. The treaty with Shah Shooja is virtually abrogated by his death; and its impracticability

has been proved by a woful experiment ; whilst the cession of Peshawur by the Maharaja of the Sikhs, the only object wanting to have purchased the alliance of Dost Mahomed in the first instance, will now probably be easily obtained, since the present ruler of the Punjab, who has none of the ambitious views of Runjeet, must know how costly and useless is that acquisition.

The history of our disasters in Affghanistan still remains unrevealed ; it is involved in deeper obscurity than ever. Letters from some of the principal agents are produced, in which they seem to have held different language to different persons. Views are publicly ascribed to personages in authority which are as publicly denied, and in the midst of this extraordinary conflict of statements upon a question respecting which the British public are not only most anxious, but entitled, to know the truth, her Majesty's present government, concurring with the late ministry, who planned the expedition, refuse to give information. Major-General Elphinstone, whose death is announced, after protracted sufferings of mind and body, has, it is said, left a detailed record of the military transactions at Cabul, which will be an interesting document if, at this period of suppressions, its publication be permitted.

Having mentioned General Elphinstone, we may observe that an anonymous writer, in a London daily journal, has been so ungenerous as to select the present moment for endeavouring to cast upon this deceased officer an imputation of misconduct at Waterloo. His friends have been consoled for this malicious attack, by its having drawn forth the testimony of Lieutenant General Colin Halkett, Lieutenant General P. Maitland, and Colonel J. M. Harty, who have declared the charge to be utterly false, and that General (then Colonel) Elphinstone behaved upon that occasion with courage, coolness, and judgment.

The domestic incidents at the presidencies of India are few and unimportant. The disturbances in Bundelkhund and Saugor have been put down with the loss of an officer, Capt. Ralfe. The Saugor territory is said to be a nest of intriguers, who are ready to take every opportunity of breaking out into open rebellion. Every thing continues quiet in Sindé, and round the whole of our vast Indian frontiers. The accounts which we gave last month from Ceylon appear to have been exaggerated. A rebel chief of Kandy had been captured.

The accounts from China, though they speak of victories achieved without loss on our side, excite but a languid interest. A large Chinese force had been collected to expel us from Ningpo, Chinhae, and Chusan, which induced our commanders to suspend their projected attack upon Hangchow-foo. On the 10th March, a body of about 12,000 Chinese troops scaled the walls of Ningpo at several points, and Sir Hugh Gough, knowing the enemy he had to deal with, coolly allowed them to get into the city without molestation, and to concentrate in the market-place. He then drove them out of the city faster than they entered it, and poured a destruc-

tive fire of grape and canister upon the fugitives, at the distance of a hundred yards. A similar attack, though of a feebler kind, was made upon Chinhae, where the Chinese were repulsed with great slaughter. Contemporaneously, the attack upon Chusan was anticipated by a visit of the *Nemesis* steamer to the island of Taisam, where the Chinese had collected their forces; and there likewise a number of them were slain, without the loss of a man on our side.

The slaughter of almost unresisting men looks so little like war, that the details do not inspire the same class of feelings which habitually weaken our sensibility at the loss of life in fair martial encounter. If these operations afforded a prospect of shortening the contest, we might believe that they diminished the aggregate amount of bloodshed. But there is no symptom of a termination of the war; the court of Peking seems still bent upon protracting it; preparations are making at Canton which must call for another attack, and meanwhile the population of the country exhibit an alteration of feeling towards us, losing no opportunity to wreak their vengeance when it can be done with impunity. We fear that the Chinese war, if it be worthy the name of war, will be productive of as much embarrassment, and nearly as much expense, as the equally imprudent and impolitic expedition across the Indus.

BELIEF OF THE MAHOMEDANS IN THE SCRIPTURES.

A Correspondent has inquired upon what authority a belief in our Scriptures, and especially the New Testament, is attributed to the Mahomedans.

The fundamental articles of the Mahomedan creed are six in number, namely, a belief, 1st, in the unity of God; 2nd, in the angels, or ministers of God; 3rd, in the inspired books; 4th, in the prophets; 5th, in the end of the world; 6th, in the resurrection from the dead. Under the third head, they include "the Four Sacred Books," which they believe to be the word of God himself. These are, 1, The Old Testament, delivered by the Almighty to Moses; 2, The Psalms, communicated to David; 3, The Gospel, delivered to Jesus Christ; 4, The Koran, communicated to Mahomet. Whoever disbelieves *one* of these books, is reputed a Kaffir, or infidel.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

NO. VIII.—MILITARY FLOGGING.—FALSE ALARMS.—QUARTERS.—BURMAH PRIESTS, &c.

Few subjects have undergone more discussion in these days of reform than that of "flogging in the army." Effort after effort has been made, hitherto in vain, by liberal-minded and humane men, in Parliament as well as out of it, for the abrogation of this practice—an ignominious one most assuredly, when we consider the tales it tells to our European rivals of the immoral habits of the lower classes of our highly-favoured land. That drunkenness is the crying sin of the labouring portion of the community is undeniable: the Christian philosopher must determine why religion and inebriety should both flourish equally in the same soil. Such being the case, and drunkenness being the parent of most crimes, it is maintained by the defenders of the system, that the discipline of the British army can only be upheld by the cat. Indeed, not long since, both in army and navy, a good flogging was looked upon as a kind of moral panacea. There has, however, been a manifest improvement of late years in this respect, and the flogging system is now carried on to a very limited extent, compared to what it was in "the good old times."

I am by no means prepared to say, that corporal punishment should be at once discontinued in the British service; but I think it should never be resorted to except in cases of theft, which, being the meanest and most degrading of all crimes, at least in the eyes of the community, should be visited in a corresponding manner. The lash is a most unsuitable remedy for drunkenness, by which, at times, many a high-spirited and honourable soldier has been overtaken: it may be taken as a general rule, with but few exceptions, that a soldier who has once figured at the halberds, loses all self-respect, and, as the blood trickles down his lacerated back, it carries away all professional zeal, and every high and honourable motive of action.

The foregoing remarks are merely prefatory to an incident I am about to relate, which exhibits in a painful light the mischievous effects of this practice. Whilst our regiment was lying at Rangoon, some time in 1824, two privates of the light company, named Dove and Leman, were cruising about the town, after having pulled somewhat too freely at the arrack bottle. In their wanderings, they unluckily fell in with Gen. ———, then commanding the Madras division. They pretended to be ignorant of his rank, and would not salute him. I forget now precisely what passed, but the men were culpable, and the general arraigned them before a regimental court-martial, appearing himself to give evidence against them. They were found guilty, and sentenced to receive a certain number of lashes *in the usual manner*, probably 200 each; for in those days, whatever the offence might be, it was too generally visited by a flogging. The culprits were fine, high-spirited young men, and though in this instance they had grievously offended against martial law, they were generally well-behaved. On the morrow, at an early hour, the regiment paraded for punishment. We formed three sides of a square, in a small cleared space in the vicinity of our lines, hemmed in on every side by jungle. Here all was ready, the triangle being the most prominent feature in the scene, whilst beside it was drawn up a formidable line of drummers, in their shirt sleeves (the usual mode of doing business in India, on account of the heat), with the drum-

major at their head, provided with pencil and book, to note the number of lashes; for the practice was then, and still is, I conclude, for each drummer to give twenty-five lashes, so that the unfortunate culprit should receive them *fresh and fresh*. And now every eye was eagerly turned to where the prisoners should have been. "Where are they?" was asked on all sides. We were not kept long in suspense, for it was now ascertained that one of them (Leman) had shot himself during the night; thus preferring death to the ignominy of a public flagellation. Poor fellow! his case excited much sympathy, the more especially as, at the earnest solicitation of the general officer who had brought him forward, the sentence was to have been remitted; but the result of a court-martial is not promulgated till the regiment is assembled on parade the following day. I have good cause to remember this painful incident, having been one of the members of the court, and I now record it as a mournful example of the evils attending the indiscriminate use of the lash, which should only fall on the back of the mean-spirited thief, who has no character to lose.

In bygone days, with sorrow be it said, there was a monstrous consumption of whiplash amongst "the Lambs." The backs of some men, after a time, became so hardened, that flogging was a matter of indifference, and one of our "lambkins," on the occasion of receiving his periodical allowance of cat, is reported to have turned round to the officers and exclaimed, with a laugh, "Well! I get my three thousand a-year, which is more than many of you can say!" The heart and the back, under the influence of the lash, are gradually but simultaneously hardened, till, after a time, the operation is considered by many a mere bagatelle.

Seldom were troops more harassed than ours were in Ava, and not the least of their *désagréments* were the false alarms to which they were constantly subjected at the earlier period of the campaigns. Night after night were we startled from our slumbers by heavy firing on some point or other, generally in the direction of the river; though it not unfrequently happened that some Johnny Raw, not long dismissed from drill, whilst keeping sentry on an outpost, would mistake a wandering bullock, or perhaps a shadow, for a Burman, when the report of his musket would not unfrequently be followed up by the whole line of sentries. These "false alarms," occurring as they generally did at night, were not only barren in glory, but pregnant with discomfort.

It must be borne in mind, that thunder, lightning, and rain, in a tropical climate, and during what is called in India the south-west monsoon, are totally unlike such phenomena in our latitudes. One whose ear is only accustomed to the low and distant rumbling of English thunder, can form no conception of its noise and grandeur in the East. The lightning, too, is proportionably terrific and incessant, while, as Byron sings,

— "the big rain comes dancing to the earth;"

not by drops, however, but by buckets-full!

On one night, in particular, the monsoon raged in all its glory, and the jarring elements formed a very chaos over the heads of the British troops at Rangoon, who, in spite of the din, slept securely, if not soundly. I occupied, with two brother-officers, a very decent sort of tenement for the times, once the abode of some poonghis (priests), and though the monotonous dripping of the rain, as it oozed through the crazy roof upon the floor in half-a-dozen different directions, afforded very audible evidence that our quarters were not constructed on the water-proof principle, still, as long as we escaped

the drops, we could doze comfortably, or listen with apparent indifference to the warring of the elements without. It was past midnight, when we were first startled from our slumbers by a rattling fire of musketry in the direction of the Great Pagoda. This music was varied, after a time, by the less frequent, but far louder, report of cannon, serving as a sort of bass to the treble music of the musketry. The latter was nothing new, and in some measure fell unheeded on the ear; but to the cannon's voice we listened "*arrectis auribus*," as their iron mouths seldom speak without good cause. These reports were quickly followed up by bugles, sounding the General Assembly, whilst the now familiar Long Roll, "when the drum-beat at dead of night," roused us all from our pallets as if by magic, under the full impression that the whole force of the enemy was coming down upon us. We were not long in falling in, though from the pitchy darkness, which we endeavoured partly to dispel by torches, there was a good deal of confusion. Amidst thunder, lightning, and rain, to the music of cannon, musketry, drums, and bugles, the gallant line was formed, though its direction could only be traced by the occasional gleaming of the bayonets as the lightning played amongst them; and there we stood, heroes that we were, over our ankles in water, for a considerable time, not doubting but that we were on the eve of great events. But all this noise, and stir, and drenching, was destined to end in nothing, for by the time we were well soaked to the skin, an aide-de-camp galloped up to our colonel, telling him that it was "a false alarm," and that we were to return to our quarters!

Our outlying pickets, however, were frequently attacked, under cover of the night, in a very furtive manner; it was no very uncommon thing, on visiting one's advanced sentries, at daybreak, to find one of them dead across his path, felled by the sure though stealthy blow of a Burman's blade; for the bushy nature of the ground would allow our treacherous foe to creep up close to us unperceived. At times, they would find their way in a party between the sentries, and, firing a volley into the tent where the main body of the picket were buried asleep, would throw them into momentary confusion, and thereby get possession of a few stand of arms. On one occasion, a detached post from our picket was attacked in this manner, consisting of a sergeant and twelve men, when the enemy succeeded in killing one man and securing seven firelocks. When sentries fell, as before related, they were generally stripped of their jackets and cross-belts, which, being looked upon as trophies, were, I believe, generally despatched to Ava, to gladden the sight of his Golden-Footed Majesty.

Our troops were much better lodged during their sojourn at Rangoon than any of us could have anticipated; for in their habitations, as well as their mode of living, the Burmese have a much better idea of comfort, according to a European's definition of the term, than the natives of Hindostan, higher though the latter doubtless are in the scale of civilization. The aforesaid advantages on the part of the Burmese, from which we so much benefited, are of course mainly owing to that freedom from the trammels of caste, which distinguishes the Buddhist from the Hindoo. The mild and liberal doctrines of Buddha require none of those severe restrictions so absurdly enjoined by the Brahminical code; consequently, whilst the effeminate Hindoo is limited to his insipid diet of rice, in his narrow mud hovel, the jolly disciple of Gaudma, subject to no such self-denial, may revel unrestrained amidst all the good things bounteous nature has provided. It is true that Buddhism interdicts the slaying of certain animals; but it was, nevertheless, very evident to us that this

divine injunction was but imperfectly observed. Animal food was not interdicted, though the slaying of animals was, and consequently *accidental* deaths were of very common occurrence. This substantial difference in their mode of diet was very apparent in their robust and muscular frame, which contrasted most strongly with that of our sepoys. Indeed, the general build of a Burman denoted great strength, their bodies being long, and their legs short and somewhat bandy, whilst the calf of the leg and the thigh were a compact mass of muscle. The physical superiority of a Burman is manifest at a glance, in no one point bearing any resemblance to the native of India. There may be nothing to justify such an opinion; but to form one purely from appearances, we should pronounce a Burman to be a cross-breed between a Chinese and a Malay, with a most Tartaric physiognomy. It must be confessed, however, that, in the article of diet, they were not over nice, greedily devouring any thing that chance might throw in their way. A dead horse, or a dead buffalo; whether it had been dead a day or a fortnight, was eaten seemingly with equal relish. Lizards, snakes, and such like reptiles, were also much in demand as articles of food amongst the poorer classes. I had shot a large snake, on one occasion, whilst beating for game, that measured six feet in length, and, to my astonishment, it was immediately pounced upon by some of the natives near us as a prize, doubtless intending to make a curry of it. Another instance I remember of their predilection for snakes. We had encamped one morning, after a hot and weary march, on the banks of a nullah, and the officers were in the mess tent at breakfast, when a group of soldiers approached, dragging up a huge snake as big round as a man's thigh, and measuring fourteen feet in length. It was a boa constrictor, or rock snake, and had been caught napping on the banks of the nullah by one of our sergeants, who boldly pinned its head to the ground with his halbert. The scaly prize was immediately made over to some Burman epicures, who begged very hard for it, and a rare feast they doubtless had upon the monster, which I dare say, after all, is as good eating as a conger eel, if our prejudices would but allow us to make the trial.

I have said that we occupied very tolerable quarters during our stay at Rangoon. There were numberless picturesque and commodious residences on the high road between the town and the pagoda, well shaded by umbrageous fruit trees. These garden houses mostly appertained to the priesthood, and were called *kioums*, or monasteries, many of the priests, who in this country are sworn to celibacy, residing together, after the manner of monks, and employing their time in the offices of religion and education of youth. These buildings were usually constructed of wood, and tiled, and were frequently large enough to accommodate two or three companies of troops. They were raised upon posts six or seven feet from the ground, and entered by a wide flight of wooden steps, with handsomely carved balustrades, ornamented with a variety of grotesque figures, such as sphinxes, griffins, &c. &c. The roofs of these buildings were arranged much in the Chinese style, one overtopping the other, and at times terminating in a spire, whilst an open gallery, or platform, usually occupied at least one or two sides of the buildings, which was the very place of all others for enjoying a cigar and a cup of coffee in the cool of the evening, sitting in a camp chair *en déshabille*, with legs, Yankee-fashion, resting against the balustrade. Many a luxurious moment have I thus passed, after a fatiguing day's work, solacing mind and body with a fragrant Chinsurah cheroot, on some of those bright, tranquil, moonlight nights which are the greatest attractions of a tropical clime, and which greatly help to compensate for solar inconveniences. The space underneath these houses was unoccupied,

save by cats, dogs, and poultry; but, when we invaders changed places with the rightful owners, this lower region served very well as offices for our sable domestics, and stabling for such as could boast of a tattoo pony. Such an association may sound strange in England, but our admirable Indian servants, with their simple and contented habits, are a very different race from the pampered and ungrateful menials of this favoured land of liberty and luxury. We were not all, however, equally well lodged, for as most of the abodes referred to were appropriated, on account of their size, as barracks for the men, many of the officers were obliged to be content with inferior accommodation.

The commoner description of dwelling amongst the Burmans was constructed, with few exceptions, entirely of bamboo, and roofed with dry grass. Though comparatively small, they were generally divided into several compartments, and were by no means ill-adapted for comfort. They were not generally raised more than two or three feet from the ground, and were entered by a broad step or ladder. The partitions were formed of bamboo, beat out and platted together in a peculiarly neat manner, whilst the floors were made of the same material, cut into long strips nearly an inch broad, and fastened close together upon transverse beams. These frail and highly elastic floors were any thing but agreeable or secure, and constantly broke down beneath the heavy tramp of an European boot or shoe, when down would go the leg into the mire and filth of the lower regions! The noble bamboo of Ava is one of the finest and most valuable of its natural productions, and is applied to an infinite variety of uses, even to supplying materials for a pickle or a curry, for which purpose the tender shoots are used.

The first house I inhabited at Rangoon, in common with two other senior officers of my company, consisted only of one long room; they occupying the two ends, and I the centre. My chums, however, being both married men, had better ideas of comfort than I had, and accordingly had partitioned off their allotments by a temporary screen, leaving me the middle space. Here I arranged my bullock trunk, cot, camp chair, table, &c., according to my limited notions of comfort; whilst sword, sash, pistols, belts, and red jackets, hung suspended from the wall, ready for action. A rug served me for a mattress, and my boat-cloak for a coverlet, and, underneath the cot, the trusty fowling-piece was ever near at hand. Such was the general disposition of my goods and chattels. Our residence was raised seven or eight feet from the ground, and approached by a most awkward pair of steps. At the summit of these, and serving as a sort of anteroom to our sleeping apartment, was a spacious platform, roofed over, if I remember rightly, but very imperfectly floored, the boards having been here and there made free with as firewood. This was also our banquetting hall, for here we feasted on commissariat rations, and enjoyed a cigar in the cool of the evening.

Books being a scarce commodity, and shooting in the neighbourhood of the camp being interdicted (though there was no resisting a sly shot at a dove or paddy-bird when an opportunity offered), the subs of the army, when off duty, found the time hang very heavily on their hands. I was no exception to the generality, being quite as idle as my neighbours. My favourite resource *pour passer le temps* was in throwing a spear; at which exercise, by dint of practice upon the numerous pariah dogs with which our lines were infested, I had become very expert, in common doubtless with many others. "Dog-spearling" may sound in English ears as a strange and somewhat ignoble pastime, for more cruel it certainly was not than sparring a wild hog or shooting a partridge; but, in truth, like most other sports and recreations, it was the

natural growth of circumstances. Spears were found in abundance at every stockade that was captured, of every variety of size and shape, so that all hands, camp-followers included, were soon well supplied with them, and hurling the javelin became quite a fashionable amusement. The dogs I have alluded to were most numerous, and soon proved a serious nuisance. The Burmese appeared very fond of these animals, as well as of cats, many of which were attached to each family; the latter, by-the-way, had for the most part little or no tail, that pride and ornament of the pussies; but whether this was a natural peculiarity, or whether the poor things had been *curtailed* in their youth, I leave it for the naturalist to discover. The dogs were of that genus familiar to Anglo-Indians as the *pariah*—that is, of the lowest caste. They are timid, treacherous, ugly brutes, being unlike any breed in this sporting country. Their colour is generally a reddish brown, but they are also white and black. They carry a long curly tail, and while in form they bear some resemblance to a greyhound, but without any of its symmetry, their habits and general appearance remind us strongly of the fox and jackal, to which they doubtless bear some relationship. When the town and its extensive suburbs were vacated by the inhabitants, these animals remained behind, and stuck to their old quarters, though at the risk of starvation; and they soon became such an evil, as well from their foraging propensities as from their noise by night, that we looked upon them as a legitimate object of persecution, and to spear a pariah was really to do the camp some service, by ridding it of a thief.

When dogs were scarce, we sometimes would throw at a mark for hours together. By dint of practice, I had become very expert in catching a spear in my hand when hurled directly at me, in which somewhat hazardous amusement, on one occasion, I met with rather a serious accident, in the following manner: I had instilled into one of my sable domestics a similar taste for the use of the spear, and in leisure moments we amused ourselves in throwing it from one to the other, I catching it in my hand as it reached me in the manner before described, though this point my comrade could not achieve. I had thrown the spear in my usual manner, which he immediately picked up, and after advancing a few steps to shorten the distance, hurled it back for me to catch *en passant*. Had the weapon been well aimed, anomalous as it may sound, no harm could have ensued; but there happened to be a tree overhanging me, and the spear being awkwardly thrown, struck a branch, and then glancing off, entered my mouth on the right side, and there it stuck, the shaft quivering, whilst the head of the spear, which happily was a very light one, after lacerating the cheek and jaw, was partly visible externally. Thus was I ignobly transfixed by the clumsy hand of my black servant, and the canine race were wellnigh avenged on me by the very weapon that had so often drank their blood. The instant I was wounded, I seized the spear with both hands and drew it out, and from the quantity of blood that followed, I began to think that the jugular vein was cut. A surgeon was fortunately near at hand, who soon ascertained that no serious injury was done, though I had received a severe wound in a most unsatisfactory manner, the effects of which were felt for a long time.

When lounging about in the morning, in the vicinity of our quarters, the costume of many of us, in those barbarous times, was very light and airy, consisting simply of a shirt and a pair of long drawers (loose trousers, fastened round the waist with a string, and used in India for sleeping), a large straw hat covering the head; whilst the feet were frequently quite independent of shoes

and stockings. Thus lightly attired, with a cigar in his mouth, would many a sub be seen roving about, spear in hand, in search of the species of game I have before described; and this freedom from restraint as to dress could be indulged in without doing violence to the delicate scruples of the softer sex, not a single European female having accompanied the expedition to Ava. Indeed, they are never permitted to accompany their husbands into the field in India, and very properly, for a long train of wives and children of course would prove a very serious clog upon active operations before an enemy. How the custom can be tolerated at all seems strange, as it is allowed to a limited extent when our troops take the field in Europe. There ought, however, to be a good reason for such an indulgence, and probably there is.

The first of the population that returned to Rangoon after its capture were the poonghis, or priests, who imperceptibly dropped in, one by one, and quietly resumed their occupations, shewing a confidence in us which was very gratifying. What motive really instigated them it is difficult to say, but probably they relied upon the sanctity of their profession as a guarantee against violence. In my eyes, they contrasted strongly and most favourably with the bigotted and haughty priesthood of Brahma, who almost think themselves polluted when breathing the same atmosphere with a Christian. The priests of Buddha, on the contrary, were ever glad to hold intercourse with us, and give us ready access to the interior of their houses; indeed, their mild manners and humble demeanour, so truly in keeping with their profession, were no slight evidences of the superiority of the doctrines they advocated over those of the Brahminical code.

Many fraternities of the priesthood resided close to my quarters, and I constantly looked in upon them during my rambles. There was one family of poonghis, in particular, within a few yards of my door, with whom I struck up a sort of friendship, if such was possible where the intercourse was mainly by dumb show, for at this period I was no great proficient in the Burman tongue, my knowledge of the language being limited to a few words which circumstances rendered more immediately necessary. To this house I had ever free access, and scarcely a day passed without paying my accustomed visit. Here it was for the first time I discovered Burmese playing at the veritable game of chess, a symptom of intellectual refinement I was by no means prepared for in such an obscure and barbarous corner of the globe. The apparatus, to be sure, was somewhat uncouth, the men being roughly carved out of wood; but there were the regular pieces, and they were played in the ordinary manner. The peculiarities I noticed were, that they called the knight *the horse*, and played with very great rapidity; indeed, they moved the pieces more quickly than we do at a game of draughts.

In the dwellings of the priests were generally to be seen an abundance of idol images, of all sorts and sizes, representing Gaudma in the favourite posture, sitting cross-legged, with one hand resting on his lap, whilst the other hung by his side. These images were for the most part of alabaster, and partially gilded, that process being in high repute amongst the Burmese for all religious and royal purposes. Some of these alabaster images were of a very large size, and many, that were rescued from the general wreck that followed our occupation of Rangoon, were despatched to India and England, where I have often since had the pleasure of meeting some of my old acquaintances. One or two of these occupy a conspicuous and honourable position in the entrance-room of the British Museum.

There was, however, another description of images, which were very nume-

rous, but only limited to certain localities; these were small, and varied a little in size, and were formed of chunam, with a thin covering of silver, and occasionally of gold: on an average, they might have contained four or five shillings' worth of silver, or gold in proportion. They were found in little cells or chambers, ingeniously contrived, and built up, consequently quite concealed from view; and every one of the numberless pagodas of Ava contains several of these little glittering tenants. The existence of the chambers that contained the images was discovered merely by accident, and in the following manner: A coco-nut tree had been felled by some of our lads for the sake of its fruit, such being the shortest and simplest mode of getting at it, and the tree in its fall coming in contact with the top of a pagoda, knocked it off, and thereby laid open some of its hidden treasure, so at least it was currently reported at the time. This source of wealth had not of course been long discovered, before every pagoda within reach was perforated, and its *penates* extracted, through the activity of our soldiery, who proved themselves, in such instances, no mean adepts in the art of sapping and mining. Thus did we desecrate their temples, not, indeed, from an excess of religious zeal—for truly there was little enough of that amongst us—but under the powerful influence of the "*auri sacra fames*," or, in the absence of that, pure wantonness; a mode of proceeding, it will be thought, not very well adapted to win the favour of the Burmans, or to draw back the terrified population to their deserted dwellings.

The pagodas in Burmah, though varying considerably in size and decoration, were all built nearly upon the same model, from Shoe Dagon downwards. At the base, their shape is octagonal; a little distance above, they assume the form of a dome, from which they gradually and no less gracefully taper to a point not altogether dissimilar to a Moorish minaret. They were all formed of solid brickwork, and covered over with a thick coating of fine plaster, known in India by the name of chunam. Many were gilded, but this mode of decoration was too costly to be general. The Shoe Dagon, however, nearly 400 feet in height, is superbly gilt all over, and has a most gorgeous appearance. As it is, the great extent to which gilding is carried throughout Ava, in which art the inhabitants seem peculiarly skilled, must cause an immense annual consumption of the precious metal. Its employment was by no means limited to the external beautifying of their temples, for it entered largely into the decoration of other religious edifices, as well as of books, images, and other articles.

Another point of considerable interest in these pagodas was found in the *tee* ('umbrella,' in Burmese), which surmounts each. This ornament was elegantly constructed of open ironwork gilded over, from which hung a profusion of small bells, and these being set in motion by the lightest breeze, produced a most pleasing and even musical sound; and many a time, when kept awake by my duties on picket or otherwise, have I listened at midnight with indescribable satisfaction to this harmonious tinkling, whilst stretched upon the ground wrapped in my cloak, or pacing to and fro before the watch-fire. Though not "those village bells," the chime of which is so dear to the ear and the heart of every Englishman, yet still there was something soothing in this music that touched one's finer, better feelings, and carried our thoughts back to the distant land of our fathers, and the "Home, sweet home," of our boyhood.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I hasten to notice Major-General Evans's letter, addressed to you under date 30th May, and published in the *Asiatic Journal* for this month, pointing out one or two errors in my account of the capture of the old fort of Syriam, which appeared in the April number of the Journal.

The major-general's statement I believe to be perfectly correct, and I exceedingly regret having omitted to mention the detachment of the 12th N.I. as leading the column and being the first to enter the fort. The fact is, such a long period has elapsed since the event transpired, and my data are so meagre, that I had quite forgotten the circumstance till my memory was refreshed by the letter in question; and now I have not only a distinct recollection of seeing several sepoy of the 12th, together with, if I remember rightly, the gallant major-general himself (then, I believe, Major Evans), climbing up the steep ascent to the place in advance of the column, but also of the general approbation their conduct on that occasion elicited.

A subaltern's opportunities of observation in such cases are necessarily very limited, and to this must be attributed the other error relative to the operations of the gallant seamen for the passage of the creek. Doubtless the party of sailors referred to by me, as passing the column with Capt. Marryat at their head, was a reinforcement brought up by him to expedite matters at the bridge, and rendered available by the landing of the main body of the troops.

As Major-General Evans rightly conjectures, I was wholly ignorant of the circumstance of a party having preceded the main body for the purpose of constructing a bridge, as evidently, from his shewing, was the case; and he is further quite correct in his conviction that I would not willingly deprive the gallant 12th Madras N.I. (decidedly one of the best corps in the coast army) of the honour which I believe to be so justly their due. I will here add, that another opportunity was afforded me of bearing testimony to the good conduct of the 12th N.I. upon the trying occasion of the capture of Sittang, at which a detachment of the regiment, under Major Home, most ably assisted.

In sketches such as my "Reminiscences" profess to be, founded mainly on a rough journal, assisted by memory, errors there necessarily will be; but I trust they will be leniently dealt with, and I shall ever be found most ready to acknowledge and correct them when brought to my notice.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Exeter, June 17th, 1842.

F. B. DOVETON.

EMIGRATION OF HILL COOLIES.

VOLTAIRE pretends that, in some Mahomedan country, a question arose whether the quill, with which the *Koran* was written, and which everybody knows came from the wing of the angel Gabriel, was plucked thence furtively by Mahomet, or whether the angel obligingly made the Prophet a present of it. This question, which might have been discussed with the utmost calmness and good-humour, is said to have divided the doctors into two fierce parties, the members of each thirsting for the blood of the other. We may laugh at this anecdote, but, *mutato nomine, de nobis fabula narratur*. Whether it be owing to our institutions, or whether it arise from some idiosyncrasy or peculiarity in our national character, there is no nation which exhibits so great a proneness as ours to take up public questions, of whatever kind, with heat and in a party spirit; and the violence with which they are debated by us is often in an inverse ratio to their importance. The temper displayed by the disputants might lead a sober person to think that the object was rather to maintain a particular theory than to discover truth. This habit of playing the part of an advocate is visible even in questions where our political or social interests are directly concerned; but in those of a more speculative character, the pleasure of acting with a large party, or the glory of leading a small one; the opportunity of gaining a little popular applause by common-place declamation, or of displaying ingenuity in making "the worse appear the better reason," will more frequently influence the determination of men than inward conviction. The truth of this observation is shewn by the manner in which the Hill Cooly question has been discussed—a subject very simple in its elements, but which party politics, that taint every thing they touch, commercial jealousy, and pseudo-philanthropy, have involved in extrinsic difficulties.

Some persons of no mean reputation have ventured to assimilate the voluntary emigration of the Hill Coolies of India to our own colonies to a slave trade! If permitted at all, say they, it will grow into a traffio differing from the African slave trade merely in name! This is used as an argument likely to exert great power over the minds of the unthinking; but there never was a grosser misrepresentation. In all their essential points, there is no parallel between the two cases. How can the voluntary emigration of British subjects, in British ships, to British colonies, for a limited period, never out of the pale of the British laws, which have no principle that can be abused to the purposes of slavery, ever degenerate into a traffio at all resembling that in which African negroes were torn from their homes, forced against their will into floating prisons, and sold, as a marketable commodity, in any part of the world, the purchaser acquiring an unlimited right over not merely the labour, but the life of his victim, and also of his progeny? It is a slander upon the British name, as well as upon the Government of the country, to suppose that its subjects, going from one part of the empire to another, can, under any circumstances, be degraded into slaves. The name of *slavery* may be applied invidiously to

the temporary relation which the Coolies contract; but if they are slaves, so are apprentices in England; so are the white emigrants to Australasia. The authorities of the places where the Coolies embark, and where they land, have the means of preventing every abuse with which these transactions might be accompanied if left entirely without regulation.

This emigration is the result of the most natural and legitimate principles of action. On the one part there is a want of employment; on the other a demand for labour; these mutual wants lead to a voluntary bargain and contract between the parties. This, at least, is the theoretical view of the case, and the first question is, whether a government has a right to say to its subjects, "You shall not transfer your labour from one part of the empire to another." Surely it has no such right; this would, indeed, be treating them as slaves *adscripti glebæ*, and we do not believe that any anti-emigration partizan has gone so far as to maintain that the Anglo-Indian Government should prevent altogether the emigration of the Coolies. Even Dr. Lushington does not oppose their voluntary emigration; this would, he admits, be an outrageous violation of that freedom of action to which these poor people are as much entitled as any of our superabundant labourers at home. But this excellent, though enthusiastic, anti-slave partizan, virtually denies to them such freedom of action upon the plea that no system can be devised which will prevent abuses attending their original emigration and their treatment at the scene of their employment.

It is said that these ignorant people are deluded into their contracts by false representations. This is extremely probable in many cases, for some exaggeration is, perhaps, required to overcome the inherent antipathy of a native of India to abandon his country and family, and consign himself to the unknown ocean and a new world. But nothing can be easier than effectual precautions to counteract false and deceitful inducements at the place of embarkation, and if, in spite of such precautions, individuals are weak enough to co-operate with the deceiver, the truth cannot long be disguised, and succeeding emigrants will be warned by the experience of their predecessors.

Then the "middle passage," as it has been invidiously termed, is spoken of in terms of horror. Are we to be told that it is not as practicable to regulate the conveyance of these passengers, so as to prevent their maltreatment, in their short transit from Calcutta to the Mauritius or Sydney, or even to British Guiana, as that of emigrants from England, Scotland, or Ireland to the distant shores of Australasia? That individuals, in particular cases, may be ill-treated, is not improbable; it happens to *lascar* seamen; it happens to emigrants under all circumstances; it happens universally wherever there is no immediate access, in case of dispute, to a legal authority. But this is a temporary evil. If the authorities at the colony to which the Cooly is bound are armed with power to administer relief where wrong has been suffered, what more can be desired? A poor man, whose passage is paid for by another, cannot expect to be exempt from evils to which the most opulent passenger is occasionally liable.

Then it is alleged that, at the scene of their labours, these men are over-worked, treated cruelly, beaten and neglected when sick: "they are, indeed," says Dr. Lushington, "slaves to all intents and purposes; it is a mere farce to speak of them as free labourers." It is but fair to this gentleman to acknowledge that there are documents in print which bear out his assertion that, in some cases, these Coolies have been maltreated, according to the statements of the writers. But our answer to this is, that the place where these scenes are supposed to occur is a British colony, where slavery is abolished; that the labour of the men is rendered by virtue of a written contract mutually binding upon both parties; that the judicial functionaries on the spot can administer redress in all cases of breach of contract, and that there are counter-complaints of the encouragement given to insubordination by undue leniency towards offending labourers, and a bias against their masters. No candid person need be told that this part of the question affords great latitude for misrepresentation; that there is a prejudice (unhappily, in former times, too well founded) against planters; whilst, on the other hand, the apathy and indolence of the Indian, who rejects the commonest comforts that must be purchased by the slightest exertion, make squalidness and misery habitual and tolerable.

There is, however, a species of evidence upon this latter point, namely, the treatment of the Coolies at the place of their labour, which, but for the violent and inveterate prejudices of the anti-emigration party, would be irresistible and conclusive. The practice has subsisted long enough to allow of many of the Coolies completing their contract and returning to their native country. The testimony of these men cannot be otherwise than sincere, for they have nothing to hope or fear from their late masters, and as it is a natural frailty of the human disposition to undervalue advantages and to exaggerate sufferings, if their report were at all biassed, its inclination would be against emigration. The value of this evidence was recognized by the Indian Government, which deputed official persons to take it in a manner that should exclude all possibility of fraud or misrepresentation. And what has been the result? It has extorted a reluctant confession of error from candid anti-emigrationists. Mr. Macfarlan, the chief magistrate of Calcutta, examined several "batches" of returned Coolies from the Mauritius, and in his reports to the Government,* he states that all the men negatived ill-usage; that they represented that they were well treated on board ship, well taken care of in the island, were "never beaten," and had nothing to complain of. Of one party of fifty, taken in one ship, one had died on the island, thirty-four returned to India, and fifteen remained on the island at a salary of Rs. 16 a month. Some of the men declared their intention to return thither; others seemed to think they had realized enough. The sums they brought back varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 300. Now Rs. 300 would support a man whose expenditure is, perhaps, 1½d. a day, in idleness, the *summum bonum* of a Hindu,

* See *As. Journ.*, vol. xxv. pp. 190, 496.

for ten years! Mr. Macfarlan says: "It has been stated that the desertion of families is a serious evil incident to the practice of emigration. My examination was directed to every individual's circumstances under that head. It will be seen, in nine cases (out of forty-eight, the number examined at the time) that the wife and family accompanied the emigrant, and were aiding in making money, the purpose for which they went, and that in nine other cases, where the family was left behind, the Cooly had perfect confidence that his relatives would provide for them. The habits of the sepoy caste, the bearer caste, and many others, are in strict analogy with this: the latter take service in Calcutta and the lower provinces, and return to their homes after several, sometimes five, years' absence; and no one ever thinks of preventing their taking such service for fear of the injury they might do their families by deserting them. One of these emigrants very justly said, 'Was it not on my own family's account that I went to the Mauritius?'"

This is not the only absurd objection alleged against the permission of Cooly emigration. It has been said that, as there is an ample field for labour in India, the industrious classes should be kept at home—that is, they should be compelled to starve till the application of capital to cultivation in India create a demand for their labour, which would of itself stop emigration; our colonies, meanwhile, pining for the aid which the Coolies are willing to afford. Again; it has been urged that the importation of additional labour into our sugar colonies is a wrong inflicted upon the cultivating classes already located there, namely, the enfranchised negroes, who endeavour to establish a monopoly, and to extort high wages. These arguments, if such they can be termed, denote a "foregone conclusion," a determination to prevent emigration at all hazards, without reference to its expediency or justice.

We do not pretend that the emigration of large bodies of ignorant men, at the expense of the parties to whom they contract for the sale of their labour, for a limited time, may not be open to abuse; but we maintain that, in principle, it is not only not objectionable, but commendable; that all its possible evils may be, and have been, provided against; and that it has no analogy to a slave trade, with which it has been confounded, in order to entrap the judgments of those who allow other people to think for them, and adopt notions at second-hand.

We subjoin a very sensible reflexion of a Calcutta paper (the *Englishman*) upon the consequences to India of this emigration: "These consequences will be, that numbers of natives will go over, acquire what to them is competence, if not wealth, and going back to their own villages, will possibly sit down there as ryots, and a far superior class to the untravelled ones. Little by little, these men will shew the others how sugar-cane, cotton, maize, manioc, and twenty other productions are managed in the Mauritius, and will thus be so many agricultural missionaries."

THE KHYBER PASS.

THE following narrative of a passage through the Pass of Khyber (or Khaibar), communicating between the plain of Peshawur and the valley of Jellalabad, is the subject of one of the papers of Mr. Masson, transmitted to the Indian Government, and presented to the Geographical Society of Bombay. These papers have been recently published by that body, and some copies have reached England. The description of this celebrated pass cannot be uninteresting at the present moment.

"From Pesháwer to the valley of Jelálábád there are three distinct routes, all of them leading through the great hill ranges separating the two countries, viz. those of Khaibar, Abkána, and Karapa. The former is decidedly the preferable, from its level character and directness; but the most dangerous, owing to the lawless disposition of the predatory tribes inhabiting it. It is, therefore, seldom frequented, and only by *sáquirs*, or large bodies of troops; *káfilas* of traders and others passing by the more difficult and tedious, but at the same time the more secure, routes of Abkána and Karapa.

"Having determined to attempt the Khaibar pass, and having found a Patán of Pesháwer willing to accompany me, I divested myself of clothes and other effects, and clad myself in garments of little worth, as did my associate. This man proved very serviceable, and indeed necessary, from his knowledge of the Pashto or Afghán dialect.

"I bade farewell to my friends at Pesháwer, who strove to induce me to change my intention, by setting forth the dangers of the road, the ferocity of the inhabitants, and the inevitable fate that awaited me, being an European. I had, however, taken my determination, and the spirit of enterprise had got the better of prudential calculation; moreover, I was of opinion that, being an European, which I did not purpose to conceal, would not operate to my prejudice, as ample experience had proved a contrary effect in my intercourse with the tribes of Dámán and Banú, the latter enjoying no better reputation than the people of Khaibar.

"I accordingly started with my companion from Pesháwer before day-break, taking with me, besides my mean apparel, nothing but a small book and a few *pais*, or half-pence, which, the better to elude observation, were put into a small earthen water-vessel. My Patán carried with him two or three cakes of bread, to be provided in case of inhospitable reception, hardly to be expected, and a knife, which he tied in the band of his *peyjámis*, or trowsers.

"Our course led due west, and four or five cosses brought us to Tákkál, the last village in this direction belonging to Pesháwer, and where the cultivated lands cease. We halted for but a few minutes, and entered upon a barren stony plain, extending to the hills. To our right was a large artificial mound, called the Pádsháh's Tope, near which the last battle was fought between Sháh Sújah and Azem Khan, brother of the Vazir Fatí Khán, where the former, being defeated, fled to Khaibar. In crossing the plain, about mid-way, we came upon a Dúrání chokí, or guard station, where were some half-dozen horsemen on the look-out. Nearing the hills, we approached the small village of Jam, at the entrance of the pass, surrounded by a low wall of stones cemented with mud. It may contain fifty or sixty houses, but has no bazaar or resident Hindú. We did not deem it prudent to enter the village, and halted during the heat of the day at an enclosed Zíarat, or shrine of a

Saiyad, or other saintly character, which lies a little to the right. Here was a masjid, a grateful shade from a few trees, and a well of indifferent water.

"When the fervour of the sun had abated, we continued our journey, but avoiding the high road to our left, and which is practicable for artillery, we entered the hills, taking a foot-path. After passing for some time over a succession of small rounded hills, covered with many novel plants and shrubs, and particularly with sorrel, we descended into a deep but spacious water-course, down which flowed a fine clear rivulet from the west, and there we fell in with the high road which led up it. In this distance, we had passed a scanty spring of water, over which numerous wasps were buzzing; they good-naturedly allowed us to drink without annoyance. Hitherto, we had neither met or seen any person. Proceeding up the water-course, we at length reached a spot, where the water supplying the rivulet gushes in a large volume from the rocks to the left. I slaked my thirst in the living spring, and drank to repletion of the delightfully cool and transparent waters. This locality is called Ali Masjid, and is connected by tradition with Házrat Ali, who, it is believed, repeated prayers here, besides performing more wonderful feats. Over the spot where the Házrat stood in the act of devotion, a masjid is erected, whence the appellation of the place. Immediately adjacent hereto, were some twenty men assembled, sitting in the shade of the rocks; most of them were elderly, and of respectable and venerable aspect. Our salutations were acknowledged, and, after replying to their queries, as to who we were, where we were going, and on what business, they invited us to pass the night with them, telling us that we should indeed find a village a little further on, but nearly bare of inhabitants, who had come hither with their flocks, as is their custom at a certain period of the year. To this village they themselves belonged. We willingly accepted the invitation, and sitting down with them, I became an object of much curiosity; as I had conjectured on leaving Pesháwer, my European birth did not prove to my disadvantage. They spoke nothing but Pashto, and were amused that I was unable to speak it as well as themselves. My conversation was maintained with them through the medium of my Patán interpreter. The news of the arrival of a Farang, or European, soon spread, and many persons came afflicted with disorders and wounds.

"I could not forbear regretting that I had no knowledge of medicinal remedies, as I should have been gratified to have administered to the wants of these poor people, whose reception of me had so fully belied the reports of their neighbours. I asserted my ignorance of the art of healing, but was not credited, and finding it impossible to avoid prescribing, or to be considered unkind, I took upon myself to recommend such simple appliances as might be useful, while they could do no harm. I particularly enjoined cleanliness, which, in all their maladies, seems to be neglected from principle. For an affection of the eye, I contrived a shade, which was much admired, and prized as a singular effort of ingenuity. There were three or four cases of sword-wounds, in which I advised the removal of the unseemly applications placed on them, to keep them clean, and thereby to allow nature to take her course. Their plaisters were made of mud and salt, a mixture which may or may not be judicious, but which I afterwards found was very generally used in all cases of wounds. I presume it to be, if not hurtful in the first instance, of doubtful benefit, after a certain time, for nothing is more common than to see wounds continue open after any danger from them is over, apparently owing to the repulsive agency of the dirt crammed into them. I received many

thanks for my prescriptions, and sat with the company until the approach of night, smoking the chillam, and listening to their conversation, at which I appeared to be much pleased, although I understood but little of it. They pointed to an eminence, on which they told me Sháh Sújah had passed the night after his defeat at Tákkál.

"We now ascended the hills, and on the tabular summit of one of them, found the inhabitants of the village in a bivouac. There were but three *kháts*, or couches of these countries, amongst them, yet one of them was abandoned to me, it being urged that I was a Farang, and had prescribed medicines. My companion received a mat. As night advanced, a supper was brought of wheaten cakes, *rogħan*, and milk. The chillam also was furnished, and three or four young men came and sat with me, around my *khát*, until I felt disposed to sleep, and on being dismissed, they asked me if during the night they should bring the chillam. Such was the attention I received from these savages, and I am pleased to record it, as affording an opportunity of doing justice to hospitality and kindness, and as it opposes an agreeable contrast to the treatment I have experienced amongst other barbarous tribes. In the morning, my eyes opened upon my friends of the preceding evening, who, anxious to anticipate my wants, were ready with the eternal chillam and a bowl of buttermilk. My departure that day was unwillingly consented to.

"Proceeding through the *darra*, or valley, which now widened, and was plentifully garnished with stunted trees, we met two men of the wildest appearance, running in great haste, with the matches of their firelocks kindled, and without covering to their heads. They said they were in search of their enemies, who had paid them a visit in the night. We passed each other, and soon after beheld a man running after us: he was also armed with a match-lock. We were at first dubious as to his intentions, but on his overtaking us, it proved that he had no other motive than to persuade me to look at a sister, who was lying sick in the village, to which we were now near. I could not but consent, and found a miserable being, in the last stage of declining nature. I was told that she had been three years in so deplorable a state. All I could do was to recommend attention to regimen, and obedience to her wishes, whatever they might be, that the few remaining days of her earthly sojourn might pass as serenely as possible, under the circumstances of her case. This village, called Gharri Lála Beg, contained perhaps eighty to one hundred houses, composed of mud and stones, and had a substantially constructed *búrj*, or tower.

"Leaving Gharri Lála Beg, we entered a plain of perhaps two miles in circumference, on which I counted twenty-four circular and rather lofty towers. To each of them were attached one or more family residences. Such is the nature of society here, that the inhabitants, oppressed with mutual feuds, frequently carry on hostilities from tower to tower, most of which are within musket-shot of each other. These erections also serve them to secure their properties, in case of an inroad upon them, or on the march of troops through their country, as they are sufficient against cavalry, or any arm but artillery. On our road, we were accosted by two youths, who begged us to proceed to a house to the left of our path. We were civilly received by a sturdy young man, who instantly produced a cake of bread, and, as usual, the chillam. He had heard of my arrival in Khaibar, and was overjoyed that I had come to his house, hoping, it turned out, to profit by my medical skill. The skin of my new client was plentifully sprinkled with eruptive blotches, or pimples. He appeared extremely anxious for my advice, yet shewed a delicacy in asking it,

as if fearful I might not confer upon him so much favour. On telling him that I thought something might be done for him, he was almost frantic with joy, and expressed his gratitude with much earnestness and eloquence. His father now arrived, a man of respectable appearance and benign features. He was glad to see me, and asked what I considered to be the nature of his son's complaint; adding, and pointing at the same time to his stores piled around the apartment in carpet bags, that he would give all he possessed were his son's disorder removed. I informed him that I supposed the blotches were occasioned by heat and impurity of blood, and that they would gradually disappear if his son took medicine. The old man seized my hand, and asked me if I was certain of his son's disease. I replied, nearly so. He was delighted; and I recommended the use of such remedies as could be easily procured. I thought it possible the eruption might be the itch, or something analogous, and my Patán prepared a mixture of *roghan* and sulphur, with which he undertook to anoint the patient. He did so, and rather roughly, for he first tore down the skin with his nails until the blood appeared, and then rubbed in the ointment. The young man said that, when he ran about, his face became flushed and intolerably red, and every one pointed at him. I directed him not to run about, to keep himself quiet, and take simple medicines, and gave him the hope he would speedily be better.

"We were treated with kindness by the old man, whose name was Khair Mahomed, and he would not allow us to depart until we had partaken of a repast of cakes and butter. His wives prepared the food, set it before us, and attended upon us. He wished us to stay the day, but we decided to go on.

"We had scarcely regained the high road, when we were hailed by some people sitting beneath one of the towers. On going to them, I was asked to advise for one of them who had a pain in his belly. I directed the employment of the seeds of *panirband*, a plant growing abundantly in the hills, which are much prized in many countries for their salutary virtues, and which I had found serviceable in a similar affliction. A man was despatched to procure some, and soon returned with a quantity of them, which having identified to be the genuine thing, I departed.

"We again followed the road, and approached the last house in the plain, enclosed within square walls, but without a tower. Observing three or four persons seated at the gateway, we went towards them, deeming it advisable, that it might not be supposed we were clandestinely passing. We saluted with the ordinary *Salám Alikam*, and received the invariably responsive gratulation of *Alikam Salám*. We found the house to be the abode of Aláhdád Khán, one of the most influential men in the valley, and known both in and out of it by the name of Aláhdád Khán, Chirssi, being a great smoker of *chirs*, a deleterious composition of hemp resin. He said he recognized me to be a Farang in the distance, by my step; and, asserting that some day his country would be under European authority, begged me to remember him, if it should so happen in his time or mine. I had here to personate a physician for the last time, my patient being either the wife or the sister of Aláhdád Khán. She was in the last stage of atrophy, or decline. I was asked if I thought it probable she would recover. I replied in the negative, as the disorder had grown superior to earthly remedies, and that God only could effect a cure. My host, who was a man of sense, agreed with me, and after smoking the chillam, I departed.

"Not far from this house we were met by a man, who, observing the water-

vessel carried by my companion, asked for water. It will be remembered that in this vessel were the pais, or copper money, we had with us. The Patán told him that his people were near, and that we had far to go, and might not find water; but the savage insisted that he would drink. Other reasons were urged, but in vain; and finally, the one that the vessel belonged to me, who was not a Músúlmán. The man then swore he would drink, if it killed him. The Patán, finding him obstinate, desired him to place his hand under his mouth, into which he poured the water, and so dexterously, that the pais were not discovered. The fellow drank, and went satisfied away. I know not, however, how the fluid, in which thirty or forty pais had been soaking for as many hours, may have afterwards agreed with his stomach or digestive powers.

"In this small plain is another of those monuments, called the Pádsháh's topes. It is in good preservation, and consists of a massive rectangular basement, on which rests a cylindrical body, terminating in a dome or cupola. It is erected on the summit of an eminence. I have noted the existence of another in the plain of Pesháwer, and I have heard of others in the Panjáb. The inhabitants of these parts refer these structures to former pádsháhs or kings, sometimes to A'hmed Sháh, but I judge their antiquity to be remote. The stones employed in the Khaibar monument are of very large dimensions, and the whole has a grand and striking aspect.

"At the western extremity of the plain is a burial-ground, and the surface of the soil is a little broken. Making a slight turn in the hills, we entered another plain, of much the same extent, inhabited by Shínwáris. The people who had so much need of medicine were A'frédís. The houses here were enclosed in walls of roughly cemented stones, such erections being substituted for the circular towers of their neighbours. We left these houses to the right, and had traversed the extent of the plain, and were about to descend from it into the valley or defile beneath, by a small pass called Landi Khána, when two men, with *kárd's*, or long knives, in their hands, rushed upon us from the rocks, and stopped our progress. Neither of us had before seen these fellows, who pounced upon us as if from the clouds. One of them, with a peculiarly evil countenance, proceeded to rifle my companion, and the other, milder favoured, examined me. The pocket-knife of the Patán was soon wrenched from the band of his trowsers, and my *cháddar*, a long piece of cloth I wore loosely thrown over my shoulder, was taken. In one corner of this was my book, which, as well as I could, I signified to my despoiler, and told him it was *Múlla-ki-Kítáb*, a múlla's or a pious book. He untied it, and returned it to me. I thereupon shook his hand, on which he was also willing to have returned my *cháddar*, but his fiercer colleague would not permit him. This fellow, fancying I had been too leniently examined, left the Patán and came to me, and very severely scrutinized me. He found nothing, but clearly did not know what to make of me, my colour probably perplexing him. At the onset, my Patán had put the water vessel containing the pais on the ground; this did not escape the vigilance of the sharper of the ruffians, who took out a tuft of grass inserted in its mouth as a stopper, very carefully observed it, and then replaced it, but not thinking of taking up the vessel, he missed the copper money. He also made the Patán untie the package containing the cakes of bread, and on finding what they were, he shook his head, implying that he did not rob bread. A comb taken from one of us was also returned. At the close of the affair, a youth joined, alike armed with a long knife. About to leave, my companion expressing his anger rather too honestly for the occa-

sion, and comparing our treatment with that we had met with from the A'frédís, knives were brandished, and many threatenings uttered. I desired my Patán to forbear useless reproaches, and the milder of the robbers deprecating violence, we departed. I was surprised at this adventure, inasmuch as I had been given to understand that, if I could pass unmolested through the A'frédís, there was less to be dreaded from the Shínwáris, who, from their commercial pursuits, are not so savage. These people breed numbers of mules, and are engaged in the carrying trade.

"We had not gained the valley, when we were hailed by other armed men tending flocks of goats on the hills, and had we not been plundered before, we must have resisted, or submitted to it here. As it was, they did not come to us, my Patán holding up his pocket and hallooing '*Dáodí*,' or 'bread,' and I shewing my book, and shouting out '*Múlla-ki-Kitáb*.' In our passage along the valley, we were ordered to halt by fellows on the ridges of the hills, but they were too distant to cause us apprehension, or to induce us to comply, so we allowed them to bawl away unheeded. We at length reached a spot where a rivulet crossed our track; the water was excellent, and there was a small plot of rice. Here an armed man presented himself; he looked very suspicious, and undecided whether to interfere with us or not, but let us go in peace. From this place the valley widened, and we passed the ruins of rather an extensive fort, constructed on an eminence or mound in the midst of it. Near it are a series of wells of small depth, in two or three of which only we found a very little water. The fortress is called Haft Cháhi, or the seven wells, and is probably one of the old Chaghatai castles, so numerous erected in these countries for the protection of the roads. It is said to be a dangerous spot in the season of hot winds, which range here with fatal fury.

"From Haft Cháhi, the valley, much more open, became sandy, and so continued until we reached Dákka, a small fort and village dependent on Jelálabád. Evening had overtaken us before we cleared the darra, and it was night when we reached Dákka. We still found the people seated in a circle near the masjid, and although it was too late for a regular repast to be prepared, barley cakes were brought us, which were so disagreeable that I could not eat them.

"Throughout the whole extent of the pass or darra of Khaibar, on the crest of the hills, there are the remains of ancient forts and buildings, whose extent, neatness, and solidity of structure, evince that their founders must have been much more enlightened and opulent than the present inhabitants of these countries. The usual reply to any question, as to their origin, is that they were built by infidels or by demons. There are some of them of remarkable extent, and must have been once most important works. I much regretted the impossibility of closely inspecting them. There are also amongst these hills a great number of artificial caves.

"I missed my cháddar at night, for its employment was to cover me when I slept, yet on the whole I was well pleased with my passage through Khaibar. My companion had instructed me on all occasions to appear pleased and cheerful, a salutary counsel, and one which stood me in good stead, as did the indication of perfect tranquillity, and most implicit confidence in the good faith of those I fell in with.

"The Khaibari tribes, who dwell in the hills between the valley of Jelálabád and the great plain of Pesháwer, have three great divisions, the Afrédís, the Shínwáris, and the Orak Zais. Of these the Afrédís, in their present

locality, are the more numerous, the Shinwáris more disposed to the arts of traffic, and the Orak Zais the more orderly, if amongst such people any can be so pronounced. The Afrédis occupy the eastern parts of the hills, nearest Pesháwer; and the Shinwáris the western parts, looking upon the valley of Jelálabád. The Orak Zais reside in Tírah, intermingled with the Afrédis, and some of them are found in the hills south-west of Pesháwer. It was a malek of this tribe who conducted Nádir Sháh, and a force of cavalry, by the route of Chúra and Tírah, to Pesháwer, when the principal road through the hills was defended against him. The Shinwáris, besides their portion of the hills, have the lands immediately west of them, and some of the valleys of the Saféd Koh range. More westernly still, under the same hill range, they are found south of Jelálabád, and are there neighbours of the Khogánís. These are in the condition of unruly subjects. There are also some of them in Ghorband, and they dwell in great numbers bordering on Bájor to the north-west, where they are independent, and engaged in constant hostilities with the tribes of Bájor and of Káfristan.

"Tírah and Chúra are said to be fertile and well-peopled valleys, enjoying a cool climate in comparison with that of Pesháwer, and it is not unusual for the sirdárs and others, who have an understanding with the inhabitants, to pass the warm weather in the former of these places, which has also frequently become a place of refuge to the distressed. At Chúra resides Khán Baládar Khán, Afrédi, who attained eminence amongst his tribe from the circumstance of his attendance at court during the sway of the Sadú Zais. Sháh Sújah married one of his daughters, and has on more than one occasion found an asylum with him. The Khaibaris, like other rude Afghán tribes, have their maleks or chiefs, but the authority of these is very limited, and as every individual has a voice on public affairs, it is impossible to describe the confusion that exists amongst them. Of course, unanimity is out of the question, and it generally happens that a nánáwári, or deliberation on any business, terminates not by bringing it to a conclusion, but in strife amongst themselves. The portions of the Afrédi and Shinwári tribes, who inhabit the defiles of Khaibar, through which the road leads from Pesháwer to the Jelálabád valley, are but inconsiderable as to numbers, but they are extremely infamous on account of their ferocity, and their long indulged habits of rapine. Under the Sadú Zai princes, they received an annual allowance of Rs. 12,000, on condition of keeping the road through their country open, and abstaining from plunder. They called themselves therefore the *Núkarán*, or servants of the king. It would appear, from every statement, that they were in those days little scrupulous; still káfilas followed their road, so manifestly the better and nearer one, submitting to their exactions and annoyances, and satisfied with being not wholly rifled. Their stipend being discontinued by the Bārak Zai sirdárs, to whom the attachment they evinced to Sháh Sújah has rendered them very suspected, they have thrown off all restraint, and the consequence has been, that the Khaibar road is closed to the traders of Pesháwer and Kábul. They are, in the mass, very numerous, and it is boasted that the Afrédi tribe can muster forty thousand fighting men; of course an improbable number, or one which might be presumed to include every man, woman, and child amongst them. On various occasions, when their strength has been exhibited, from two to five thousand men have been assembled. At Jám, a little village at the entrance of the pass on the Pesháwer side, resides generally Sháh Rasúl Sháh, a nephew, as he pretends to be, of the notorious Saiyad Ahmed Sháh, and in quality of his agent. At the time of my visit, he, as well as

many of the village people, had fled into the hills, apprehensive of an attack from the sirdárs of Pesháwer. When Saiyad Ahmed Sháh has funds, he can always command the services of two or three thousand Khaibaris, the most desperate and needy of the tribes. Upon Ranjit Sing's excursion to Pesháwer, the Khaibaris opened the bands or barriers of the Bára river, and inundated his camp by night. They were on the alert, and profited by the consequent confusion to carry off much spoil and many horses. The máhárája was chagrined, and in the morning summoned the Pesháwer sirdárs, who asserted that it was not their deed, and then he precipitately left for Lahore, having made only a stay of three days.

"The principal maleks at present of the Khaibaris occupying the defiles, are Alláhdád Khán and Faiz Talab Khán. They are Afrédís, and reside at Ghari Lolla Beg, on the line of road. Khán Bahádar Khán, of Chúra, has no connection with the Báarak Zai sirdárs. Mír Alam Khán, an Orak Zai, has long been associated with them, but by so doing has lost his influence amongst his tribe. He generally lives at Pesháwer, receiving a liberal allowance, but even he has sometimes rebelled. This was one of the men, whose riding in a pálkí was so offensive in the eyes of Sháh Sújah, when he reached Pesháwer, upon the invitation of Mahomed Azem Khán, that he ordered him to be tumbled out of it; which operation was performed, and also upon Amír Mahomed Khán, the sirdár's brother, and present governor of Ghazní. These acts so disgusted and incensed the sirdár, that he instantly ejected the monarch whom he had wished to acknowledge, and who in this instance lost his crown because he could not endure the sight of a Khaibari in a pálkí."

ODE OF HAFIZ.

بیا که صی شبنوم بوی جان ازان :ارض .&c.

O come, my fair mistress, but see, while I speak,
 The perfume with joy I receive from her cheek;
 An indelible mark on my heart hath she set,
 That lovely enchantress I ne'er can forget.
 Dost thou ask of the Houries, their beauty or grace?
 Behold it pourtrayed in that exquisite face.
 The musk all its fragrance acquires from her hair,
 Thence the rose-water steals all its sweetness, I swear;
 When she comes, from the rose all its beauties are fled,
 And the cypress is humbled, and hangs down its head;
 And the jasmine is covered with sorrow and woe,
 And the purple argovan is fallen and low;
 The sun is ashamed at the flash of her eye,
 And the moon stands forgetful and still in the sky!
 From thy verses, O Hafiz, drop glory and fame,
 As the blood from thy heart on account of thy flame.

Ipswich, June 22, 1842.

E. B. COWELL.

THE AFFGHAN EXPEDITION.

THAT portion of the British public which is anxious to acquire a correct knowledge of the origin of the expedition into Affghanistan, must have been grievously disappointed at the result of Mr. Baillie's motion in the House of Commons on the 23rd June. It is now admitted that the official papers presented to Parliament in 1839, as containing the reasons which justified the measure, were intentionally mutilated; and when its results have proclaimed its imprudence, complete copies of these papers, which can alone afford the means of determining its policy, are refused, upon the ostensible ground of "considerations of public policy." It is natural to inquire, in such a case, what share the Court of Directors, have had in a measure whereby the interests of India are so deeply affected. The House of Commons was told by Mr. Hogg, a Director—whose opinion is, that "the principle of the war was erroneous, and the war itself unjust"—that the Court were never consulted in reference to the war, and had no idea of hostilities, till they read in the newspapers that an army was to be assembled on the Indus: saving, of course, the three members of the Secret Committee employed ministerially to sign the necessary despatches.

The Proprietors of East-India Stock affect surprise and indignation at this discovery. They, however, are the last persons who ought to feel either one or the other. When they bartered their political power over India, to be secured in the regular receipt of their existing dividend and in the ultimate payment of their capital, they were expressly warned that their executive would become a mere conduit-pipe for the orders of the Board of Control, and they were content with the formal expression of a hope "that the extensive powers of the Board will be exercised with moderation, and so as not to interfere with the independence of the Company." The first specimen of this moderation was shewn in the supersession of Lord Heytesbury, whom the Court appointed Governor-General, and the substitution of Lord Auckland. It has been since exhibited in the whole proceeding of the Board with reference to the Affghan war.

In our Journal for October last, whilst shewing the impolicy of the expedition, we spoke of the Court of Directors as "a mere machine for dispensing innocently the Indian patronage." This was but a mild enunciation of the opinions of the two chairs (Messrs. Marjoribanks and Wigram), in their dissent (dated 12th August, 1833) from the resolution of the Court recommending the Proprietors to place their Charter in abeyance, wherein they distinctly state that the Court "will be converted into little else than a mere instrument for the purpose of giving effect to the acts of the Controlling Board."

But although the Proprietors of East-India Stock cannot with decency complain of an evil of which they are the prime authors, the people of England should consider whether it be safe to clothe a Minister of the Crown with the power of engaging, on his sole authority, in an unjust and impolitic war, to purchase titles and pensions, or at best some European object, at the expense of the people of India.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE cornet took me with him to breakfast and dine with his friend, the old invalid general commanding at Chunarghur. This was my first Christmas Day in India; the weather was as cold as an English October, and I enjoyed the trip. The pretty invalid station of Chunarghur is a few miles from Sultanpore, on the opposite bank of the river; as you approach it, the fort, crowning a lofty table rock, and abutting on the Ganges, has, with its numerous Moorish buildings, and lines of circumvallation, a very striking and picturesque effect; and its reddish hue and that of the rock contrast pleasingly with the verdant gardens and white residences of the European inhabitants.* The general, a hoary old Indianized veteran, gave my friend, with whom he appeared to be on intimate terms, a very hearty reception. It being Christmas Day, he had mounted his red uniform coat, which, from the hue of the face, and other unmistakable signs, it was very clear, had been laid up in ordinary for a considerable time; but though his upper works were European, all below indicated one who had imbibed, in the course of fifty or sixty years' service, a taste for the luxurious appliances of an Indian existence. His legs, like those of Col. Lolsaug, were encased in voluminous *pajammas*, which finished off with a pair of Indian gilt slippers. We had a capital breakfast, in which an abundance of solid cheer, interspersed with glasses of amber jelly, and garnished with evergreens and flowers, "jasmin and marigolds," produced a truly old English effect.

The old general leaned back in his easy chair, stretched his legs on a morah, smoked his magnificent hookha, and prepared to receive a host of people waiting outside to pay their respects. In India, Christmas Day is called by the natives our "*Burra Din*," or great day. Our native soldiers and dependants attend in their best attire, to pay their respects, and present, according to their means, a little *nuzzur* or gift, as a token of good-will and fidelity. Your Kansaman brings a basket of sweetmeats; the shepherd, a kid from the flock; the gardener, a basket of his choicest fruit, flowers, and vegetables; the bearers deck the bungalow with evergreens, or plant a young tree in front of the door, and so forth. It is a pleasing homage to master and his faith; and altogether, with the temperature of the weather, and the solidity of the fare, tends strongly to awaken bygone recollections of youth, and all the charities and endearments of our island home at that delightful and merry season.

The *chick*, or blind, being now rolled up, a *posse* of venerable veteran native officers entered, exhibiting on their persons the various obsolete costumes of the Indian army of half a century back, gradually approximating from the uncouth attire of the sepoy of the olden time, with its short vandyked *jangleeas*, half-way down the thigh, cut-away coat, and ludicrous triangular-fronted cap, to the more perfect Europeanized dress at present worn. Each bore on his extended palm a folded-up handkerchief, on which lay a certain number of gold mohurs, or rupees, which the old general, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, groped off, and laid beside him in a heap, having previously touched his forehead, by way of acknowledging the compliment. Besides the pecuniary offering, many of them held their swords to the general

* Since this period, a church has been erected at Chunar, a square tower, with pinnacles; one of the most truly English structures I have seen abroad.

and my friend, who touched them, and then their foreheads. This pretty custom is universal amongst the military of India and Persia, and is finely expressive of a soldier's fidelity and devotion. He offers you his sword; what can he more? After the military had entered, various civil functionaries, connected with the bazaar and garrison, and the general's domestic servants, all arrayed in their holiday attire, were ushered in, and made their salaams and gifts. The latter were set aside in the room, and formed a goodly display of oranges, pomegranates, sweetmeats, sugar-candy, &c., enough wherewith to set up the store of a general dealer in a small way. Last of all, several trays were brought in, each covered with an embroidered roomal, or handkerchief; the bearers, having arranged these on the floor, withdrew the coverings with a grand air, as much as to say, "There! what do you think of that!" and a magnificent display of good things appeared. The Kansaman whispered the old general; the old general smiled, and my friend laughed. It was a Christmas gift from the Begum Sahib, the pious left-handed Moosulmanee wife of the old general, and whose funds had supplied, as I before mentioned, the magnificent *tazeeah* at Sultanpore, Benares. Whilst its examination was going on, I thought I perceived a few curious eyes peeping from behind the curtain, which concealed the *sanctum sanctorum* of the *xenan khaneh*, or female apartments.

After the whole party had retired, and the general and my friend had resumed their chat and their hookhas, I observed the aforesaid curtain once more on the move, and, immediately after, the figure of an old withered Indian lady, covered with a profusion of rings and jewels, with a pair of garnet-coloured trowsers of formidable dimensions, and a milk-white *doputta*, or scarf, over her head, issued therefrom. She stood for a moment, placed her finger archly on her lips, as a signal for my friend to be silent, and then gliding slowly towards the veteran, whose back was turned towards her, she placed her long dark slender hands, sparkling with rings, over his eyes. "Halloa!" said the old gentleman, "who have we here? what rogue is this?" smiling pleasantly, and knowing all the while who it was. The old lady laughed, withdrew her hands, and stood before him. "General Sahib," said she, in Hindustanee, "I am come to make my salaam to you on your *Burra Din*." She now took a chair; my friend the cornet, who evidently knew her well, made her a very respectful salaam, and they held a very animated conversation together, of which, from their eyes being directed towards me ever and anon, I guessed myself to be the subject. I was a modest youth in those days, and felt a little embarrassed at the idea of being overhauled and discussed in an "unknown tongue." The cornet said: "The Begum has been asking about you; she says you look very young; quite a *chokra* (boy), and have a very *gureeb* (quiet) look, though, she dares to say, you are a bit of a *nut cut* (roguish fellow) for all that." "Pray tell her," said I, "that she does me too much honour, and that I really want language to express the extent of my obligation. As for the first fault, time doubtless will correct it; with respect to the other, you may say it is an hereditary complaint in our family." The cornet explained, or tried to explain; the old lady laughed, nodded her head, and said it was "*burra taiz bhat*" (a very smart reply). She now retired to her apartment, after a fresh round of salaaming between her and the cornet. "I thought," said I, when she had gone, "that it was not usual for native ladies to exhibit themselves in that way." "Nor is it," said he, "generally; but age and other circumstances lead to exceptions in this as well as in every thing else. Besides," added he, "though the old

lady is both rich and devout, she does not of course hold a foremost place in native estimation." The general, who had left us for a few moments, now returned, and after some little conversation, of which she was the subject, being spoken of in a laudatory strain, "Well, now," said he, as if he had been revolving the matter deeply, "I don't know, but I consider that old woman as much my wife as if we had had a page of Hamilton Moore read over to us. My faithful companion for forty years, and the mother of my children!" "But," said the cornet, "your friend the Padre, you recollect, when he was passing, took dire offence at her making her appearance one day when he was here; do you recollect that, general? You had quite a scene." The general here emitted a panegyrical effusion touching the whole clerical body, and the scrupulous Padre in particular, which, fearful of wounding their modesty, I will not repeat.

After tiffin, the general, the cornet, and myself, went out to visit the fort and the neighbourhood, which I had a desire to see; the former, being old and infirm, rode in his *tonjon* (a sort of chair-palankeen); my friend and I were on horseback. The fort of Chunarghur, to which we ascended from the town side by a somewhat steep road, occupies the summit of a table rock, some hundred feet above the surrounding country, and terminating abruptly on the river side. A strong wall, defended by numerous towers, runs round the edge, and the interior contains modern ranges of barracks, magazines, &c., and some fine masses of old buildings, in the Moorish style of architecture, characterized by the cupolas, horse-shoe arch, &c. The views on all sides are extensive and interesting; on the one, you look down upon the roofs of the closely-built native town, its temples and intermingled foliage, and tall bamboo pigeon-stands, with the white houses and luxuriant gardens of the adjacent station, the broad Ganges skirting the verdant slopes in front, and stretching away through many a sandy reach towards Benares; on the opposite side, above the fort, a rich and cultivated country, waving with crops, adorned with mango groves, and dotted here and there with old mosques or tombs, extends far in the distance, traversed by bold sweeps of the river, which, sprinkled with many a white sail, or strings of heavy boats, advancing with snail-like pace against the current, glistens brightly below. The general pointed out to me the particular part of the wall where we made our unsuccessful assault in the year 1764, with some other lions of the place; after which we left the fort by another gateway, and a somewhat zig-zag descent, on the opposite side to that on which we had entered. In passing a guard of invalids, however, before emerging, I was highly entertained to see the old veterans, who were rather taken by surprise, hobbling out from their pipes and repose in a mighty pothor, to present arms to the general, which they managed to effect before he had left them far behind, with a most picturesque irregularity.

Chunar, some thirty or forty years before the period to which I am advertising, had been, I believe, one of our principal frontier stations, and the headquarters of a division, though then, as now, scarcely occupying a central point in the immense line of the British dominions on this side of India. The cantonments of this large force were situated on the plain last noticed, above the fort, and present small station, though almost every trace of it has long disappeared, at least of the abodes of the living, for the mansions of the dead still remain nearly *in statu quo* to tell their pensive tale. We paid a visit to this now remote and forgotten burying-ground (or rather to one of them, for there are two), a mile or two beyond the fort; and I confess, albeit a juvenile, that I was touched at the sight of these lonely mementoes of

the fact, that a bustling military cantonment, of which hardly a vestige remains, once occupied the immediate vicinity. How changed is now the scene from what it was in the *qui hye* days of the olden time of our fathers! The clang of the trumpet, the roll of the drum, and the gleaming ranks, have long given place to more peaceful sounds and sights; the creak of the well-wheel, and the song of the ryot, as he irrigates his fields, supply the place of the former. Grain now waves where troops once manœuvred, whilst the light airs of the Ganges pipe, amidst the white mausoleums, the dirges of those who "sleep well" beneath, many of the once gay inhabitants of the scene—

Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, nor fear;
Peace, peace is the watchword—the only one here."

There are few things which address themselves more strongly to the feelings than the sight of the tombs of our countrymen in a far distant land. In the cemetery to which I am referring, now rarely visited, it being out of the track of travellers, where grass and jungle are fast encroaching, and time and the elements are pursuing their silent dilapidations, many a Briton—many a long-forgotten Johnson and Thompson—quietly repose, far from the hearths of their fathers. I have since more than once visited this and similar places, which may be compared to wrecks which the onward flood of our advancing power leaves behind it, and as I have stood and mused amongst them, have pleased myself by indulging in dreamy speculations touching the histories of the surrounding sleepers (for all have their little histories), of all their hopes, fears, and cares, here for ever laid at rest.

We extended our excursion to some distance beyond the cemetery, and visited the mausoleum of a Mahomedan prince or saint, the history of which I have forgotten. I have now only a faint remembrance of its mosaic and lattice-work—its inlaid scrolls from the *Koran*—the sarcophagus covered with an embroidered carpet, the lamps around, and the ostrich eggs suspended from the vaulted roof. On returning home to the old general's house, rather late, we found two or three of his friends, invalid officers of the garrison, assembled to do justice to his roast beef and other Christmas fare. A very social party we had; the general "shouldered his crutch," and the invalid guests gave us plenty of Indian legendary lore; all hearts expanded under the influence of good cheer, and a couple of bottles of "Simkin Shrob" (Champagne), which the general produced as if it had been so much liquid gold, reserved for high days and holidays. A glass or two of champagne is your grand specific for giving the blue devils their *quietus*, and liberating those light and joyous spirits which wave their sparkling wings over the early wine-cup and the genial board; but, like other ephemera, soon pass away, drowned, perhaps, like flies, in the liquid from whence they spring, leaving but a pleasing remembrance of their having once existed.

The next morning, after breakfast, the cornet and I rode back to Sultanpore, and in a few days I bade him adieu, and in a short time found myself, sound in wind and limb, but quite out of *rootie mackun* ('bread and butter'), and other river stores, in sight of the far-famed fortress of Allahabad, at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. The view of this fortress, with its lofty walls and numerous towers, is, as you approach it, very striking; one sees few such imposing masses in England; and as for our feudal castles, few of them are much bigger than the gateways of such places as I am describing. The fort, which occupies the point where these two famous

rivers meet; though perfectly Oriental in its general character, has been "pointed," and strengthened in accordance with the principles of European fortification, particularly on the land side. It is impregnable to a native force, and one of the principal dépôts of the Upper Provinces. This, as is well known, is one of the *Prayagas*, or places of Hindoo pilgrimage. During the great *Melah*, or fair, which subsequently it was often my lot to witness, the concourse of people who assemble here from all parts of the Hindoo world, from the Straits of Manaar to the mountains of Thibet, is prodigious. The sands below the fort exhibit, on that occasion, a sea of heads, intersected by lines of booths, and here and there an elephant or a camel towering above the congregated mass. The point where the all-important regenerating dip is effected, is covered by the many-coloured standards of the Brahmins and Fakereers, looking, at a distance, like a dahlia show, or a gaudy-coloured bed of tulips.

In crossing over to the fort, in my bolio, I was forcibly struck by the very different appearance in the water of the two streams. The one, the Jumna, deep, blue, and pure; the other, the Ganges, yellow and turbid. It was curious to observe them blending in many a whirlpool and eddy—the flakey wreaths of the dirty old "Gunga-Jee" infusing themselves into the transparent element of the sister river. Here I laid in a store of eggs, bread, poultry, mutton, and the like—of the latter I purchased a magnificent hind-quarter from a bazaar kussai, or butcher, who came staggering on board with it, patting and attitudinizing it, and after pointing out its incomparable beauties, its masses of fat, and the fine colour of the lean, &c., let me have it for four rupees, just three rupees eight annas more than it was worth.

A few days brought me to Currah Manickpoor, where I found a sub, on solitary outpost duty, who looked upon my arrival as an agreeable break to the monotony of his life—a perfect Godsend—and treated me with uncommon hospitality. I found him a very pleasant fellow, and his manner of life—smoking, eating, shooting, &c.—so much to my taste, that it did not require any very urgent solicitation on his part to induce me to spend two or three days with him. I dined with him at his bungalow, some short distance inland, on the first day, when he shewed me the objects worthy of notice in the neighbourhood, and thinking this a good opportunity to dress my hind-quarter of mutton, I invited him to partake of it next day, on board my bolio. My acquaintance was a "mighty hunter," as most young Indian officers are. He shot, fished, and kept a pack of mongrels, and a greyhound or two, with which he hunted the hare, fox, and jackals; he was also a great adept in the use of the pellet bow, in the mode of discharging which, he obligingly gave me some lessons. I am not aware whether this sort of bow is known in Europe or not. If it were as generally made use of amongst boys in England as by young men in India, we should certainly have a fearful number of blind and one-eyed gentry amongst the population. This bow is generally made of a split bamboo, which, being highly elastic, renders it peculiarly adapted to the purpose; it has two strings of catgut, which, at about a foot from one extremity, are kept separate by a small piece of stick, about an inch and a half in length, the ends of which are ingeniously secured between the strands of the string; immediately opposite to that part of the bow grasped by the hand, and which is well padded, there is a small piece of leather, about two square inches in size, sewn to the two strings, and presenting its flat surface to the handle; in this a pellet of hard, dried clay is placed, and being seized by the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, is then discharged at the object. The

great danger to the tyro is that of striking the ball against the thumb of the left hand, within an inch or two of which it must always pass, though by the practised bowman, a collision is always avoided by giving the wrist a peculiar turn or twist. The force with which a ball goes, when thus propelled, is surprising; and uncommon accuracy in striking an object may be in time acquired by a due regulation of the hands and eye. I have brought down with it pigeons, kites, &c., when on the wing, from a great height, and cut off the heads of doves and sparrows sometimes as completely as if it had been done with a knife. As my friend and I strolled in the tamarind grove, near to which my boat was moored, he exhibited his skill upon the squirrels and parquets, much to my astonishment. "Will you let me have a shot?" said I, eagerly. "Certainly; but have you ever attempted it before?" "Never," I replied; "but there appears to be no difficulty in it whatever." "'Tis far more difficult than you imagine," he replied; "it was months before I got into the way of it; here," he continued, "if you are determined, you must. Now, twist your wrist thus, or you will infallibly hit your thumb: there, so!" "Oh! I see," said I; and immediately seized the bow; a dove sat invitingly on a neighbouring bough; I gave a long pull and a strong pull, and, och! hit my thumb a whack that nearly bared it to the bone. Away I tossed the pellet-bow to the distance of about twenty yards, thrust the mutilated member into my mouth, and immediately fell to dancing. In a little time the agony subsided; I had swathed the ex-member in fine linen, when Fyz Buccas came to summon us to dinner.

"Come along, Sir," said I; "I hope you can dine off a hind quarter of mutton and a Bombay pudding." "Nothing can be better," said he; "but where did you get your meat?" "I bought it of a bazaar fellow at Allahabad, and a splendid joint it is." My companion, more experienced in the tricks of India than myself, smiled incredulously, and then looked a little grave. "I hope they have not given you a made-up article." "Made-up!" said I; "I don't understand you." "Why," he replied, "these bazaar rascals stuff and blow up their meat, and use half a dozen other different ways of taking in the unwary passenger." "'Pon my life," said I, "you frighten me; if this my best bower fails, we shall go plump on the rocks of short commons, that's certain." "Oh, never mind," said he; "at the worst, my place is not far off, and there is abundance of prog there; besides, I can eat bazaar mutton, or goat, or any thing else at a pinch, particularly if there is a good glass of Hodgson to wash it down." This dialogue was cut short by the entry of the mutton; it certainly did not look as respectable mutton should look. I seized the carver, eager to know the worst, and gave a cut; the murder was out, and so was the wind; the unhappy mutton falling into a state of collapse. "Ha! ha! ha!" roared the sub; "I thought as much; now try that mass of fat containing the kidney, and you will have farther evidence of the skill with which an Indian butcher can manufacture a fat joint of mutton." I made a transverse incision into the membranous sac, and there lay a beautiful and compact stratification of suet, skin, and other extraneous matters, which I extracted *seriatim* at the point of my fork. I confess I was thunderstruck at the profligacy of the heathen, which is, however, common enough.

Currah is an interesting spot, abounding in picturesque ruins; good sporting is to be had there, the neighbourhood abounding in hares, wild pea-fowl, grey partridges, and quail; the best cover in which to find the latter is, my friend told me, the soft feathery undergrowth of grass to be found in the indigo fields. In some of the islands of the Ganges, black partridge, florikin,

and hog-deer are to be met with, and there are also plenty of wolves and hyænas amongst the ruins, for those who are fond of such sport. The town of Currah, about fifty miles above Allahabad, is situated on the Ganges, close to its banks, and presents to the view a confused mass of mud buildings, buried in the foliage of numerous neem, peepul, and tamarind trees; interspersed with these are several temples, musjids, or mosques, as also some houses of stone or brick, displaying a considerable appearance of comfort and convenience for this part of India. The vicinity is much cut up by deep ravines, formed by the annual rains in their descent, through the loose soil, to the river. A little below the town are the remains of a considerable fort, which from the Ganges has rather a picturesque appearance; its gateway, and some lofty circular bastions, are in a very tolerable state of preservation.

Lower down still, on the spot where I moored, are some pretty Hindoo mundils, or temples from which ghauts or flights of steps lead to the river; these are overhung by noble trees, principally the tamarind, shedding a cool and refreshing shade over the spot. Here I planted my chair on one or two evenings, with my friend the sub, beneath the shade of these trees, and, soothed into a state of tranquillity by the cooing of numerous doves, which fill the groves, I gazed on the boats as they glided down the stream, and yielded up my mind to the influence of tranquil and pleasing emotions. I thought of home—my mother—the widow—when I should be a captain—and other things equally remote and agreeable. The tamarind, to my taste, is the most beautiful tree of the East—not even excepting the banyan—the foliage, which is of a delicate green, droops in rich and luxuriant masses, like clusters of ostrich plumes—overhanging a piece of water or half-enveloping some old mosque, durgah, or caravanserai—with the traveller's horse picketed in its shade, or the group of camels ruminating in repose beneath it—nothing can be more picturesque. This tree, beneath which no plant will grow, seems to be a great favourite with the natives, but particularly with the Mahomedans; it is almost invariably to be found near their mosques and mausoleums; and amongst them, I suspect, holds the place the yew, or rather the cypress, does with us—an almost inseparable adjunct of the tomb :

Fond tree, still sad when others' griefs are fled,
The only constant mourner o'er the dead.

A nest of brahmins are comfortably established in and about the ghaut and temple above mentioned, the duties of which latter they perform; these, with bathing, eating, sleeping, and fleecing European passers-by, constitute the daily tenor of their *harmless* lives. They regularly levy contributions from European travellers who pass this way, and make, I suspect, rather a good thing of it. Their course of proceeding is as follows: one of the fraternity, with all the humility of aspect which characterized Sterne's monk, waits upon the traveller with a little present of milk, fruit, or a pot of tamarind preserve—the last, by the way, uncommonly good there—this, in a subdued tone, and with a low salaam, he tenders for acceptance, and at the same time produces for inspection a well-thumbed volume—of which it might truly be said, in the language of the Latin grammar, "*Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo*,"—partly filled with names, doggrels, and generally abortive attempts at the facetious. In this the traveller is requested to record his name, the date of his visit, with the addition of as much epigram as he can conveniently squeeze out, or any *extempore* verses he may chance to have by him ready cut and dry for such occasions. Having made his literary contribution, and re-

turned the valuable miscellany to its owner, in whose favour the traveller's romantic feelings are perhaps warmly excited, particularly if, like me, a "*tasu wulait*" (literally, a fresh-imported European), with some St. Pierre-ish notions of the virtuous simplicity of brahmins and Gentoos, he begins to discover, from the lingering, fidgety, expectant manner of his sacerdotal friend, that something remains to be done—in fact, that a more important contribution is required—and that the "*amor nummi*" is quite as rife in a grove on the banks of the Ganges, as anywhere else in this lucre-loving world. On making this discovery, he disburses his rupee in a fume, and all his romantic ideas of hospitable brahmins, primitive simplicity, children of nature, &c. &c. vanish into thin air.

My friend the sub lent me a pony, and, accompanied by dogs, servants, and guns, we traversed a good deal of the surrounding country in search of game and the picturesque. The country, for miles around Currah, is thickly covered with the ruins of Mahomedan tombs, some of which are of great size, and combine with diversity of form, considerable elegance and architectural beauty. Two or three of these, more striking than the rest, are erected over the remains of peers or saints; one of these is, I was told, Sheik Kummul ud Deen, a very holy man, who doubtless, in his day, rendered good service to the cause of Islam, by dint, probably, of that very cutting and convincing argument the *shumshere*.* The adjacent village of Kummulpore derives its name from him. Kurruck Shah, I learnt from my young friend, who was a bit of an antiquary, was the name of another peer of remarkable sanctity, who lies buried near the town of Currah; his durgah or shrine, which we visited, is situated in the midst of an extensive paved court, nearly encompassed by shabby white-washed buildings, shaded by two or three gigantic trees, some of the arms of which were leaning for support on the buildings they had so long shaded, like a parent claiming in age the support of his children—his natural props. It has, we were told, an establishment of peer-zadas, or attendant priests, and land attached for their support, the supply of oil for the lamps, &c. I could never learn clearly or positively the cause of so vast a congregation of tombs as this neighbourhood exhibits, many square miles being covered with them; but my companion was told by villagers whom he questioned on the subject, that they covered the remains of the slain, who fell in a great battle. As, however, the dates on the tombs are of various periods, this must have been the hardest-fought battle on record—or the process of interment singularly slow. Joking apart, to trust to the *on dits* and traditions of untutored peasants in any country is far more likely to lead to error than to enlighten, in nine cases out of ten.

Having much enjoyed my three days' halt at Currah, I once more pursued my onward course, my hospitable host sending down to my boat a profusion of butter, fresh bread, and vegetables, for my voyage, with a piece of mutton, on the integrity of which he told me I might confidently rely: this was, at all events, *puffing* it in a proper manner. I found the country between Currah and Cawnpore to contain nothing particularly remarkable; groves, ghauts, mud-built town, ravines, and sand-banks, constituted its leading features. On one of the latter, one fine cold evening, I performed the funeral obsequies of the one-eyed bull-dog, who had been long in a declining state; the climate evidently did not agree with his constitution, and he slowly sunk under its effects. The interment was conducted by Nuncoo Matar, and Teazer, now constituting the sum total of my kennel, stood by, whilst his companion Bully was re-

* *Sword*, whence probably *scymetar*.

ceiving those last attentions at our hands. At Cawnpore, I put up with the major, who, the reader may remember, was one of our passengers in the *Rottenbeam Castle*. He was a most worthy, gentlemanly fellow, as great a griffin as myself, though likely to continue so to the end of the chapter, for two very good reasons; one, because he had passed that age after which, as I have before stated, in an early part of these memoirs, the process of accommodating oneself to Indian habits becomes an exceedingly difficult one; and, secondly, because he had the honour to belong to one of H.M.'s regiments, in which it must be sufficiently obvious, without my troubling the reader or myself with an elaborate explanation, that a knowledge of Indian manners, language, and customs, was not so likely to be acquired as in sepoy corps, &c., where a European is brought into constant contact with the natives. The major, who was accustomed to the best society of England, had a considerable admixture of the exquisite in his composition; but it sat so easily upon him he did not know it, and being natural, was consequently agreeable. I would not have it inferred, exactly, that I think all things that are genuine must necessarily please, but that nature is always a redeeming feature, and when associated with what is in itself excellent, it constitutes the master-charm.

The major gave me a room in his bungalow, to which I soon had all my valuables transferred from the bolio. The same day, the manjee came up to make his salaam, and demand the balance of what was due to him for his boat. He was accompanied by his sable crew and those of the cook boat, jolly fellows, who had carried me on their shoulders over many a nullah, and plunged many a time and oft in the Ganges for me, to pick up a bird. There they were, "four-and-twenty black birds all in a row," in the major's verandah, squatted on their hams, and dressed in their best attire; every face had become familiar to me; I knew most of their names, their peculiar *fortes*, from the purloiner *en passant* of *kuddoot** and cucumbers, the thief in ordinary to the mess, to the instructor of the paroquets, and the cook to the crew, and associated one or more of their names with almost every sporting adventure or exploit in which I had been engaged on my way up—a long four months' trip. It is true, I subjected them occasionally to the rigorous discipline of the Marpeetian code, in other words, thrashed them soundly when they hesitated to plunge into an alligatorish-looking pool after a wounded dabchick, or capsized my griffinship, as happened once or twice, when staggering with me Scotch-cradle fashion, gun and all, through the shallows, to my bolio; but the goodnatured, placable creatures soon forgot it, and we were on the whole very good friends. I believe they knew I was a griffin, and, cognizant of the infirmities of that singular animal, made allowances for me, particularly as I gave them sometimes, by way of compensation, a rupee or a feed of *metais* (sweetmeats). On paying the manjee, he tied up the rupees carefully in the corner of his turban, and made me a low salaam; his crew also bowed themselves to the earth. So much for business. He then put up his hands, and with an agreeable smile, and in an insinuating tone, said something which I desired Ramdial to explain, though I partly guessed its purport. "What does he *muncta* (want), Ramdial?" "He *bola* (says) if *Sahib Kooshee* will please give him *buckshish*." "Yes, yes; we'll give him some boxes—*paunch rupee bus*?" (Rs. 5 enough, eh?) "*Ilan Sahib* (yes, Sir) *bus* (enough)." Having, in my usual piebald *lingua franca*, thus consulted my keeper of the privy purse, I ordered

* Gourd, vegetable marrow.

him to disburse a gratuity of Rs. 5 amongst the crew, which they gratefully received, with many salaams. Thus we parted, never more to meet, and thus wound up my aquatic journey from the presidency to Cawnpore.

The curtain is now about to rise on act the last of my griffinage, and it may be some consolation to those who have sat thus long to witness the performance, that they are approaching the *dénouement*, the grand flourish of trumpets and *exeunt omnes*.

Cawnpore is the head-quarters of a division, and the station of several thousand troops of all arms—with some slight addition, indeed, of native troops, a force can be despatched almost immediately from this station with which hardly any Indian army of the present day could successfully contend in the open field. At the period embraced by these memoirs, a regiment of dragoons, one of native cavalry, one of European, and three of native infantry, horse and foot, artillery, pioneers, engineers, &c. &c. constituted the amount of the military force at Cawnpore. The station itself has a bad name amongst Indian stations, and richly does it deserve it. Dust, ravines, and mangy black pigs are the most striking features of the cantonment; and the neighbouring country is flat, arid, and peculiarly uninteresting. The society is large, and time is killed here pretty much in the same way as in other large stations—private and mess parties, masquerades and fancy dress-balls, and private theatricals. Society here is said to be particularly characterized by divisions and hereditary feuds. My experience, however, on this and subsequent occasions, by no means tends to confirm this assertion. Set down three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen in any part of the globe together, and place them under similar circumstances, *i.e.* subject to the influence of visiting, tittle-tattle, and want of solid occupation—for after the morning drill, every military man's time in India is his own—and a fair amount of wrangling, squabbling, gambling, popping, and eloping must, as minds are, or rather were then, constituted, be the result; but I could never discover that Cawnpore contributed more than its fair average quota.

I passed a week with the hospitable major, which was principally devoted to making the necessary preparations for my march. I had nearly emptied the general's snuff-box; had drawn my pay in advance; in other words, was not flush of cash; I was consequently obliged to consider economy in my purchases, and to relinquish all ideas, if I ever had them, of travelling *en seigneur* or *à la nawaub*. The first thing was to purchase a nag, and the major in this undertook to assist me—and thereby hangs a tale. He intimated to one of his regimental functionaries, that a young gentleman wanted a pony; and straightway a rare assortment of Rosinantes in miniature made their appearance in the compound. I never beheld the phrase of "raw head and bloody bones" so completely reduced to matter-of-fact before as in some of these biting satires on the equine race, most of them grass-cutters' tatoos—the quintessence of vice and deformity—a breed peculiar to India, and the very pariah of horses. "Try this fellow, Gernon," said the major laughing; "I think he'll do for you." The major little thought how near he was to the mark. On his so saying, I mounted, or rather threw my leg over a very angular back-bone, and seizing a primitive bridle of string or cord, solicited an onward movement with a "gee-up." Now, whether it was that I touched a "tender point," or, being of greater specific gravity than a bundle of grass, I know not, but certainly I was no sooner in a "fix," as the Yankees say, than the little devil emitted an appalling scream, clapped back his ears, and commenced a rapid retrograde movement, backing me into the midst of "seven

devils" worse than himself. In a moment, I had double that number of heels in full play around me, spite of the tattoo owners' attempts to drive off their animals. A thundering broadside in the ribs of my Bucephalus, which damaged my leg considerably, and other notes of battle sounding around, convinced me speedily that the sooner my friend and I parted company the better. I consequently rolled off, and scrambled out of the *mêlée*, receiving, *en passant*, an accelerator in the shape of another kick on or about the region of the *os coccygii*. As for the major, he was almost in a fit. "Confound it, major, that's too bad of you," said I, "to get me on the back of that imp, and now to laugh at my misfortunes." "Oh! then, by dad, you must forgive me," said he, his eyes still streaming; "but if it was my father himself I could not resist," and again he laughed till he gave up through sheer exhaustion.

This over, I proceeded to a more cautious selection, and finally bought a tolerably decent-looking animal for Rs. 25, and who, bating that his fore-feet were in the first position, was worth the money. A small tent, in India termed a routee, rather the worse for wear, I bought for Rs. 60, and this, with a Cawnpore-made saddle and bridle, a hackery, two bullock-trunks, and a pair of bangy baskets, constituted my turn-out for the march. The few days which I remained after having thus equipped myself were devoted to attending parades and reviews in the mornings, writing letters in the middle of the day, and to dining at messes in the evening with my friend the major, who kindly took me with him wherever he was invited. These mess parties I then thought very pleasant, though I confess I should now derive very little pleasure from the scenes in which I was then wont to delight, particularly on what were considered public nights—toasting, speechifying, drinking, singing songs (chiefly of the grossest description), roaring, and screeching, with the *finale* of devilled biscuits, daybreak, pale faces, a quarrel or two, and half a dozen under the table, in a few words, describe them. Since those days, and twenty-five years are now equal to a century of the olden time, as respects progress, things have improved; we have begun to learn in what true sociality really consists—calm and tranquil interchange of thought, and with a sprinkling of decent mirth, the genuine "feast of reason and the flow of soul"—to which eating and drinking, the mere gastronomic pleasures of the table, are considered as secondary adjuncts rather than as principal sources of enjoyment. The change, however, is yet but beginning; aldermen, it is true, have now ceased to be inseparably associated (as twin ideas) with huge paunches and red noses—your seven-bottle men have enjoyed the last of their fame, which reposes with the celebrity of a Beau Brummel and other such cankers and excrescences as a diseased state of the public mind never fails to engender; but too much of the old Saxon leaven—the wine and wassail-loving and gormandizing spirit—still characterizes us; and little as it may be thought, is a serious hindrance to social and intellectual advancement. The Frenchman, with his *cau sucré*, goes as much too far in one way as we do in the other.

ABD-EL-KADER AND ALGIERS.*

THERE is so little known, of a trustworthy character, of the present condition of that part of northern Africa in which the French have been for years carrying on apparently fruitless hostilities, and of the real character of the individual who has so long successfully opposed them, that we are grateful for any modicum of information from tolerably impartial eye-witnesses. Colonel Scott's Journal, therefore, is acceptable; for although it is not "got up" in a book-making manner, and it contains many things we could well spare, and omits matters which we anxiously looked for; although there is much of robbery, and cutting of throats, heads hanging at saddle-bows, and *agua ardiente* (clearly denoting that the gallant author is no temperance man), and rather a lack of substantial information upon points connected with the political and domestic state of Algeria; yet an appearance of frankness and fidelity reigns in the narrative, which disposes us to receive Colonel Scott's testimony, as far as it goes, with confidence.

The author was an officer serving in the Spanish infantry of Don Carlos, when the treaty of Vergara took place, upon which he determined to retire from the Spanish service, and enter that of the Emir Abd-el-Kader, "whose glorious resistance against the united power of the French nation" had inspired him with admiration. The celebrated *Pronunciamento* of September, 1840, re-attached him for a time to the Spanish service, and it was not till February, 1841, that he could gratify his passion to visit Algeria. He accordingly proceeded to the Court of the Emir, where he became "an admirer of his royal highness's liberal policy," and though offered the appointment of chief of his staff, he thought (especially with reference to the order in council) he should "render him a far more important service by remaining at the Esmailia, and giving the world a correct account of the state of his country, than by being engaged at his side in active service."

My sole object (says Colonel Scott) in laying this Journal before the public, is to vindicate the character of His Royal Highness the Emir, and clear it from the aspersions thrown on it by the French papers; and that he may be viewed in his real and true character—that of a youthful hero, possessing a noble and generous mind; one who is incapable of treachery, and whose liberal policy and government, were he only on the throne of Algiers, would render that country, in a short time, the most enlightened under the Moslem sway. He looks towards the British nation as a *friend of the brave and free*; but our Government cannot assist him in his glorious struggle for independence, although private individuals might do so. His cause is far more worthy of their philanthropy than that of the Greeks, being above all of the highest and greatest importance to the mercantile interest of the British nation.

But it is proper to give a sketch of the Emir's history. This prince is descended from one of the most ancient families in Arabia. On the taking of Algiers, the Arab tribes, being released from the yoke of their Ottoman

* A Journal of a Residence in the Esmailia of Abd-el-Kader; and of Travels in Morocco and Algiers. By COLONEL SCOTT, K.S.F., K.C. London, 1842. Whittaker and Co.

rulers, took up arms, under their respective marabouts, or saints, in defence of their independence and of their faith. Finding it indispensable to appoint a common head, the chiefs in the neighbourhood of Mascara proceeded to the residence of the father of Abd-el-Kader, and implored him to raise the ancient standard of Arab freedom. The aged patriarch, fearing that his advanced years would not permit him to fulfil so important a trust, recommended, as a fit substitute, his third son, Abd-el-Kader, who, of all his children, he knew possessed the qualities requisite for a leader, uniting youth, activity, valour, and intelligence, to the strictest religious principles, having, moreover, performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. The youthful chief was unanimously elected to unroll the sacred banner of the Prophet and of ancient Arabian independence, and he lost no time, though his force at first was small, in commencing hostilities by attacking the detached parties of the French. The tribes far and near enrolled themselves under his banner; various skirmishes took place between them and the invaders, and at length a general action was fought near the river Taafna, in May, 1837, the result of which, though favourable to the French, induced their general to conclude a treaty with the Emir which guaranteed to him many advantages, but was soon violated by the French. Abd-el-Kader was recognized as Emir, a title implying religious and lay chief, "something more than prince and less than king," and shortly afterwards he assumed the regal power by the title of Sultan, and as such was recognized throughout the territory from Oushdah to the river Mejerda.

He availed himself of the interval of peace to establish his kingdom upon the European system, dividing it into provinces, each under its kalifa, or lieutenant-general, and which are now seven in number, including the **Zaara**, or desert. Each of the kalifas has a regiment of regular infantry, of 1,200 men, under his command, besides a body of renegades and a party of cavalry. The governors of the towns are appointed by the Emir; the kads, or mayors, of villages by the kalifas. In 1838, his highness issued a proclamation, offering land to all who chose to settle in his dominions, being anxious to introduce European industry into his territories; "and I must say," adds Colonel Scott, "that in his dominions a Christian is sure of entire protection, which is not the case with any one even attempting to pass through the territory of Morocco." His character is very favourably drawn by the partial pen of our author: "He possesses a most strong natural talent, and a coolness of judgment and action, which render him capable of conceiving and executing the most difficult enterprises. The circumstance of his being enabled to make head for so long a time against the powerful armies and superior tactics of so enlightened a nation as the French, must convince every one at all conversant in military affairs, that in him are united no common degree of military talent, as well as political judgment." He is about five feet seven inches high; he has a fair complexion, light blue eyes, oval features, and "a countenance at the same time indicating intellect and benignity." He is regarded with a kind of superstitious reverence by his people as their leader in the "Holy War"

against the French. An evidence of this superstition is found in the following anecdote related by Colonel Scott :—

It appears that Abd-el-Kader, like Araoun-al-Raschid in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments, frequently goes about in disguise, in order to inform himself of the actual state of affairs. One night he came from the Esmaila to Tegedempt alone, to ascertain the correctness of a report which had been made, that it was unsafe to be in the streets after nightfall. He remained walking about the town till near midnight; on his return he had to pass the brook of Tegedempt, and it being the hour of prayer, he halted to perform his devotions, and was washing his feet in the stream, when a huge lion made his "handsome bow before him," doubtless having just dropt in, like Paul Pry, to make a call. The Sultan met the lion's stare, and with a frown calling him a Kilb-ben-el-Kilb, for intruding upon him at so unseasonable an hour, bade him begone for a kaffer; strange to say, the lord of the forest cowed his head before the defender of the faithful, and turning tail, walked off. By the Arabs this was considered as a miracle wrought by the Prophet in favour of his *protégé* Abd-el-Kader, who is frequently styled by his subjects "the beloved of Mahomet."

We are not tempted by any remarkable incident in his journey to follow Colonel Scott in his route from Gibraltar to Tetaun, ultimately to the Esmaila and Fez, and thence to Gibraltar. The country would appear to be in a completely disorganized condition, notwithstanding the exertions of the kalifas, and their troops and renegades. The latter seem to have little to tempt them into Algeria. "Let not the reader accuse me of want of veracity," says our author, "when I state, that so little value is placed upon a renegade's life here, that the unfortunate Spaniards who escape from Ceuta, or Melilah, are sold by the chiefs into whose hands they fall, for from three to four dollars each. Those who have the good fortune—if such it may be called—to reach Fez, are made to enter the body-guard of the emperor, which consists of about six thousand French and Spanish renegades." The Emir's government is severe; he executes robbers without the ceremony of trial, in consequence of which, it is said, a traveller can carry a bag of gold in his hand throughout the country without danger of robbery. That less valuable articles than gold are purloined without scruple is apparent from the following dialogue our author overheard between two women outside his tent :—

The servant woman of the Christians is washing their clothes at the river. Sabia, the speaker's daughter, a girl about eight years old, had taken a couple of shirts, but she hid them so badly, that the *kilb* (dog) saw them, and took them from her; she made a second attempt at a pair of stockings, which she had succeeded in hiding in her *haik*, but part of one of them came in sight, and she was again discovered; the Christian dog now boxed her ears well.

"Poor girl," said the other, "she is young yet; with time she will become more expert, but you should beat her well every time she is found out, in order to render her more expert in her movements."

"That I intended doing," replied the mother, "but she made up for her stupidity in some measure, by biting a lot of buttons off their shirts whilst they were drying." This, on my shirts being brought me, I found to be per-

fectly correct, as not one was left; it would appear that, like the ancient Lacedemonians, they consider the crime is in being found out, and not in the robbery.

Whilst at the court of the Emir, a caravan arrived from Timbuctoo, but Colonel Scott does not seem to have procured much information from it. One of the merchants, who told him that the place was as large as Fez, was particularly anxious that our author should accompany him thither on his next trip, swearing by the head of the emperor and the sultan's that he would bring him back in safety.

Colonel Scott had the honour of seeing the sultana, whom he describes as a brunette, about five feet three inches in height, with rather high cheek bones, full blue eyes, and a well-turned leg and foot, the former being "most beautifully tattooed with hieroglyphics up to the middle of the calf."

The operations of the French keep the country in a state of confusion. Their march upon a town causes it to be deserted and sometimes burnt, as happened during our author's visit to the new town of Tegedempt, built by the Sultan on the European plan, the only example in Africa. The effect of the *razias** of the French is painted by Colonel Scott with all the truth of a Teniers:—

During our route, the whole of the tribes we fell in with were preparing for flight, and we came up with many like ourselves in full march to the rear. When we reached the Aga's family, the scene was perfectly picturesque; the Aga's wives were four in number; they were mounted on camels, and to hide these fair dames from vulgar gaze, and at the same time protect them from the sun, a kind of cradle, about six feet by three wide, is made; on this is raised a frame six feet high. This machine is placed on the back of the camels, and coming to about one foot in circumference at top, it presents a laughable object, especially as the usual covering is a scarlet mantle round the bottom part, whilst a white one is placed round the top, giving at a distance the idea of a "monster-woman" with a white cap on. Add to the grotesque figures I have above stated, half naked Bedouin children, and their mothers enveloped in haiks, which formerly might have been white, but which in general were of a dirty brown colour, from long use and want of washing. The women of the lower order do not conceal their faces, which are equally dirty with their clothes, and many of them tattooed; some crying, whilst others were driving on their cows and camels, lamenting some article of household furniture which had been left behind; flocks of sheep most reluctantly moving forward in quick time, to which they are unaccustomed; and you have the picture of the escape of an Arab tribe from a French *razia*.

The generality of the mountain tribes have much resemblance to the New Zealand ones, particularly the women, whose method of tattooing the face and legs is precisely similar. In point of beauty, and more so as far as con-

* "The reader," says Col. Scott, "may not probably be aware of what the French term a *razia*: I shall therefore inform him, that it signifies an expedition made against any particular tribe, with the most Christian intention to kill the male part, burn and destroy every thing which cannot be removed, and bring off the women and children prisoners. To ensure success to expeditions of this nature, they are conducted with the greatest secrecy; steps are taken to surround those thus devoted to destruction by such forces that escape is impossible, and they first become aware of the danger they are in, when their assailants' drums are heard beating an unpleasant *reville*, having been surprised with a cunning which would do credit to a Mohawk Indian."

cerns their manner towards Europeans, the New Zealand belles are superior, the latter vying with each other in marks of esteem towards the stranger who visits their shores, whilst the Arab fair, if you, as a Christian, happen to cast your eye towards them, answers with a frown, and "Kaffer ben el Kilb," Christian dog, and son of a dog, is most probably the answer, should she be of a certain age; the young ones sometimes favour one with a smile, but cast an anxious glance round to see that they are not observed by their Moslem lords.

The severities of the French appear to have determined the Sultan not to consent to any terms of peace short of the evacuation of the whole territory of Algiers, except the town itself and Oran. "The system of warfare he has adopted," observes Colonel Scott, "must ultimately ensure him success. With the firm belief that Paradise is open to him who falls in battle or takes away the life of a Christian, is it to be wondered at, that they rush headlong into danger, or give so little quarter? He who can boast of having cut off the head of an infidel, is looked upon as already booked in the muster-roll of the seventh heaven."

Of Fez, Colonel Scott can say little or nothing, since during the few days he remained there he was forced to continue "at home," his residence being "a small room about eight feet by six, into which the light was admitted by some loop-holes looking out on the river, eight feet from the ground, the rushing of the mountain stream, and the agreeable noise made by the rolling of a few pairs of stones in a flour-mill (which was only separated from my room by a partition wall) afforded a music capable of banishing slumber during the night." A Christian is liable at Fez to the same insults from its 300,000 inhabitants as the poor Jews are forced to submit to, who are obliged "to tie their black caps on, if they do not wish to purchase a new one every day; true believers consider it an amusement to take them off their heads and throw them away, whilst frequently they also spit at them without the least provocation."

Being ourselves engaged in a contest with the natives of a country we have invaded, we can sympathize with the French in their contest with the fierce Arabs of northern Africa. It is a spirit of encroachment that has carried both nations into countries which neither had any legitimate provocation to enter, but from whence neither can retire without disgrace.

THE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

THE protracted delay of detailed reports, which can be relied upon as authentic, of the late disastrous events in Affghanistan, has induced us to collect and publish various accounts of them, which have appeared in the Indian newspapers, in addition to those which have from time to time been inserted in our intelligence department.

THE AFFAIR AT CHAREKAR.

Narrative of Moteram Singh, Naick and Acting Havildar in the 6th Company of the 4th Regiment of Goorkhas, in the Service of the Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

It is with a melancholy pleasure that we publish the following statement of one of the Goorka sepoy's belonging to the regiment which was cut up at Charekar, in Kohistan, soon after the outbreak of the insurrection. We believe it is the first authentic and detailed narrative of that event which has been obtained, and of which the only known survivors are Major Pottinger, Lieut. Haughton, and the doctor, in addition to the narrator. The perusal of it will excite the deepest interest. It exhibits a spirit of exalted courage, and a patient endurance of suffering, in circumstances the most adverse, which have scarcely a parallel in our Indian history. And in proportion to the admiration excited by the conduct of this heroic band, while struggling for more than a fortnight against an overwhelming force, and the excruciating torture of thirst, must be our regret at the catastrophe which has consigned such gallantry to an untimely, but not dishonourable, grave. Would that we had a dozen such regiments now marching into Affghanistan to retrieve our lost reputation!

The sepoy, whose narrative we now publish, appeared in the Commander-in-Chief's camp, and was conducted to the tent of the Persian interpreter, who took down his narrative, and with the view of ascertaining the accuracy of his recollections, desired him to repeat his statement the next day, when it was found substantially to agree with his previous account. It is a plain and simple tale, and is rendered remarkable by the absence of any thing like boasting or self-conceit. Poor Codrington appears to have been greatly beloved by his men. Moteram was greatly affected when alluding to his sufferings. While speaking of his own distresses, he was calm and collected, but he became quite agitated whenever he had occasion to refer to the ill-treatment of Lieut. Haughton, whom he described as a brave and noble character. He appears to think that most of the two hundred sepoy's must have been killed, because they offered a desperate resistance; he himself only made off when, by dint of fighting and struggling, he found himself clear. On being asked what he thought of the Affghans, and whether they were not cowards, the hardy mountaineer replied, "No, no, not cowards; they are fine men; but with any thing like equal terms—say two or even three of them to one of us—we would soon make clean work of them:" *saf ker* was his characteristic expression.*

The regiment was stationed at Charekar, in the mountainous country, to the north of Cabool about eighteen koss. It was at its full strength of 800 sepoy's. We had 500 horse, composed of men of the country, and three guns; one was a large, long gun; the others 6-pounders. The artillery-men were Moosulmans from the Punjab, and had formerly been in Dost Mahomed's service. Charekar is a moderate-sized town; our small fort, in which we were lodged, was at a short distance, perhaps a half koss, from the town. There was another small fort, called Lughman-kee-Gurhee, at a koss distance from our fort, where we had a company on duty, and

* *Friend of India*, March 13.

where Major Pottinger, Capt. Rattray, and the doctor lived. Some time in the month of Kartick (towards the middle or end of October), Shah Mahmood, with a son and brother of Meer Musjeedee, the Nijrow chief, came to Capt. Rattray, saying he had brought some recruits for the Russalahe (the 500 horse), and inviting Capt. Rattray to go and inspect them. Accordingly, Capt. Rattray went, attended by his moonshee, who was a Goorkha, and understood English, named Mohun Beer. They proceeded till they found themselves in front of a large body of men, who forthwith surrounded them. Capt. Rattray was shot by one of them with a pistol, and died almost instantly. The moonshee, an active man, ran between the legs of the men surrounding him, and getting outside of them, ran for it. Though followed and fired at by most of them, he got back with only a musket-shot in his left leg, below the knee. The enemy, several thousands in number, now invested the fort. Our Kohistanee horsemen deserted us, going over to the enemy. The fort had no ditch, or any external defence. This was about noon. About three P.M. Lieut. and Adj. Haughton arrived from Charekar, with two companies. Great numbers of Kohistanees had by this time assembled from all sides, but on our approach they left the Mydan (open plain), and took post in some grape-orchards, between us and the fort, firing at us from behind the walls. Finding that our ammunition was getting low, five out of six bundles of cartridges being expended, we made a rush, and closed with the enemy. When we got amongst them, they lost heart, fought badly, and even crept under the vines and bushes. We bayoneted some, and killed many with our kookrees. The Sahib said, we had done for a thousand of them, though we lost only some five or six killed, and as many wounded. After this, the adjutant returned to Charekar with the companies. That evening, the enemy again surrounded the Lughman-kee-Gurhee, keeping the people in it at work all night. Next day, about eight A.M., Adjutant Haughton, with Quarter-master Salusbury, three companies, and a 6-pounder, again went to the assistance of Lughman-kee-Gurhee. The enemy had assembled in great force, more than 20,000; but they hid themselves in various ways, and many lay down, covering themselves over with their chogah (sort of grey cloak), and were not discernible at any distance. As we neared the fort, they came out from their concealment, and got all round us. We kept them off till our ammunition ran short, when we retreated fighting, and brought back the 6-pounder, as also the body of Ens. Salusbury, who was killed. We had 100 men killed and 50 wounded, and two artillery-men killed and three wounded. As we neared the fort, the rest of the battalion came out. There was fighting all day. In the evening, the enemy retired, and cut off our water: it came by a water-course from the hills. That night, they summoned the people in Lughman-kee-Gurhee to surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to destroy all hands. They then went to the foot of the walls, and commenced undermining them. Finding the place untenable, Major Pottinger, the doctor, and a krancee, and all hands, left it during the night by a postern (chordurwaza), and reached Charekar, by a circuitous track, about eight the following evening; but many did not come in till several days afterwards. Three men, sentries, two over the gateway, and the other over some Nijrow prisoners, were left standing, forgotten in the hurry, and have not been heard of. We continued to make good our ground outside our fort, having the guns also with us, for twelve days. We had a small quantity of water in a hole, near the fort, formed by excavating when building up the mud walls of the fort. Each man had a seer of it the first day, and less and less daily till it was all consumed. Capt. Codrington had his left arm shattered by a musket-ball on the 3rd day, but continued with the corps, using a sling, till the eighth day, when a ball entered his left breast and passed out through his back. He died two days afterwards. Major Pottinger was also shot on the eighth day, through the left thigh, with a musket-ball. We suffered much from thirst, some men quite mad from it. On the twelfth day, the enemy came down in great numbers, shouting and beating drums, threatening to exterminate us, vowing to say their *namaz* (Mahomedan prayer) inside the fort that day. We fought hard. Our gun ammunition was expended, and we rammed down

handfulls of our musket-practice ammunition balls. We killed and badly wounded 1,500 of them (so the Sahibs said, and so we thought too), and beat them back; but more came on, and it was like taking a lota of water out of the Ganges. On the thirteenth day, they gave us little trouble, seeing our desperate state, and knowing that we should perish of thirst. We had been five days without water. This day, the artillery-men deserted. Capt. Haughton, our adjutant, while trying to prevent them, had his fore-arm chopped off, and his neck badly cut, with a sabre. We got the guns inside the fort, placing the 6-pounders on a bastion, and the large gun in the gateway. We had no gate or door, none having been put up, nor any means of closing the entrance. On the night of the thirteenth day, some of the men stole out, found water in the vicinity, and brought some wet clothes, from which they rung out the water into the mouths of their relatives and friends. Mr. Rose, seeing this, spoke cheerfully to us, saying he would soon get plenty of water for us. Accordingly, about twelve at night of the fourteenth day, he took 100 men (I was one), every man carrying a water-vessel of some sort, the bheestees of the regiment, and others, and went out in the direction of the town. We came to a sort of cut or trench, into which they bring water from the hills for irrigating the fields. It was breast deep. We all drank our bellies full. The water was so sweet. We filled our vessels, and began our return; but missed our way, and stumbled on the enemy's camp. They were all asleep. We happened to come upon Shah Mahmood's own tent. He was shot, and a bayonet was thrust through his head in at the right eye. We had a good hard fight. The darkness favoured us. We captured one out of three large broad-cloth green flags, and got off into the fort with the water, losing twelve men killed and fifteen wounded. Five men had died of thirst. We poured some water down the throats of many who had lost all consciousness, and revived them. The water lasted three days. The officers themselves served it out in small quantities to those most requiring it; the men, at times, almost taking it by force, through the frenzy of thirst. The enemy, during all this time, continued to annoy us with fire; they made low walls for cover, and fired at us with their jezails, doing great mischief, while our muskets would not carry so far. On the seventeenth day, the water was all gone. We got some doombah sheep's flesh to eat for four days. The fat, and eating the meat nearly raw, in a manner, took off the extremity of our sufferings from thirst. Our adjutant now prohibited us from going out, saying that so many of us had been killed. Two Affghans came in with fruit, and offered to supply us with water if paid for doing so. The Sahib gave them some rupees; I don't know how much, but a good large sum. They told us that they would let off the water, so that it should flow again towards us, and told us what hour of the night it would come down. We went out to meet the water; but they had dealt treacherously, and we were surprised by the enemy, and lost five men. The next day, early, supposing us helpless, the enemy attempted to storm the fort; the shot came in like a hail storm: a Bengal baboo was among the killed, a shot going into his mouth. By order of the adjutant, we cut up our tents and those of the officers, with the suleetahs, and made them into bags, filling them with earth, and placing them as a sort of a parapet, and firing from behind them. In this way four or five days passed. Men sometimes stole out for water at night, and several were killed or wounded in so doing. Our sufferings from thirst were very great. The enemy several times brought up scaling ladders; but we shot them down, so that they relinquished the attempt. We buried the sergeant-major, and between forty or fifty men, in a pit dug inside the fort. The smell inside had become very bad, so many sick and wounded. The enemy constructed a mine, commencing it in a faqueer's *takin-jah* (a faqueer's residence, generally walled round), about a musket-shot north of the fort (this I heard afterwards, for their operations were not perceptible); and about eight o'clock at night of the twenty-fourth or fifth day, they sprung it under a bastion. A great many, I don't know how many, of our people were destroyed. The enemy came rushing in, but we beat them back, and kept them out for two hours. The great gun here did good service; the doctor served the vent, and Mr. Rose

rammed down. Finding there was nothing to be done, we sallied out about eleven at night. We had Major Pottinger and Adjutant Haughton in doolies; and there were some bunniahs, camp-followers, 95 women of the regiment, and a few children, and about 50 wounded sepoy; there were about 200 men left fit for duty, but weak and parched with thirst. We got as far as Kara Bagh, four koss towards Cabool, the enemy following us. There the road was deep and narrow between walls. Here they were waiting for us; we were surrounded. All became noise and confusion; the enemy fired into us, and broke in among us fifty to one; I can give no account of others. We fought as well and as long as we could. Seeing all was up, I fled towards the hills on our right, westward, with six others, and passed the remainder of the night as I best could. The ground was covered with snow. We remained concealed all the next day. We had a seer of atta and a seer of dāl among us, brought from the fort. When it grew dark, we started for Cabool, for we had heard nothing of the rising there, and reached Hajee Khan-ke-kila early in the morning. Some ten or twelve horsemen, and twenty footmen, came upon us, and stripped us and robbed us of every thing. I had Rs. 60 and two gold mohurs. They were going to cut us down or shoot us, but they spared us when we declared ourselves Moosulmans and repeated the *Kulmah*. One of my companions ran away, and I don't know what became of him. I and the five others were shut up five days in a sort of fort; but the owner of it, Bowadeen, on my declaring myself a Syud, liberated us, and went with us about a koss towards Jellalabad. Proceeding a little way on, we were taken by the followers of a great sirdar, whose name I cannot recollect (he and Capt. Burnes had been intimate friends, and he had a telescope and other gifts presented to him by Capt. B.), and brought to a house and a sort of fort, about four koss off. We were kept there twenty days. They made us do all sorts of work, and fed us on the refuse of their meals. I never saw the chief. He was with his men at Cabool. His son only was at home, a fine, handsome man. Finding us awkward at our work, he turned us out to go wherever we might choose. There was a trader there from Gorbund, and camels; he employed us two days in tending his camels, and turned us off because one of them died. We found our way, naked and hungry, to Cabool, where we remained, wandering about, kicked and buffeted, ill-treated and abused, suffering from cold, hunger, misery, many days, I cannot say how long, for I was so wretched that I heeded not the lapse of time. We joined the Moam Sahibas when they left the Bala His-ar, and accompanied them to Jugdulluck. Thence, at the dispersion of the troops, I fled alone across the mountains northward. At the end of a day and night, I came to a place called Char Bagh, where I found some Khetre bunniahs. There is a small fortification there, and a dhurumsalah (serai). They befriended me, and gave me food, three days. There was a large kafilah of camels there, bringing goods of various kinds towards India. The bunniahs took me with them, secreting me at times in the suleetahs, and dressing me as a faqueer. We crossed the Cabool river, and the Koonur, and came into the country of Baoojan Padshah. The bunniahs were plundered by the Moosulmans at the seventh day's journey from Char Bagh. There were two faqueers travelling with us. I staid with them, taking a road through a mountainous country, and coming out by Attock; thence I crossed the river, and came to Loodianah, *viâ* Rawul Pindee, Lahore, and Umrutsir, on the 10th March.

My home is about five koss from Lohooghat, east in the Goorkhali. I was wounded slightly in the left knee at Bameean. I served throughout the war, going with the army under Sir John Keane. My prayer is, that I may be appointed to the Kemaon Local Battalion, in which I have relatives.

We learn from one, who knew the Goorkah, who has escaped from the Kohistan disaster, almost from the day of his enlistment—from his boyhood, indeed—that he was not surpassed by any, nor even equalled by all, his late fellow-soldiers, in courage, intelligence, and general acuteness of intellect; that he had also a remarkable facility in the acquisition of languages, and that,

in fact, his knowledge of Persian, and his great address, were the means of saving him from the general calamity. This testimony to his intellectual ability and character altogether becomes extremely valuable, since he is the only available witness to what befel in Kohistan; and, indeed, he must know rather more of the later events than even Major Pottinger, who did not remain by the corps to the last, but made the best of his way into Cabool. The first words which the gallant but little Goorkah said, on seeing his old commander, were: "We have been beaten, certainly: but the Goorkahs have not disgraced you. We fought at Charekar until only two hundred of us were left out of eight hundred. The Affghans turned the water off; several of us died of thirst; we then, closing round the doolies of our wounded officers, endeavoured to cut our way to Cabool, and did get as far as Kara Bagh (the second regular stage from Cabool) killing hundreds on the road. At Kara Bagh our ammunition failed, and then it was all up with us; but I speak within bounds when I say we left 3,000 Moosulman carcases to rot on the ground at Charekar." We understand the Commander-in-Chief has promoted him to a naick, but he merits far higher advancement than that.*

[This is the first detailed statement which has appeared of the affair at Charekar, and of the wonderful constancy and courage evinced by the Ghorka regiment, in a contest prolonged for twenty-six days against an enormous disparity of force. In admiring the heroism of the men, that of the officers must not be overlooked. During eighteen days, the sole responsibility of this little force devolved upon Lieut. Haughton (son of Professor Haughton, of Addiscombe), during the greater part of which time he was suffering from the loss of an arm, and a severe wound in the neck, besides the torture of thirst endured in common with the rest of the corps. It is to be hoped that this "brave and noble" officer, as he is termed by Moteram Sing, is amongst our sick countrymen at Cabool.]

ASSASSINATION OF SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

Subjoined will be found the only trustworthy narrative, very probably, we shall ever have of the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes, furnished by a native servant who witnessed in person the matter he professes to describe. It has every appearance of truthfulness; and we have no hesitation in attaching to it the fullest credence.†

Deposition of Bowh Singh, lately a Chuprassee in Sir Alexander's Service.

Sir Alexander Burnes was duly informed by his Affghan servants, the day previous to his murder, that there was a stir in the city, and that, if he remained in it, his life would be in danger; they told him he had better go to the cantonments; this he declined doing, giving as his reason, that the Affghans never received any injury from him, but, on the contrary, he had done much for them, and that he was quite sure they would never injure him. On the day of the murder, as early as three o'clock in the morning, a cossid (Wullee Mahomed) came to me, on duty outside; he said, "Go and inform your master immediately, that there is a tumult in the city, and that the merchants are removing their goods and valuables from the shops." I knew what my master had said on this subject the day before, so did not like awakening him, but put on my chupras, and went into the char chouk. Here I met the wuzeer, Nuzamat Dowlah, going towards my master's house; I immediately turned with him, and, on our arrival, awoke him, when my master dressed quickly, and went to the wuzeer, and talked with him some time. The wuzeer endeavoured to induce him to go immediately into cantonments, assuring him it was not safe to remain in the city; he, however, persisted in remaining, saying: "If I go, the

* *Englishman*, March 20.

† *English Times*, April 23.

Affghans will say I was afraid, and ran away." He, however, sent a note to Sir W. Macnaghten, by Wullee Mahomed. A chobdar came from the king to call the wuzzeer, who asked and obtained permission to stay at the door; the wuzzeer said to Sir Alexander Burnes, "Why, you see already that some of Amenoola Khan's people have collected to attack you; if you will allow me, I shall disperse them." He (Sir A. Burnes) said, "No; the king has sent for me to go to him without delay." The wuzzeer accordingly mounted his horse, and went away. The house gates were then closed, and were in a little time surrounded by Ameen Oollah Khan and his rabble. Hydur Khan, the late kotwal of the city, whom Sir Alexander Burnes had turned out of office, brought fuel from the humam, on the opposite side of the street, and set fire to the gates. The wuzzeer shortly returned from the Bala Hissar, with one of the king's pultuns; on seeing the gates on fire, and an immense crowd about, he took it apparently for granted that Sir A. Burnes had either escaped or been destroyed, and withdrew the regiment. At this time, the whole mob of the city was collected, and the house in flames. The jemidar of chuprassees told Sir A. Burnes, that there was a report of a regiment having come to assist him; he was going up to the top of the house to look, and had got half way, when he met an Affghan, who said he had been looking about, and that there was not the least sign of a regiment. My master then turned back, and remarked, there was no chance of assistance coming either from cantonments or the king. A Moosulman, a Cashmeerec, came forward, and said, "If your brother and the chuprassees cease firing on the people, I swear by the *Koran*, that I will take you safe through the kirkee of the garden to the fort of the Kuzzilbashies." The firing ceased, and Sir A. Burnes agreed to accompany him, and for the sake of disguise, put on a chogha and loongee. The moment he came out of the door, a few yards, with the Cashmeeree, this wretch called out, "Here is Sikundur Burnes!" He was rushed on by hundreds, and cut to pieces with their knives. His brother, Capt. Burnes, went out with him, and was killed dead before Sir Alexander. Capt. Broadfoot was shot some time before, in the house, and expired in half an hour. There was a guard of fourteen sepahis; they were all killed early in the affair. All the Hindoostances except myself were killed. His sirdar-bearer, who is with me, escaped, as he was at home. I got away, having an Affghan dress. All the Affghan servants deserted. I got into cantonments, after being several days in a shop. Sir Alexander forbid the chuprassees and others firing on the people until they set fire to the gates.

THE INSURRECTION AT CABOOL AND RETREAT OF THE BRITISH.

Moonshee Mahommed Bux, of Keal Khote, in the Punjaub, gives the following detail of the late affairs at Cabool, with the sanction of Capt. Mackeson, political agent at Peshawur.

The khanwanees, or sirdars, of Shah Shooja's court, were all inwardly inclined towards Dost Mahommed, and, on the Shah finding this out, he secretly wished to get rid of them by some means or other; but to accomplish this aim, he was obliged to wait for an opportunity. It was told to the Shah, that it was the intention of the British Government to recal all their forces, and to allow him to keep the country with his own troops, and also that Sir William Macnaghten was appointed Governor of Bombay, and Sir A. Burnes envoy at Cabool. This report suddenly alarmed him for his throne and property, should the troops be withdrawn. He consulted the inclinations of his sirdars, and to conceal his design, he thought this a favourable time for the purpose, and for the destruction of such chiefs as he suspected. He accordingly sent for all the khanwanees, and explained to those that had lost their situations and country, and to those that detested the envoy and Sir A. Burnes, that if they required their rights, now was the time or never, for the British were about leaving his dominions, and he advised them to think of a plan for themselves. This induced the chiefs that were injured by the political authorities to hold a council in Nawab Jubber Khan's garden, on the same night; the result of which was, a determination to murder all the English that were in the city, and to write and send out

proclamations to all the surrounding tribes, to join them in murdering all the kafirs who had encroached on the rights and possessions of Mahomet and his followers. In the beginning of November, the Ghilzies, to the east of Cabool, shut the pass of Khoord Cabool, and assembled a large force near Bhotekak. The Shah solicited the envoy to send a force against them, which was done on the 9th of November, Gen. Sale having to fight from Khoord Cabool to Jellalabad. He still could not reopen the pass, for on his arrival at his present station it was again shut, and events of a most serious nature had taken place at Cabool. The Shah thought that, on the Affghans attacking the British army, all the sirdars who were against his government would certainly be killed, and he even allowed his son, Prince Futteh Jung, to join the insurgents.

The following are the names of the insurgents that asked permission of the Shah to allow them to take their revenge on the English:—Abdoolah Khan, Ausukzie; Ameen Oolah Khan, Logaree; Azeez Khan, Gilzie Khan, Shereen Khan, Kutwal-baush; Abdool Salem Khan, Populzie; by whose death his majesty would remain for ever unmolested on his throne.

Too late, the envoy was convinced of this treachery; and, finding the Affghans daily gaining in numbers, ordered the troops from Seasing and the fort to join him in cantonments, leaving a few companies to guard Shah Shooja.

On the 2nd of November they murdered Sir A. Burnes and others, and on the 3rd the commissariat godown in the city was attacked, and its guard, &c. massacred to a man, Capt Johnston's office and every article plundered. Some days after, a commissariat fort was attacked near the cantonments; but an action took place with the troops inside, and it was at night obliged to be abandoned. Charekar, in Kohistan, was also attacked. After several retreats, the insurgents assembled in great numbers, and mostly all the 4th regiment of the Shah's, and the officers, with the exception of Major Pottinger and Lieut. Haughton, their adjutant, who were wounded, were killed; these two officers managed to get to Cabool. Ghuznee was also up in arms, and all the surrounding provinces.

On the 11th December, the cantonments were attacked by a force of 5,000 men. Some cavalry and foot moved out, and made them retreat several times, but with severe losses on both sides. In these actions, Abdoolah Khan, Ausukzie, and his son, were killed, which caused the enemy to leave the field. After this, the enemy increased in numbers, and surrounded the cantonments. Scarcity of provisions and ammunition induced the envoy to try negotiations with the insurgents. During this, Nawab Jubber Khan managed to release Akbar Khan from Bokhara, and he arrived at Cabool and joined them.

One Jowar Sing, a commissariat mutasuddee, thinking, by gaining Akbar Khan over to the envoy, he would obtain a reward, sent a syud, Meer Imam Oollah, to Sir William Macnaghten, with a plan of his intentions, to which the envoy agreed, and accordingly despatched the said Meer to the place of the insurgents, although at that time not a person could stir from the cantonments. Jowar Sing supplied the Meer with funds as much as lay in his power, and he arrived safe at the chamber of the Khan, who agreed to the terms offered him, viz. Rs. 40,000, which he received; the insurgents also took the advantage of this bounty, and in all it appears fourteen lakhs were drawn by Akbar and his party from the envoy during the conference. The meer got Rs. 500 as a reward for his services, with a promise of promoting him hereafter. Capt. Skinner was also released from the hands of Ameen Oollah Khan, who had taken him prisoner in the city, by the interference of Meer Imam Oollah. After this, Captains Trevor, Conolly, and Skinner were appointed by the envoy to make arrangements with the insurgents for the retreat of the forces towards Hindoostan. The Shah at the same time was well aware what was going on both in the cantonments and in the city. While these officers were employed on the deputation, a document, signed by the envoy, offering a reward of a lakh of rupees for the apprehension of Ameen Oolah Khan and other sirdars connected with the rebellion, was found by the insurgents, and Akbar Khan demanded an interview with the envoy.

On the 27th December, Sir W. Macnaghten, accompanied by Captains Trevor, Lawrence, and Mackenzie, proceeded from the cantonments to meet Akbar Khan. During their sitting, the above-named document was produced, and high words followed; Akbar wished to take Sir W. Macnaghten towards the city; to this the envoy would not agree, when Mahomed Akbar shot him dead with a pistol, and Capt. Trevor was also killed by some person; Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were taken to the city. Some days after, Major Pottinger commenced negotiations with the insurgents, and agreed to withdraw the troops to Hindoostan; and on the 6th January, eight officers were given up as hostages, and the unfortunate troops moved out of cantonments, but not without a loss of 300 men killed and wounded. The Affghans from the city, hearing of our retreat, collected upwards of 50,000 men, and commenced attacking our force and plundering the property; four guns were this day obliged to be abandoned, and the force halted at Bugramee-ka-Pool. The next day, they halted at Bhootkak, after fighting the whole way; the third march was to Khoord Cabool, from which place the Cabooles returned, and Mahomed Akbar was left, with only twenty-five suwars, behind our army. Our men became quite unable to move. What with cold and hunger, their muskets fell from their hands. The sirdar, observing his own weak state, and that of our force, sent a message to our general, that the Ghazees were assembled in the pass, and it would be advisable to make a halt. This the general agreed to. The next request was, to place the ladies of our force in his possession, whom he would conduct safe to Jellalabad; which was also complied with, and with them many officers went. This terrified our sepoy, and the whole force separated; many of them joined Akbar; the remaining moved towards Tazeen the next day, and sent word to the sirdar, that they would halt for the night there; but during the night, they secretly marched towards Jugdulluck, and succeeded in getting into an old fort, in which they were attacked by the mountaineers, and fought while they had strength. Mostly all were murdered afterwards, when the Affghans retook the fortress.*

The following statement was taken down, immediately after the arrival of a public camp-follower, a respectable jamadar syce, attached to Capt. Nicholl's troop, at Peshawur, who came in there wounded :—

I, Wuzeer, syce, belonged to Capt. Nicholl's troop of Horse Artillery. Sir Wm. Macnaghten told Shah Shooja that, as the cold season was approaching, he must go with him to Jellalabad to winter; on which the Shah replied: "I will go there after I see the *Ramjhan-ka-Chand*."† Three days before the *Ramjhan-ka-Chand*, the 13th Foot, the 35th regiment of N. I., some cavalry, some artillery, and one company of pioneers, marched from the plain of Syar Sing to Boodh-kar, four koss on the Jellalabad road. The detachment was attacked there, and intelligence of the same having been sent to cantonments, two of Nicholl's guns were sent out, and remained with the detachment on this ground for two days. On the third day, the march was continued, fighting on the Khoord Cabool; during the night a *chappa*, or night attack, was made on the troops, and many men killed. The 37th N. I. joined here, and the two guns were sent back to cantonments, the grass-cutters accompanying them having been all cut up. There was fighting every day to Gundamuck, from which place the 37th N. I. returned towards Cabool. On the day this regiment reached Khoord Cabool, Sir A. Burnes was murdered by the ghoolame khaneh, or servants of Shah Shooja, said to be 12,000 in number.‡ He and other

* *Aggra Ukhbar*, April 9.

† Sir William Macnaghten had received intimation of his appointment as Governor of Bombay some time in September, and is therefore little likely to have meddled with the Shah's affairs, when the nomination of his successor was so nearly at hand. On the 29th October he wrote to Bombay, announcing his intention to quit Cabool on the 2nd November, and apparently unaware of the obstruction Sir R. Sale had encountered. By this time the cold season was begun, and nothing said of moving the Shah to Jellalabad. (*Note in the Bombay Times*.)

‡ A manifesto in the Persian language, addressed by the khans of Cabool to some subordinate chiefs, gives a very different version of the matter. In this document they proclaim that, early on the morning of 2nd November, they (*i.e.* the Cabool chiefs), striving like lions, carried the house of Secunder Burnes, &c. A communication of 15th January from Jellalabad gives a narrative, received by the writer from the

officers were at his house in the city, which was immediately plundered. His murderers then went to the treasury in the city, guarded by two companies, cut up every man there, and plundered it. They next went to the Bala Hissar, saying that they had killed a lord sahib, and would kill the king; but this was all "*jooth moolh*," as they were his servants, and a good understanding subsisted between them.* The Shah sent an officer with a letter to the general in cantonments, stating what had happened. Four of Nicholl's guns, three of Backhouse's, five companies of the 44th Foot, and the 54th N.I., were immediately sent into the Bala Hissar, under Brigadier Shelton. The Shah made his appearance, and said, "If you had not come, I should have been killed:" he shed tears, but they were false ones. The detachment having been kept standing from six a.m. till evening, Brigadier Shelton asked what were the king's orders; he replied, "Destroy the city." On which the guns opened, by his directions, on some parts of it occupied by the Dooranees, hostile to him. The 37th regiment returned to cantonments from Khoord Cabool during the night, fighting all the way. On the third day after Brigadier Shelton entered the Bala Hissar, the commissariat godown in the city was attacked, and its guard massacred to a man. It was plundered for four days in succession by the city people, and completely gutted. Brigadier Shelton, with the Europeans, returned at night to cantonments, taking one of Nicholl's and one of Backhouse's guns with them, and leaving the 54th N.I. in the Bala Hissar. These soldiers had little to eat, while the Shah's had an abundance. A few days after the commissariat godown was plundered, Brigadier Shelton attacked a small fort, with some companies of Europeans and natives, and took a large quantity of grain, bhoosa, &c. The grain would have afforded half a seer daily for each soldier, and one and a half pao for each camp-follower, for about two months. The enemy having two guns, mounted them in a village, and kept up an annoying fire on cantonments; to capture these, Brigadier Shelton, with three companies of the 44th Foot, four companies of N.I., three troops of cavalry, and one gun, went out at twelve o'clock a.m. and surrounded the village; at daybreak, it was stormed with great slaughter, and the guns captured. One of them, being dismounted, was spiked, and the other taken into cantonments. A chief, with followers of horse and foot, came out from the city to aid the village. He was immediately attacked, and, with numbers of his men, killed; the remainder immediately fled into the city. Brigadier Shelton was advised to return to cantonments, as the men had been out more than twelve hours; he refused to leave the ground while an enemy remained in sight. The city people seeing the smallness of the detachment, horns were sounded; the enemy soon rallied, and came out of the city in great numbers, both horse and foot, to the fight, as well as from the surrounding forts. Squares were formed, and the men desired not to fire, nor the gun to open, on the advancing enemy. When the enemy had arrived at nearly twenty paces from our men, flourishing swords, knives, &c., and making the most horrid yells, the kneeling Europeans rose, and the whole of them fled, and were immediately followed by the natives, horse and foot, towards cantonments. The gun was captured, and many of our men slain. A company of the 14th, and one of the 5th N.I., kept a small fort near the city, and were relieved daily. The city people coming out to attack them, the Europeans and natives fled into cantonments without firing a shot, leaving all their bedding, &c. to be plundered. From that day, the Europeans did not come out of the cantonments to fight, and all the officers appeared

the bearer of some of the latest despatches ever received from Cabool, a Jazailchee in the Shah's service, recounting the particulars of a sally of the Shah's troops, under the command of one of his sons, endeavouring to disperse the enemy and relieve Sir Alex. Burnes and others. The attack was a bold one, and all but successful; the Jazailchee was one of the assailants, of whom upwards of 100 fell. (Note B. T.)

* In a long and interesting narrative contained in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 16th February, compiled from "really authentic sources," from the letters of several of the prisoners; and from the compilation, which the *Delhi Gazette* "firmly believes to be true," Akbar Khan, if not exonerated from actual treachery, is at least exculpated from murder. The *Gazette's* compilation, thus guaranteed, states that the envoy sent to the Shah, not the Shah to the envoy, as the *Ukhba's* native letter has it. The next section of the incidents nearly correspond. (Note B. T.)

to have washed their hands of life; when they saw the Europeans would not fight, dejection was general. After this, the enemy increased in great numbers, as also in confidence, surrounding the cantonments, and coming unmolested to within thirty yards of the walls, the men not being allowed to fire on them, owing to the shortness of provisions and ammunition. Negotiations were commenced, on which Akbar Khan came and drove off the people. It was stipulated that he was to receive thirteen lacs of rupees as soon as the force reached Jumrood; the guns and all stores to be given up to him before the march commenced. Five or six days after Akbar Khan had received all the guns and stores, he demanded a conference with Sir W. Macnaghten, who went out to meet him,* with three officers, four sowars, and two chuprassies. At about thirty paces outside the cantonments, his horse's reins were seized by the footmen sent to accompany him, who spoke as if pointing in the direction of Akbar Khan; they took him away towards a small fort,† from which Akbar Khan approached and took him into the fort. Rumour had it that he cut off Sir W. Macnaghten's hands and then his head; he was also said to have killed Capt. Trevor; the other officers desired Akbar Khan to kill them also; he paid no attention to them, and ordered them to be confined.‡ Eight days after this, the general sent Rs. 13,000 to Akbar Khan for wood, bhoosa, &c., for the march. He took an oath on the *Koran*, and on his sword, that he would send 2,000 horse and 1,000 foot to escort the force to Jumrood. About the 5th of January, 1842, the march commenced. As soon as the troops were out of the cantonment, Akbar Khan's men attacked them, he keeping some distance in the rear, with about fifty horsemen.§ I was wounded in the thigh on the march from Khoord Cabool, and saw all this, being now some miles in the rear with Akbar Khan. He was fully aware of what his men were doing, and only kept in the rear that he might not have the appearance of countenancing their conduct. At Char Bagh, the force was completely surrounded by Akbar Khan's men, cut up and destroyed.|| He remained here for three or four days; he then went to Kala Char Bagh, and afterwards to Lookmun Char Bagh. I had been stripped of all my clothes, and suffering from cold, hunger, and my wound. I saw Akbar Khan come out of his tent; I went, bent my head, and besought him either to cut my throat or to give me food and send me to Hindoostan. He was silent for some time, and at last called a horseman and told him to escort me to Lalpoora, where I arrived in two days; my guide then put me on a pigdundee to the left of the Khybur, which I was to follow to Peshawur. I was taken before a Khybur nuwab, and searched for letters. He gave me two rotees; I continued my journey, and reached Peshawur in seven days. The natives of all descriptions, as they fell into the enemy's hands, were stripped naked, and many of them soon died of cold. No mercy was shewn or quarter given to the Europeans, every one of them being slaughtered wherever they were met; I was in the rear and saw their wounds. The general, Brigadier Shelton, some officers and ladies, were taken to Akbar Khan, and were at Lookmun, five koss from Jellalabad, when I left it; I could not get admittance to nor see any of them. The commissariat godown at Cabool was in the city, and contained supplies of every description in great abundance; had this store-room been in cantonments, no want could have been felt for

* All the guns could not be made over to the enemy, inasmuch as three accompanied the retreating force as far as Teseen. (Note B. T.)

† So far from agreeing with all the best authorities, this version of the murder of the envoy disagrees with every single one that has hitherto appeared. It disagrees with that of Major Puttinger, of Sir Alex. Burnes's kaffla bashee (which, by-the-way, looks as like a piece of fiction as possible), from the letter of the Cabool chief to Candahar formerly given, from Capt. Lawrence and Capt. Conolly, and has, we have no hesitation in saying, as much the look of pure fable as any thing we ever saw set forth in the guise of truth. (Note B. T.)

‡ If the account of "the other officers themselves" is to be believed, this is wholly void of truth. (Note B. T.)

§ Dr. Brydson states that Akbar Khan kept with them on the retreat: he seems to have been in constant communication with the officers, according to the whole of the previously received accounts. (Note B. T.)

|| This statement not only disagrees with the whole of those previously received, but is at issue with ascertained dates. The army left on the 6th—the last remnants were cut to pieces on the 11th and 12th, when Dr. Brydson left. (Note B. T.)

many a long day. I left about 300 Hindoostanees with Akbar Khan, he allowing them two rotees each a day. Four troops of Anderson's horse returned towards Cabool during the march.* The Affghans required Gen. Avitable to govern them; they were in the habit of offering the grossest and most unprovoked insults to officers and men, without the offenders being punished or fearing it, conduct which at Peshawur would have caused many of them to have been suspended; the consequence of this apathy added considerably to the long list of unprovoked murders.

Many parts of this man's statement may be seen corroborated in the Bengal and Bombay papers. He was frequently warned to state only the truth, and he as frequently replied he had no object or intention of doing otherwise.†

We give below a literal translation of a Persian letter received at a neighbouring station from an *employé* in one of the commissariat offices in Cabool, who followed in the retreat, and who is now at Peshawur with some seventy-one others. His narrative is intelligible enough, and though due allowance must be made for the spelling of names, most of the incidents agree with what we have lately placed before the public.‡

On the 3rd October, 1841, the dawk was closed by the Ghilzies, and on arrival of the intelligence in Cabool, the 35th N.I. and H.M. 13th Foot were despatched to inflict punishment upon them, and attacked these rebellious people. The origin of the outbreak in Cabool, on the 2nd November, is as follows:—The Patans having seized Capt. James Skinner, with whom I am well acquainted, and plundered his records and property, his official subordinates, private domestics, as well as other gentlemen and Hindoostanees, were likewise mixed up in this calamity. Agreeably to my master's (Skinner's) recommendation, I was employed in the entrenched camp in the office of Mr. Frank Bed;§ and, therefore, I was besieged therein with the rest. Daily skirmishes took place, and the commissariat was completely plundered. The Patans were in numbers like a flock of locusts or ants around us. As a last resource, the lord sahib had an interview with Mahomed Akbar Khan and Mahomed Oosman Khan, when, to all appearance, there seemed to be a truce; provisions, through their interference, came into the camp, and the 54th N.I. were withdrawn from the Bala Hissar into the camp. Arrangements were entered into for the return of the British force into Hindoostan, when, suddenly, the lord sahib was, on the 24th December, murdered by the traitors, and, consequently, the minds of all in camp, both small and great, became unnerved. Major Pottinger, Gen. Elphinstone,

* The whole of this is equally new and improbable. Where are the four troops of Anderson's horse? where the 300 Hindoostanees, that we should not have heard of them till now? When done, all that this man *professes* to know of the murder of the envoy is, that Akbar Khan took him into a fort, and then rumour says so-and-so.

It is, by-the-way, a somewhat curious circumstance of these native chroniclers of Cabool events, that none of them have ventured to vent this tale in the region where they themselves, or the circumstances they relate, were in any shape known. No native narrator, such as those of which we have now had nearly a dozen specimens before us, ever dreamt of opening his budget at Jellalabad. The story of the *kafil* bashee of Sir Alex. Burnes, for example, would have been eminently important to Major Pottinger before he wrote his despatch of the 25th December—but no! his was an ear the bashee could not reach. At Jellalabad it would have been only a shade less interesting—but no! here he could by no chance unboosom himself; he must pass through the Punjab, and reach the banks of the Sutledge, before he could speak out. So it is with them all—they look as if they required to reach the quarter where the greater portion of the circumstances they relate are already known; it may be otherwise, but they seemed as if they vamped up a narrative from two or three existing newspaper reports, spiced with a few additional horrors to pique the sated palate and savour of novelty. To the scanty stock of our knowledge scarcely a particle of information worth possessing has been added by one of them. We regard the confirmation they profess to give the reports before-hand in circulation as no better than second-hand repetitions of those reports themselves. We must find more congruity and less pretension—more information as to what they really might have known, and fewer speculations as to matters which they could have learned by hearsay only, before we attach weight to the best of them. (*Note B. T.*)

† *Agra Ukhbar*, March 19.

‡ *Delhi Gazette*, March 9.

§ Name not clearly spelt, and in one place called Mr. Frank Loyd.

and several others, entered into a treaty with Shah Zemaun Khan, the Baraksye, into whose care they committed the sick in hospital; several officers were delivered over as hostages, and the Affghans likewise had agreed to give us hostages. On the 6th January, the whole force had evacuated the camp, but no hostages arrived from the Affghans. With the greatest difficulty, the army arrived at the bridge of Bungree, and encamped there on snow upwards of two and a half feet deep. The next morning, leaving that place, the army passed through Budkhak. Several guns were left behind, and the plunder of public and private property commenced with our retreat. Our poor fellows were destroyed in numbers by the severity of the weather (literally, 'the sword of frost'); in addition to which, the Affghans murdered them promiscuously. On arrival at Khoord Cabool, it was ascertained that Akbar Khan was in league with those who obstructed our passage. Previous to the disaster at Khoord Cabool, Major Pottinger, Capts. Lawrence and McKenzie, had been delivered over to Akbar Khan; and on quitting that place, the gentlemen, whose names are below, considering it for the safety of all, and by the general's wish, followed the others. I likewise accompanied them, with my master. The morning after our junction with Major Pottinger, we heard that the remainder of the army had been entirely destroyed by the snow and traitorous Affghans. In short, you must already be acquainted that a general massacre had taken place. After this, several officers and Hindoostanees, who were in the above-mentioned fort, proceeded, under the escort of Mahomed Sultan Khan, through the hill passes, and the gentlemen (mentioned below) in company of Akbar Khan joined them at Jugdulluck, and arrived in safety at Bungree, in the Yugman (or Lookmun) province. On the road, we perceived thousands of the dead bodies of our countrymen, and thought ourselves fortunate in escaping with our lives, although our property had entirely vanished. After a few days' stay at Bungree, the officers were sent under restraint to the fort of Mahomed Shah Khan, Ghilzee; myself and other Hindoostanees were taken, under surveillance and apart from each other, to a place called Char Bagh, and perceiving us to be poor people, from whom ransom could not be extorted, after a few days' delay, they crossed us, *riâ* Jhalah, over the Ledah river. On the 21st February, thanking the Almighty for my narrow escape, I reached Peshawur, and joined the commissariat department.

Names of officers who remained in Cabool as hostages after the evacuation:—Captains Conolly; White, 5th Cavalry; (Wheatly?) Airey; Dr. Murok? name illegible (Balfour?) Warburton, of the Artillery; and one other, whose name I know not.

Officers captured on the road, and taken to the fort of Shah Mahomed Khan, Ghilzee, by direction of Akbar Khan:—Gen. Elphinstone (ill); Brigadier Shelton; Capt. Anderson, commanding Hindoostanees S.S. service, with his lady and children; Capt. Wade (or Watt), officer in charge of field commissariat; Major Pottinger; Capt. Lawrence; Capt. Turner, Artillery, wife and children; Capt. McKenzie; Capt. Johnstone, paymaster; Capt. Melville (Milne?), qu. master 54th N.I.; Capt. Burnett (name illegible); Capt. Wheeler (Waller?), wife and children; Lady Macnaghten; Mrs. Trevor and children; Mrs. Mainwaring and child; Lady Sale and daughter; Dr. McGrath, 37th N.I.; Major Griffiths, 37th N.I.; Major Swayne, commanding (regiment not named); Capt. Souter, 44th Foot; Mr. Marshall, writer; Mr. Love, Bilove, or Low (Blewitt?), writer; two European soldiers, and six others.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Few Words of Advice to Cadets, and other Young Persons proceeding to India. By HENRY KERR. Second Edition. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE advice contained in this little volume, which will scarcely encumber the pocket, is of a practical character, the author being a retired officer in the Company's service, and having been formerly commandant of cadets at Calcutta. It enters into all the details of a young officer's proceedings and duties, from his first nomination at home, and the hints and suggestions for his conduct upon his arriving in India are extremely judicious and valuable.

History of Christian Missions, from the Reformation to the Present Time. By JAMES A. HUIZ. Edinburgh, 1842. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is a highly interesting compilation, recording many particulars of the public and private histories of some of those modern martyrs, the men who, from the purest motives, have devoted their lives, as well as consecrated their talents and labours, to the work of evangelizing heathen races. A large portion of the volume is occupied with Eastern missions. The spirit which reigns in the work is eminently Catholic—free from all sectarian prejudice—and the style is very pleasing.

A Manual of Dignities, Privilege, and Precedence: including Lists of the Great Public Functionaries, from the Revolution to the Present Time. By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq. London, 1842. Whittaker and Co.

THE reputation which Mr. Dodd has justly acquired from his *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage*, as well as from his valuable *Parliamentary Companion*, is likely to be greatly enhanced by this work, which supplies a medium of most useful information, the want of which, in this age of authorship, can only be explained upon the hypothesis of its difficulty. It consists, first, of lists of precedence, prefaced by some excellent introductory remarks upon the subject, including "East-Indian precedence;" secondly, hereditary dignities; thirdly, personal distinctions; fourthly, official and professional ranks; fifthly, ceremonies and costumes; and sixthly, statistics and official lists. The lists of the great official functionaries are traced to the Revolution, and the episcopal chronology is carried back to the Reformation.

The Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels. Part I. Edinburgh. Cadell.

AFTER printing a cheap and popular edition of these fascinating works, the proprietors of the Waverley Novels have commenced this illustrated edition, in which the text will be graphically embellished from the pictorial and antiquarian museum of the deceased author, and by exhibiting representations of the various scenes and objects which were in his actual contemplation when he composed the novels. These embellishments will amount to 2,000, and from the specimen furnished by this first part, we are entitled to say that it will be the most valuable "illustrated" work ever published.

Illustrations of the Operations of the British Army in Affghanistan. By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq. Graves and Co.

SOME views of the scenery and passes traversed by the army of the Indus, with figures and costumes, from the highly-finished drawings of Mr. James Atkinson, superintending surgeon of the army, illustrative of a work by that gentleman now in the press, is in the course of publication, and will contribute much to our knowledge of the country and people of Affghanistan.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LVI.*

THE following are the latest dates of the advices brought by this month's mail :—Calcutta, June 8th; Madras, the same date; Bombay, June 17th; and China, April 12th, which is only about a week later than our last month's intelligence from that quarter. The accounts from Jellalabad reach nearly to the end of May.

With a desire to discover in the matter contained in the Bombay and Calcutta papers some substantial ground for entertaining a hope that the tide of success in Afghanistan was on the reflux, and that the prospect of terminating the war was less remote, a careful consideration of the circumstances of our armies, and of the accounts furnished from the seat of war, disposes us to feel apprehension rather than consolation. No event has occurred which is likely to exercise a material influence upon the state of affairs, or which can serve as a pivot for hope; whilst the effects of recent success seem to have passed away. If our forces in northern and western Afghanistan have strengthened and improved their position, this advantage is almost counterbalanced by the revelation of new impediments to their progress. The power of Akhbar Khan seems to be unshaken even by defeat; the people of the country, and especially the tribes who are the guardians of its formidable passes, appear to be as hostile as ever; the stockades and obstacles opposed to the advance of our troops to Cabul will require, if resolutely defended, the effusion of much blood to overcome, whilst the long halt at Jellalabad, owing to the want of carriage,* and even of provisions and ammunition, with the sickness of our troops, who are dispirited by delay and vacillation, must be such a manifestation to the enemy of our weakness as will inspire them with renewed confidence.

The only event calling for notice is the junction of Brigadier England with General Nott at Candahar, the Kujjuk Khotul having been passed without loss, there being a strong detachment of British troops on the Candahar side ready to co-operate with him. The arrival of this reinforcement banishes all anxiety respecting the safety of the garrison of that city. There is, moreover, a report that the insurgents had sustained a severe defeat at Khelat-i-Ghilzie. General Nott was preparing to march upon Cabul; his movements would, however, depend upon instructions from the Indian Government.

General Pollock, as it was announced in our last journal, reached Jellalabad, and effected a junction with General Sale, on the 16th of April. He has since been joined by the brigade under Colonel Bolton; so that he was at the head of an imposing force of British troops. At the date of the latest advices, five or six weeks after his arrival, the general was still stationary at Jellalabad, contemplating a movement on Gundamuck (the ominous Jugdulluk), a higher situation, in order to benefit the health of the troops, who were suffering much in an exposed unhealthy spot, where the thermometer was at 106°. The cause of this long and injurious halt was

* The camels are said to have died twenty a day.

owing, as we have observed, to the force being absolutely disabled from advancing by the want of draft cattle (10,000 camels being required, whereas only 1,000 could be obtained), and the deficiency of provisions, ammunition, and money. How it has happened that, during the long interval since the disasters in Afghanistan, when nothing else could be done, ample preparations for an onward movement were not made, it is not easy to conjecture.

There is, indeed, another reason suggested for the delay, namely, that the Governor-General had determined to withdraw the British troops from the country, within our own frontier. A report to this effect had been very generally circulated in many of the stations of India, and although it has been contradicted, even the latest papers seem to countenance the suspicion that, prior to the arrival of the English mail, containing the instructions from home upon this point, such a determination had been actually formed. It can scarcely be imagined that the Home Government could have advised this measure, whilst they were sending strong reinforcements of troops to India. In our present circumstances with relation to Afghanistan, we should regard the withdrawal of our troops, without a decent pretext for so doing, as a step fraught with mischief. We agree with one of the ablest journalists of India, that a peace so gained "would be only a temporary cessation of hostilities; it would be a peace without honour and without security; a peace containing within itself the seeds of a boundless expenditure and of new and more bloody wars."

The situation of the Governor-General is most difficult and perplexing; on the one hand, by prolonging this unfortunate contest, there is the certainty of a vast expenditure, which neither India nor England can bear, and the risk of ultimate defeat; on the other, by a precipitate abandonment of it, our military reputation, one of the anchors of our power, would be impaired, and the chiefs of India would be taught the dangerous lesson, that assassination and wholesale murder are the proper implements wherewith to contend against us. The Governor-General seems to have foreseen the possibility of some attempts being made against our authority in India, from his having resolved (according to report) to assemble an "army of observation," for which purpose, it is said, eight new regiments are to be raised.

The policy to be pursued towards the Affghans should be guided by these considerations, namely, first, the original cause and nature of our invasion of their country; secondly, their conduct in the defence of it; thirdly, our real interest at present with relation to the altered circumstances of the contest.

We entered the country as the ally of its king, whose restoration, it was supposed, was desired by the Affghans. Circumstances have shewn that, whatever may have been the character of Shah Shooja, and however numerous may have been his partisans, there was a violent repugnance in the breasts of the most influential chiefs of the country to his restoration by our intervention. That Feringhees should have replaced the king on his throne, was wormwood to the Affghans, who have been described as "the

most bigotted, arrogant, and intolerant people imaginable," and who "equally detest our interference, our customs, and our creed." This discovery ought to have been sufficient to induce our Government to withdraw from interference. The death of the Shah, the individual whom we were pledged to restore, has released us from the obligation to interfere. If nothing more had happened, therefore, our retiring from Afghanistan would have been prudent on our part, and unjust to no one.

But, not having withdrawn, we were ejected from the country, and that measure has been effected in a barbarous manner. This circumstance has, therefore, altered the nature of the contest; and we are now principals, instead of auxiliaries. What is now, then, the object of the war? Is it retribution for an act perpetrated in violation of the law of nations, which would give the injured state a right to subdue and take possession of the offending country? or is it merely the punishment of some individuals of a nation, without a government which can be responsible for them? Let us consider a little the position in which we stood in Cabul when the insurrection took place. If we had mistaken the sentiments of the Affghan people, and were imposing upon them a king whom they did not desire, and who had not a legitimate claim to the throne—*à fortiori*, if that prince participated in his subjects' dislike of us—we had no business to remain there. Still, it may be said, our expulsion was accompanied by treachery and murder. Was there any, and if any, what, provocation to these acts? This question provokes an inquiry into a painful subject, namely, the conduct of the late British envoy at Cabul. It has been repeated so often, and from so many quarters, and confirmed by so many circumstances, that we can scarcely disbelieve, however we may lament, the statement, that Sir Wm. Macnaghten entered into a secret intrigue for betraying several of the Affghan chiefs,—amongst them, Ameen-oolah Khan, an influential leader of the insurgents,—into his hands; that this intrigue was turned against him, and that the death of the envoy, and the subsequent disasters of the Cabul force, may be ascribed to this disingenuous conduct on his part. If there be any truth in this statement, which, we again say, we can scarcely discredit, how much does it detract from the imputed atrocity of Akhbar Khan, and how greatly does it mitigate our grounds of offence!

Then what are our real interests, in relation to the altered circumstances of our contest with the Affghans? Our hopes of making their country an outwork of British India are frustrated, or, at least, they must be postponed for many years. Our alliance with its king is terminated by his death. We have no interest but to inflict a chastisement upon the guilty authors of the wrongs inflicted upon our army, that shall deter others from imitating, and then to withdraw from a dangerous connexion. This object cannot be effectually accomplished without reoccupying Cabul, and reconquering Ghuzni; having effected which, there would be no disgrace in exchanging Dost Mahomed Khan for the British officers who surrendered, or were given as hostages, and the ladies.

The renewal of the communication with Jellalabad has furnished some additional particulars respecting the conduct of individuals during the retreat from Cabul; but, as the documents required for an investigation of the transactions have been referred to Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner, for inquiry and report, we shall not advert to the matter further than to remark that the conduct of the late General Elphinstone is spoken of in terms of unqualified approbation.

The city of Cabul is still a scene of confusion. Futteh Jung, son of the late Shah, is said to be the nominal king, though some accounts state that he has been killed, and that there has been a fresh revolution, Akhbar Khan having secured possession of the Bala Hissar, or citadel, by stratagem. There is no reason to doubt that the passes between Jellalabad and Cabul have been strongly stockaded; which proves that the authority of Futteh Jung, if, as represented, he is favourable to our cause, extends not beyond the walls of the city.

That Akhbar Khan is desirous of negotiating with us is apparent from the mission of Captain Mackenzie; but, again, his inadmissible proposals seem to imply that he knows his advantages, and is determined to avail himself of them. The stipulations for the liberation of his father, and his own personal security, which he desired, are indications of the nature of his motives and his fears. The distinct declaration of Captain Mackenzie, that he saw Akhbar Khan kill the envoy, leaves no doubt that, whatever was the cause, he was the perpetrator of the deed, for which he must be responsible. The excellent treatment of the prisoners, respecting which there can be no dispute, is a redeeming virtue in the Khan and his coadjutors.

We recommend the perusal of Sir Robert Sale's despatch (p. 359), giving details of his proceedings at Jellalabad during the period of the blockade. The history of the retreat of his gallant force in the face of the infuriated Affghans; the defenceless state of the town, and the skill and activity by which it was converted into a fortress; the terrible effects of the earthquake, which undid all the laborious work of the garrison, and their defeat of the superior forces which beset them, make up a tale more striking than romance.

The disorders in Bundelkhand and Saugor appear to have been of a rather serious nature, and were not yet put down. There is a vague report that the Sikhs were mustering a force without an ostensible object. But their troops so heartily co-operate with ours in the Khyber country, that we can apprehend no mischief from them. It is rumoured that a large Persian army, of 25,000 men, was on its march from Meshed to Herat; but this is improbable, the more so since recent and authentic intelligence, by the way of Constantinople, announces that the King of Persia has commenced hostilities with Turkey.

It is consolatory to find that, in Scinde, all is tranquil. The old King of Oude is dead, and his successor has occupied his place without the least tumult. The state of the Oude territories, as well as those of the Nizam,

is strongly observed upon. Nothing warlike is apparent in Burmah or Nepaul. Tibet is the theatre of proceedings which are likely to bring a Chinese Tartar army into that field in alliance with the Nepaulese.

The local incidents at the Presidencies of India possess but little interest. The cholera morbus has been committing frightful havoc in every part of India. Calcutta and some of the provinces have been visited by a terrific storm. The cotton cultivation, from American seed, in Southern India, is making some progress, after all, towards a realization of its expected advantages. The investiture of a Parsee gentleman at Bombay with the order of Knighthood—the first Asiatic who has been admitted to that honour—is an event which seems to have excited a sensation upon the spot. The new knight has intimated his intention to add to his past munificence a donation of 30,000 for the purposes of education. Sir George Arthur, the new Governor of Bombay, had reached that Presidency.

The accounts from China afford even less ground for congratulation than those furnished from the other seat of war. True, they proclaim a victory gained by a few hundreds of our troops over 15,000 Chinese, of whom 900 were slain with the loss of only 3; but the people of England are beginning to perceive that such victories are not triumphs; that they approach the uncertain line which separates justifiable from unjustifiable homicide; that this shedding of blood does not advance the object in view, the termination of the war, and that, therefore, it should be deplored even if the original quarrel had been just. There is another consideration which renders the policy of such a contest as we are carrying on with China doubtful. We have been told, in late reports, that the Chinese, instead of betraying more backwardness, exhibit more and more resolution; at Tse-kec, it is said, they "shewed more courage than on any previous occasion," and it may be apprehended that the sort of war we are waging may make them a martial nation. It is a vulgar error to suppose that want of resolution is an incurable national infirmity in the Chinese. "All national characters," observes Mr. Hume, "where they depend not on fixed moral causes,"—and he particularly mentions the Chinese as having their character moulded by their form of government, not by climate,—"*proceed from accidents; physical causes have no discernible operation on the human mind.*" A nation of three hundred millions of human beings, who have rejected our appeal to them against their government, will not suffer themselves to be overcome by a handful of foreigners, and as all the actions of mankind are under the direction and control of Providence, it is almost impiety to expect that a cause so tainted with injustice as ours has been from the beginning can ultimately prosper.

THE BASSAVA PURAN, OR RELIGIOUS CODE OF THE JANGAMS.*

BY C. P. BROWN, ESQ.

THE description of the Jangams, given in a former essay, may shew how far these Vira Saivas differ in their creed from the other Hindus. To render the view of their state more complete, a sketch of their popular literature may be advantageous. Legendary lore is puerile enough in all countries; and is not worse in India than that which prevailed in Europe, before the invention of printing. That of the Jangams deserves notice, because forming the creed of a large body of Hindus, who venerate the *Basava Puran* as sincerely as Bramins do the *Ramayan*.

The *Puran*, or legend, of Basava was originally composed in the Telugu language by Palacuriki Somanatha, who likewise translated the *Pandit Aradhya Charitra* from the Carnataca language. This poet lived in the days of Pratapa Deva Rayalu, also called Praudha Rayalu, who appears to have ruled the Telugu country from A.D. 1456 to 1477.† That the poet was cotemporary with this prince is stated in the introduction to the modernized (padya metre) version of the *Puran*, written by Piduparti Somaia. That introduction further states that the *Charitra* was versified (written in padyams) by Sri Natha, the well-known poet who translated the *Naishadham* into Telugu.‡ Indeed the antiquated style in which the *Puran* and *Charitra* were originally composed is (though still extremely popular) so rude and inelegant, that modern poets have re-written these works, as Dryden and Pope have remodelled the poems of Chaucer and Donne.

After Somaia had translated the *Puran* into padyams, he proceeded to translate the *Lila* from Carnataca verse into Telugu dwipada. His uncle Basavaya had already written a padya version of the *Lila*; as also of the *Dixa Bodha*, the *Pilla Nayanar Catha*, and the *Bramhottara Khandam*. None of these works equal in beauty of style the *Puran* and *Lila* in the modern version, written (perhaps about A.D. 1600) by Somaia. Hindus are always apt to give a fictitious antiquity to their favourite authors: and late inquiries have shewn me that the dates mentioned in a former essay require correction.

Some of the more popular legends are contained in books which are considered *Purva Saiva*, or braminical; such as the story of Bhallana, that of "Chennappa the savage," and a few others; which are given not only in the *Basava Puran*, but likewise in the *Sri Calahasti Mahatmyam*, in the *Vaijayanti Vilasam*, the *Vira Bhadra Vijayam*, the *Raja Sekhara Charitra*, and some other Canarese and Telugu books, not written by Jangams, but by Bramins; and accordingly dedicated, not to Basava, but to Ganesa or Rama. These legends, again, are distinct from those (now wholly obsolete) which are given in the *Siva Puran* and *Linga Puran*: of these a summary may be seen in the preface to Professor Wilson's translation of the *Vishnu Puran*. Here, as also in his "Two Lectures," the learned professor points out that "the wise look upon the outward emblem as nothing; and contemplate in their minds the invisible inscrutable type; which is Siva himself. Whatever may have been the origin of this form of worship in India, the notions upon which it was founded,

* From the *Madras Journal of Literature*, No. xxix.

† See the chronological series of kings, framed by Col. Mackenzie, and printed in Mr. Campbell's Telugu Grammar.

‡ I have not succeeded in obtaining Sri Natha's version: but have in my possession all the other volumes here named.

according to the impure fancies of European writers, are not to be traced in even the *Saiva Puranas*."

The *Siddhānta Sēkharam*, the *Siva Siddhānta Tantram*, and the *Suprabhéd Agamam*, do indeed describe the lingam; but these are braminical treatises of modern days, written in Sanscrit. In the *Tantras*, of which an outline may be seen in Professor Wilson's "Two Lectures" (as also in my former essay), there is not the slightest allusion to the lingam. In the books now to be described, all the legends inculcate devotion to this image of Siva: but regarding the image, or its origin, there is not a single syllable. The *Purva Saiva*, being the ancient or braminical creed, offers homage to the image placed in a pagoda or in any sacred institution. The *Jangama*, or *Vira Saiva*, is the modern anti-braminical creed, wherein each individual wears the image. The ancient form directs pilgrimage, penance, and sacrifice: the modern substitutes (Guru, Linga, Jangam) devotion to the teacher, adoration of the image, and benevolence to the fellow worshipper. The older form admits of caste, and considers Bramins as sacred. The modern rejects caste, and certainly teaches no veneration for Bramins. In the modern creed, every homage is paid to Basava, and paid exclusively to him as Siva; paying no regard to Parvati, to Ganésa, to Nandi, or any other attendant on Siva: in the older or braminical system (such as is taught in the *Calahasti Mahatmyam*, and other books named with it), the name of Basava is never mentioned.

The *Basava Puran* is in seven books, containing (in the original Telugu dwipada) 12,700 lines; it is an evident imitation, in some points, of the braminical *Puranas*; for instance, the introduction declares that to pronounce the three syllables *Ba-sa-va*, and the syllables *Gu-ru*, is a means of obtaining heaven; and that faith (*bhacti*) is the great foundation of good. The book purports to be a series of legends regarding various devotees (*bhactulu*), or zealots, who attained faith; and details the miracles performed by these "worthies." These (in imitation of the braminical mode) are narrated by the god Siva to his wife Parvati and the sage Narada. The book opens with homage paid by Siva to Basava, who is declared to be an incarnation of Nandi (the Apis, or sacred bull); and a few of the latter legends are concerning his confessor (Guru) Basavesa, closing with his death; but the greater number of the stories have nothing to do with Basava, and merely describe the devotion of various saints, who lived in ages previous to his birth. These are introduced as being narrated by Basava, or in his presence. The first book describes Basava's parentage and birth, as given in the former essay, and then gives the following details.

In his eighth year, his supposed father, being a Bramin, wished to invest him, as usual, with the braminical thread; appointing him a (guru) confessor or teacher. But Basava replied, "The great Siva is my teacher, and I desire no other." The father tried to persuade him that the Bramhachari state, into which this rite introduces children, is itself emblematic of Siva. These words greatly offended Basava, who replied, "You speak of ordinary braminism and faith (*bhacti*), as if they were one and the same; whereas the yajna rites declare braminism and faith to be quite distinct. There is no specific form of God as a visible shape; he is dead in his works who believes that the Deity can dwell in a specific form. None can attain eternal happiness unless he meditates on the (*lingam*) image, using the six-syllabled spell (*Om Namasi-vaya*) with adoration, and the rosary (*rudrūṣa*), and ashes. Further, divine bliss (*linga-pāra-sankhyam*) has not been expounded even in the *Vedas*. Some assert, that a religious profession (*brāmhanyam*), and faith (*bhacti*), and spiri-

tual intelligence (*darsanam*), are all one; but profession exists merely in the homage paid to gods, &c., and he who thus is tied to works has not faith. There is a wide distinction between profession (*āchāram*) and faith. Faith in the god is the honourable wife; whereas profession is the (*jāra-stri*) harlot. Consider that Bramins, when invested with the thread, commence the rite with the adoration of (Nandi) the sacred bull; then why should they depart from faith in Siva? surely faith in Siva is our highest object. Again: the ties between our parents and ourselves are mere delusion; I will therefore depart from you," &c. &c. Basava then leaves his father's house, accompanied (as formerly described) by his sister Nagamāmba; they go to the house of his father's brother, whose daughter, Gangāmba, he marries. Basava then departs with his wife and sister to Sangameswara, the abode of his patron god; while offering his prayers here, the god Siva appeared to him, embraced him, and stood before him with joined hands; lauding him, and encouraging him to continue steadfast in the faith; and declaring that even an enemy who adores the image is to be regarded as a friend: he desires Basava to shun all intercourse with such as adore not the image. He further said: "Look upon every Jangam as being verily myself."

The second book describes the reign of Bizzala, king of Calyanam, whose minister was Basava's uncle; on whose death Basava was made minister; he accepts office on the condition that the king will relinquish the Jaina creed, and become a worshipper of Siva. Basava now devotes himself to hospitality to the Saivites, and washes the feet of his guests. He appears to have at this time contemplated making some innovations in the religion. He having declined the brahminical initiation, the legend declares that, at the time of his birth, the god Siva himself descended, and breathed the spell (*Namasivaya*, see former essay) in his ear. In other words, he framed or adopted the formula for himself, and now communicated it to his nephew Chenna Basavana; this was the son of his sister Nagamma: but here is no mention of his other sister, Padmavati, whom the Jainas say Bizzala took to wife. The legend here asserts, that Chenna Basava is a secondary form of Basava himself; the teacher and the pupil being one.

Basava now receives a visit from Allama Prabhu, of whom a short account has already been given in a former essay. Basava adores him as being Siva himself; and Allama is described as bearing the image in his hand. Allama, probably, is a fictitious personage; he is described as being one with Basava; but, from the circumstances, we may conclude that, at this period, Basava determined on wearing the image, for he is not stated to have already bestowed it on his wife nor on Chenna Basava. At his birth, indeed, Siva is stated to have himself descended and placed the image on the neck of Basava; but we cannot suppose that, being the child of a Bramin, he was permitted to deviate from the fixed dress of the caste. Here, also, we first find the mention of *Māhārwaras*, that is, *Jangams*; who are introduced as a sect already known. But this style, probably, is used merely to avoid the idea of innovation, for Basava declares repeatedly, that all who are devout adorers of Siva are his brethren. And throughout this book we find him lavishing his bounty and his worship on pariahs or others, who are faithful worshippers of Siva; and it is evident that very few of these are Jangams.

Then follows a discourse intended to prove that faith (*bhacti*) is all in all; that this is the one boon to be sought; and that faith makes the (*bhacti*) adorer equal to the deity. At the close of this conversation, Allama blesses Basava, to free him from the power of sin. He then is "resolved into the

image" (*ling-aikyam*), which here is interpreted that he vanished; but this phrase is elsewhere used to denote death. Basava then devoted himself to mystic abstraction (*Yōga-saṣṭram*), and continued his bounteous treatment of the Jangams, "gradually being more and more absorbed in the image, as camphor is absorbed by fire."

The next legend describes some robbers who gained access to Basava by wearing on their necks beans, which they feigned were (lingams) images. On examination, the beans are found to be changed into images. On another occasion, he converts a heap of corn into pearls. Many miracles are related regarding other saints; and some are narrated by Basava himself.

In the third book, Basava distributes in charity the treasures of his master the king. But the treasury is still as full as ever. This introduces another story, wherein a minister who had embezzled money given him to purchase horses, collects some foxes, and turns them into steeds. In the next legend, one of the Jangams requests Basava to give him a silk dress, then worn by his wife Gangāmba. She is accordingly desired to strip it off, and does so; but in the usual mode, it is merely a long sheet, and as fast as she unrolls it, more and richer dresses appear under it. The Jangam then cuts off as much as he requires. This is a mere imitation of a story in the second book of the *Mahabharat*, wherein Draupadi is thus miraculously clothed.

The next set of legends is regarding the (*mudha bhact*), or "silly saints," whose feats certainly rival those of the simpletons (*ahmaq*) described in the Musulman pious legends. These idiot monks, who have bid farewell to common sense, always receive peculiar honour among Hindus of all creeds. Several of them are called Minda-Jangams, or libertines (as mentioned in the former essay); and absolutely do not know right from wrong. This exalts their merit; as the force of their faith atones for every other deficiency. One of these is a pious woman, who ponders how it should happen that Siva should have every relation excepting a mother.* She reflected on the grief she suffered at the loss of her own mother; and, imagining it might comfort him, she longed and prayed to become his mother. She thereupon adopts a boy; but, to try her faith, he occasionally abstains† from the breast as a fast. She imagines the boy to be unwell, and as he will not tell what ails him, she is about to knock her brains out (as usual in these fables), when he bursts out in divine form as Siva, and offers to grant her every wish. She makes no request, and he bestows on her (*sayujiam*) eternal happiness; and she is now worshipped as Saint Ammava; having been a mother (*amma*) to Siva.

A man and his wife, who daily offered boiled milk to Siva, leave home, directing their daughter to attend the god daily. She one day put the milk before him, and bowed to him as she left him to drink. On her return, she finds he had not drunk it. She begs to know what had offended him; as he remains silent, she offers (as usual) to knock her head against the wall; but the god took pity on her, and drank the milk. This he continued to do daily, until it happened that, on coming out, she met her parents, who asked her for the milk in the vessel. She alleged that the idol had drunk it. This they disbelieved, as he did not eat what *they* offered. They therefore took the girl to the image to repeat the story to him. She bowed to the figure, who opened his bosom; she entered, and the marble closed again. Her father caught her

* Compare the Legend of Saint Kentigern, as narrated in the second volume of Southey's *Sir Thomas More*; or, *Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society*. There we even find the story of a fox or wolf used in lieu of a horse.

† Like Saint Nicholas, the patron of thieves, who is noticed at a subsequent page. When an infant at the breast, he fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays.

by the hair; which therefore did not enter, and still continues to grow! so that they keep it cropped.* Could you desire proof more complete of any miracle? The next legends are yet more marvellous; but they certainly have this negative merit, that they are free from the foulness of the braminical legends, and we find none of the curses therein inflicted, as absurd as they are cruel. Some of the tales are merely ludicrous. Thus one of these simpletons sees a statue of Siva dancing. He imagines the god is contorted with rheumatism. The story ends as usual by the god carrying his worshipper to (Cailas) Olympus.

The next legend is that of "Cannappa the (*boya*) savage." This story is remarkably popular; it is narrated in various books, and many Hindus at this day are named after this worthy. In the *Sri Calahasti Mahatmyam* the story is given in great detail, but may be summed up briefly. Cannappa (who is one of the *silly saints*) is a forester, who, in a dream, beholds Siva in the form of a hermit; and is directed to plunge into the forest to seek the god. He next day pursues a wild hog into the wood; where it vanishes, and he finds an image of the lingam. Here the god appears to him; the lad, recognizing him, invites the god home. The god was silent, and Cannappa imagined this might be the effect of hunger; so he went to bring him venison. Another story is here introduced to shew how the giants turned themselves into wild animals, in the hope that, being slain by the blessed hand of Cannappa, they should obtain (*moram*) heaven. Cannappa now daily brought flesh of wild hogs and deer, with which he fed the god; but a Bramin hermit, who lived near the spot, was offended that Cannappa, being a pariah or outcast, should thus gain the favour of Siva, while he himself daily exercised an unprofitable devotion, and offered fruits and milk to the image. Here the Bramin introduces the following story. "Once upon a time, a devout spider† built her web so as to shade the image, which a devout but jealous elephant tore down and daily bathed the god, which he supposed to be a more acceptable homage; but the spider became a snake, and got into his trunk, and killed him. Now I, a weak Bramin, must thus contrive by cunning, to kill this brawny forester. While he thus plotted, the god determined to put the forester's faith to the proof. There was, as usual, a single eye painted on the image. From this eye, Cannappa perceived tears were flowing, which he wiped away with his shoe, and then filled his mouth with water, which he spirted over the image, which now poured forth a stream of tears. He begged to know what was the matter, whether the god was in want of food for his wife and children. Perhaps, said he, you want another eye; if so, take one of mine! so saying, he pulled out one eye, and presented it; but the image still wept, so he pulled out his other eye. Whereupon, the god appeared in his true form, and restored his eyes."‡

The poet now proceeds to extol this saint, declaring that to be touched by the spittle and the shoe of this saint, was no small honour to Siva. And as a satisfactory proof of this story, he refers us to the temple at Calahasti, where the image of Cannappa stands facing the image of Siva. There they first make offerings to the saint, and then give the leavings to Siva: they rinse the mouth of the saint, and then present this as holy water to the god! This

* There is a similar story regarding St. Francis. Compare also Napier's *Lights and Shades of Military Life*, 1840, vol. ii. p. 87, the story of a crucifix, the nails of which they are obliged to cut from time to time.

† In this legend, *ari* is asserted to be a Sanscrit word for a spider; a meaning found in no lexicon.

‡ Compare the legend of Saint Lucia at Naples, who, in like manner, tore out her eyes, and had them restored.

concludes the eight legends of the "childish devotees;" and they are not represented as followers of Basava, who was born in a later age.

The *Sri Calahasti* legend (a separate poem, in four books, translated from Tamil) gives this story, with the additions that the spider, snake, and elephant (*sri*—and *cala*—and *hasti*) mentioned in this story, were adopted by Siva as his devout servants. The next legend is remarkably popular, and has furnished the theme of several poems. It is the legend of Sri Sailam, a pagoda on the river Krishna, in Curnool; described by Colonel Mackenzie in the 5th vol. of the *Asiatic Researches*.

A baron, named Sacal Esa Madiraz, ruled the town of Nambi; he was a great musician, and devoted his talents to the praise of Siva. Paying a visit to Mallarustu, a saint who lived at Sri Sailam, he admired that sacred hill, and particularly the quaking or dancing hillocks [here is given a long description of Sri Sailam]. It is here stated that Mallarustu was in fact Mallic Arjuna, a personification of Iswara; and to try the faith of his visitor, the god assumed a strange shape, wherein neither his head nor his feet were visible. The pious Madiraz adored him as incomprehensible. The god was well pleased, and brought him into his temple, where he invested him with the image, and told him that, as long as he dwelt on earth, he must be subject to the (*carma can-da*) law of works. But Madiraz refused to return to earth, and thereupon the god caused a tumma tree to spring from the soil, and under it he directed him to dwell. While he lodged there, the god again approached him, in the guise of a herdsman, and began to hew down the bough that gave him shade, while he sat at his devotions. Madiraz was angry, and forbade him to commit such a sin. The swain replied, Thy being angry is a sin; for he who gives way to anger is a sinner. If this annoys you, you may go and seat yourself elsewhere. Have you never heard the adage of the flood, at which a bear came swimming down the stream? A man thought it was a sheep, and in attempting to catch it, he was seized by the bear. Thus you sit here in the hope of vanquishing (*maya*) the earthly passions, and are yourself within their power, as the man was seized by the bear. Madiraz, however, persisted in reviling him, while he replied by preaching patience; at last the god blazed forth undisguised. Thereupon, Madiraz entreats to know how eternal happiness was to be attained; and is answered, that he must again descend to earth; that at present there was on earth the great saint, Basava; "and," said he, "go and listen to his preaching, and I will shortly summon thee to this place. Go now to the city of Calyanam, where thou shalt find Basava." On hearing these words, the saint saluted the god, and the next moment found himself at Calyanam; where Basava had, by a dream, been warned of his approach, and received him with honour. This closes the third book.

The fourth book contains the life of a celebrated saint, named Madirāla Māçaiia, who was a washerman by trade, and one of Basava's earliest proselytes. He performs great miracles; a touch of his hand slays an elephant; and a second touch revives him. This man and other devotees lay themselves under a vow to cherish or aid the Jangams in some specific mode, such as washing, making clothes or shoes, &c., for them. A variety of such stories are here inserted as being related by Maçaya to Basava. One saint receives a sack of corn from a woman; at his touch they vanish, and at the same moment all the wealth of the sender disappears; this being intended as a punishment for her feeling pride at making so liberal a donation. Another saint is gifted with Siva's eye (as destructive as that of the caliph Vathek), and entering a Vishnu temple, he consumes the luckless statue of the god! Another de-

votée, named Chiri Tondan Ambi, is extolled as having, with his wife, hospitably received Siva (disguised as a Jangam); and at his desire to be feasted on human flesh, he and his wife roast their son for dinner. On sitting down to table, the god desires them to call their child to dinner. On being called, the boy re-appears alive.* Hereupon the god shines forth, and carries the whole party home with him to Cailasa. It is believed that this Tondan Ambi was in this manner carried seven times to Cailasa from Canchi; and is to repeat the journey once more at some future period.

The next legends are equally wild. Narasinga Nayanar was king of the Chola country. His wife one day went to worship at the pagoda, and happened to smell to one of the flowers, which were to be presented to the god; whereupon the priest cut her nose off. Her husband approved, and cut her hands off. Whereupon Siva blazed forth, restored his wife her limbs, and carried the pair to Cailas.

There are several stories to shew how Siva was born in various places, as the son of various devout women. This appears to be a mode of stating that their sons were pious men. Several of these saints vitiate their sacrifices by a feeling of pride; whereupon they are punished in various modes.

The next story is regarding Miru Mindu Nainar, whose faith exalted him so greatly, that Siva (by the name Vālmik-esa) became his servant; nay, his slave and pandar. The other devotees hereupon curse both the god and his pet, as equally infamous. "At these words, the god was so frightened, that he fled, and took his pet with him; they stole round the idol, and passing under its front, they ran away into the jungle." Siva's follower, Nandi, expressed his wonder that a god should suffer such distress; but Siva replies, "I and my followers are one; nor can I be free from grief while they suffer. Indeed, on a former occasion, when a devout woman was ordered by the king to produce a militia man, as the fee on her land, I myself went and served† as a soldier furnished by her." This "shews the wonderful power of faith; the good deeds of a former birth would never suffice to obtain such a boon. Wert not thou proud, O Nandi, thou wouldst attain oneness with me." Here Basava is informed that Nandi ultimately became thoroughly humble; and this gained him the honour of canonization. "And next to faith, charity is the great means: for example, this Namdi, after bestowing all he had on the poor, proposed even to bestow his body in alms. He began by cutting off his hand; whereupon he was at once borne to Cailasa." To this succeeds a series of miraculous stories, inculcating bountifulness to the poor: some devotees, after reducing themselves to poverty, attempt suicide; whereupon they are, as usual, carried to Cailasa. Several of these tales are interesting, but they are very long. One of these men is visited by Siva, disguised as a sudra, who refuses to honour the god adored by his Jangam host; the zeal of the host is aroused, and he attempts to slay his guest, who thereupon displays his real form, and carries the zealot to Cailasa. The narrative concludes with the moral, that faith avails nothing if clogged with pride. Pride ruined all the pious acts of Namdi, who therefore long lingered on earth. The book closes with praise of Basava, as being really the god Siva.

* Saint Servan performed a similar miracle on a pig; as is narrated in the Life of Saint Kentigern.

† Parallel to the Romish legend of the Virgin Mary, taking the place and doing the duty of a devout nun who eloped for a period from the convent.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

NO. IV.—INVASION OF NADIR SHAH.

FROM the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Mogul empire was visibly tending fast towards dissolution. Symptoms of weakness were very perceptible even during the reign of Aurungzebe; but in the thirty years after his death, the progress of decay was extraordinarily rapid. In this brief space of time, six princes occupied the throne in turn, most of whom were mere puppets in the hands of powerful nobles, who exalted and deposed them at pleasure, and scarcely one possessed more than the shadow of authority; the provincial governors were in many instances independent in all but the name, and the army had become so utterly contemptible, that it could not even check the inroads of the vagabond Mahrattas. Thousands of these restless, half-naked marauders, armed with light bamboo spears, and mounted on little active horses, made their appearance as regularly as the seasons, and, spreading themselves in every direction, as far sometimes as the very walls of Delhi, stripped the country of every thing that could be conveniently carried off, and then scampered home with their plunder. Long habit seems at length to have persuaded them that they had a legal right to levy contributions in the Mogul territories; they estimated their dues at one-fourth of the public revenue, and professed their willingness to exchange their privilege of pillage for this sum. Nothing can shew more strongly the fallen condition of the descendants of Timour, than that they consented to purchase exemption for several extensive provinces on these shameful terms.

During the latter part of the period we are reviewing, the reigning monarch was a great-grandson of Aurungzebe, named Mahomed Shah, of whom a contemporary writer observes, that he was never without a glass in his hand or a mistress in his arms. Sunk in sensual enjoyments, he was equally heedless of his own disgrace and of his people's sufferings, and little suspected that the day was approaching when he should himself be compelled to taste the cup of which his wretched subjects had so largely drunk.

In the neighbouring kingdom of Persia, the royal dignity had been recently usurped by a Turcoman of Khorasan, a bold, ambitious, and unscrupulous adventurer, who, having rescued his country from the depths of ruin, had seized on its crown as the reward of his services. His origin appears to have been mean. His father is represented as having gained a livelihood by making the sheepskin caps and coats worn by his Tartar clansmen, and he himself began life as a shepherd's boy, but was carried into captivity by the man-stealing Usbeks, and spent four years in slavery. On his escape, he became a soldier, and a distinguished one, in the service of the governor of Khorasan, but the freedom with which he reproached his master for some real or fancied wrong, caused him to be ignominiously dismissed from this situation. He then adopted the profession of a robber, at first with only one or two companions; but his reputation for skill and suc-

ness gained him so many adherents, that he soon found himself at the head of a band of three thousand men, and capable of aspiring to a nobler character than that of a public plunderer.

The Persian monarchy was at this time on the brink of annihilation. The Ghilzie Affghans, from the neighbourhood of Candahar, had not only thrown off the yoke, but had invaded the territories of their late masters, subdued Isphahan and the surrounding provinces, dethroned the native monarch, Shah Hossein, and crowned their own chief king of Persia in his stead. Another tribe of the same nation, the Abdallees, or, as they are now called, the Dooranees, had overrun great part of Khorasan, and in the west, those natural enemies, the Turks and Russians, were for once allied by community of interests, and had entered into a treaty for the dismemberment of the Persian dominions in that quarter. The only portion of the kingdom in which something like independence and national spirit seemed still to linger was a narrow slip on the southern shore of the Caspian, where Tahmasp, son of the deposed king, wandered about, under the protection, or rather in the custody, of the tribes of Mazanderan. At this posture of affairs, our Turcoman freebooter tendered the aid of himself and his followers to the fugitive prince. The offer was gladly accepted, and a gang of robbers was suddenly converted into the national army, and its captain into commander-in-chief. The latter lost no time in proving his fitness for the post. He quickly recovered Khorasan from the Abdallees, drove the Ghilzies, by a succession of victories, back into their own country, compelled the Russians to surrender their ill-gotten possessions, and succeeded at length in overcoming the tenacity with which the Turks retained their conquests.

It soon appeared, however, that patriotism was not his only incentive to these exertions, and that he had no intention of allowing another to enjoy the fruits of his labours. He set aside, without ceremony, Tahmasp and his infant son, and convened a meeting of all the grandees and notables of the country, to whom he affected to leave the nomination of their sovereign. The assembly, as usual in such cases, evinced its gratitude by choosing the personage from whom it derived its power of election, and on the 26th of February, 1735, a Turcoman tailor's son was metamorphosed into a mighty monarch, and proclaimed king of Persia by the ever-memorable appellation of Nadir Shah.

Almost immediately after his elevation, the new king announced his intention of invading Affghanistan, and laying siege to Candahar, the headquarters of the Ghilzie tribe, the recovery of which was all that was wanting to restore the Persian monarchy to its former limits.

The history of this invasion, which did not stop at its primary object, but penetrated deeply into the interior of India, must ever deserve the attention of the rulers of the latter country, and it derives a double interest for the English reader, at the present moment, from the melancholy events which have so lately taken place in the scenes it describes. Early in November, 1735, Nadir Shah left Isphahan, at the head of 80,000

horse, and (if we may believe his own secretary and attendant in the expedition, in preference to the contrary statements of Hanway and Sir J. Malcolm) proceeded by the route of Kerman and Seistan, and towards the end of February appeared in front of Candahar. The city so called in those days stood on the side of a hill, about two or three miles from the modern place of the same name, and was celebrated for its strength and for the obstinate sieges it had withstood. Nadir had not attempted to bring any heavy artillery through the deserts he had passed, and seemed to have no chance of taking so strong a fortress except by blockade. He accordingly surrounded the city with a circle of towers at small distances, and, to shew the firmness of his purpose, caused a new and substantial town, with palaces, mosques, baths, bazaars, &c., to be built near Candahar, for the accommodation of his army.

The Ghilzies were not, however, disheartened by these demonstrations. They laid in a large stock of provisions, and carefully added to their stores by an expedient which it is surprising did not occur to the devoted band lately beleaguered at Cabul. In their sorties, they took several of the horses of the besiegers, which they carried back with them, and used as food. By these means, they were enabled to hold out ten months, when Nadir's patience became exhausted, and he resolved to attempt to take the place by assault. He succeeded in making himself master of some of the towers which defended the town, and found in them several mortars and cannon of large calibre. These he caused to be conveyed, by immense labour, to the top of a commanding eminence, and under cover of their fire his troops were enabled to escalade the walls, and, after an obstinate resistance, gained possession of the town and citadel. The siege had lasted more than a twelvemonth, and to prevent a fortress, which had so often proved a thorn in the side of Persia, from giving further trouble to himself or his successors, the conqueror ordered it to be levelled with the earth. Its inhabitants, and the other Ghilzies of the neighbourhood, were removed to Khorasan, and settled near Nishapour, and their lands were bestowed on a colony of Dooraunees, who, though so lately subdued, had now become the warmest of Nadir's adherents. These new settlers established their head-quarters in the city built by Nadir during the siege. It had at first been called Nadirabad, but it soon exchanged this appellation for the more familiar one of the city it had supplanted. It seems, however, to have occupied a different site from the modern Candahar, which was built about twenty years afterwards by Ahmed Shah, founder of the Dooraunee monarchy, and lies a good deal farther from the neighbouring rivers than the city of Nadir appears to have done.

It was probably at Candahar that the idea of invading India first entered Nadir's mind. It was believed by his contemporaries that he had been incited to this enterprise by some of the discontented nobles of the Court of Delhi, particularly by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Saadut Khan, ancestors of the present Nizam and the King of Oude; but it is difficult to guess what could have been the object of their treachery, and it is certain that Nadir would

not have waited for their invitation. The proximity of Candahar to the Indian frontier, which at this time comprehended the eastern part of Afghanistan, enabled Nadir to perceive both the weakness and the wealth of the Moguls; his own kingdom had been greatly impoverished by its recent calamities, and he was not a man to be deterred by any conscientious scruples from availing himself of any resource to relieve his necessities or to gratify his avarice. Few persons, however, have effrontery enough openly to avow their selfish designs, and Nadir would not be without some sort of pretext to justify his meditated violence. Some of the defeated Ghilzies had, in spite of his representations, been permitted to take refuge in the Mogul dominions, and the ambassador sent by him to complain of this offence was detained for a year at Delhi, without being able to obtain his audience or leave. Such were Nadir's declared motives for undertaking his expedition into India.

In the month of April, 1737, he left Candahar, with an army increased considerably above its original amount by new levies and reinforcements. His road lay through the valley of the Turnuk, which extends from Candahar to Ghizni—a broken, undulating tract, shut in between ranges of mountains, from half a mile to thirty miles apart. At Mookhoor he entered the Mogul territories, and soon after appeared before Ghizni. This celebrated fortress stands on an isolated mound, immediately below the ridge of hills that closes the Turnuk valley on the north, and separates it from the plains of Cabul. It is consequently a post of great importance, and its strength might have defied the utmost efforts of Nadir, for the Persian invader, like his British imitator in our own time, had left his siege artillery behind, trusting to the chance of accidents to put him in possession of the place. Luckily, however, it made no resistance, and Nadir was enabled to pursue his march to Cabul. Here, for the first time since passing the Mogul frontier, he met with some opposition. The governor of the province had fled to Peshawur, but the commandant of the town, with a worthier spirit, shut the gates, and resolved to defend it to the last. A hundred years have no doubt greatly altered the appearance of Cabul, but it can never have been a place of much strength. It is built in a gorge formed by two ranges of steep hills, which encompass the city on every side except the east, and approach it so closely in some places as to leave only room for a narrow path along their base. These heights presented admirable positions for the Persian batteries; but Nadir's artillery consisted only of swivels and other light pieces such as camels could carry, so that several days elapsed before their ineffectual fire could make a practicable breach in the walls. The capture of the town then speedily followed, but not without a creditable resistance on the part of the defenders, many of whom, including their brave commander, perished in the assault.

Nadir's designs were now disclosed pretty unequivocally; but he, nevertheless, thought it worth while to send another messenger to Delhi, to assure the emperor that he had invaded his dominions with none but the most friendly intentions, and that his only object was to punish the Ghil-

nics, the foes no less of India than of Persia. It is difficult to say what he expected to gain from this mission, but nothing could have been more favourable to his views than its actual result. The envoy got no farther than Jellalabad, where he was murdered, with the connivance of the governor; and his death was probably not less agreeable to his master than the most successful exertion of his diplomatic talents. Nadir had now a real injury to avenge, and a pretext strong enough to remove any scruples that might hitherto have retarded his operations. He soon, therefore, resumed his march towards India.

The road to that country from Candahar proceeds in a north-easterly direction as far as Cabul, but, turning abruptly to the east at the latter city, it enters the succession of defiles which extend, with some intermission, to the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and it may now be traced for a considerable distance by the unburied bodies of some thousands of our fellow-subjects—the hapless victims of combined ambition and imbecility. These defiles, like most mountain-passes, are nothing more than the beds of torrents that have gradually worked their way downwards from the earth's surface, with the irregularity necessarily resulting from the varying solidity of the ground. The road, which is generally thickly strewed with loose stones and fragments of rocks, washed down by the stream, winds between hills, and is sometimes so crooked, that the traveller's view extends only a yard or two before him. Now it mounts a steep ascent, and now it plunges into a deep hollow; sometimes it is merely a narrow path cut out on the face of a hill, and it is everywhere overlooked on both sides by ranges of precipitous cliffs that jut out into the defile beneath, and in some places are scarcely far enough apart to allow two horsemen to march abreast. The wild inhabitants of these wild regions have not failed to profit by the strength of their country to maintain their independence from external control. The self-complacency of neighbouring kings has frequently placed these mountaineers on the list of subjects, but most of the tribes laugh such pretensions to scorn, and acknowledge no laws that would prevent their doing just what they please. They look on the pillage of strangers as one of their undoubted privileges, and none need hope to pass unmolested through their lands without first paying the appointed price for exemption. "If a single traveller endeavours to make his way through, the noise of his horse's feet sounds up the long narrow valleys, and soon brings them in troops from the hills and ravines; but if they expect a caravan, they assemble in hundreds on the side of a hill, and sit patiently with their matchlocks in their hands waiting its approach."* They are equally ready to dispute the passage of an army, for their advantages of situation amply compensate for almost any inferiority of numbers. Crouching down on the mountain side, and sheltered by bushes or projecting pieces of rock, they deal out death with their long matchlocks from a distance which ordinary weapons cannot reach, while their bewildered foes look vainly around for their concealed destroyers; or, as the straggling column of the enemy

* Elphinstone's *Cabul*, p. 357.

drags its slow length along the narrow and rugged path, they pounce suddenly on some isolated portion of the line, cut down the scattered soldiers, and stripping them naked in the twinkling of an eye, hurry back to their lurking-places with their spoils.

These mountaineers may thus be regarded as the hereditary wardens of the gates both of India and Afghanistan, and the rulers of the plains have generally been wise enough to conciliate them by the payment of an annual sum of money, on condition of their opening the passes to the friends, and closing them against the enemies, of their paymasters. This was the usual policy of the Mogul emperors; but they had not been very punctual in their payments, and at the time of Nadir's visit, the hill tribes had several years' arrears owing to them. They would consequently have been willing to sell a free passage to the Persians at the accustomed price; but Nadir's pride revolted at these conditions, and he determined first to try the effects of force.

It is difficult, from the loose descriptions and rhetorical flourishes of the Persian biographer who has been our principal guide in this narrative, to obtain a distinct idea of Nadir's operations; but it would appear, that from Cabul he made an incursion into the fertile districts north of that city, for the purpose of procuring provisions and forage, and passed through Charekur and the valley of the Nijrow. By this means he avoided Khoord Cabul and Tazeen, where most of our troops perished in the late fatal retreat, and only entered the beaten track a little on this side of Jugduluk. Just beyond that place is the most formidable portion of the whole road between Cabul and Jellalabad; "a long and winding defile, overlooked and commanded by a lofty range of mountains, partially clothed with bushes and dwarf trees." It was here that the progress of the gallant Sale was almost arrested, in spite of his own masterly dispositions and the strenuous exertions of his worthy followers; and here, a few weeks later, the last remnant of H.M.'s 44th regiment was finally overpowered. It would be highly interesting, if it were possible, to discover the precise means by which Nadir surmounted the obstacles he encountered, both here and throughout this portion of his march, but we have no detailed account of his progress. His courtly secretary, the authority before alluded to, would have us believe that every difficulty was trodden under foot by the Persian cavalry, who galloped up precipices, and drove the defenders from the heights; but the length of time which the army spent upon the road shews that the resistance it met with was not so easily overcome. We learn, also, from a less questionable source, that Nadir was, after all, compelled to employ gold instead of steel, and that it was only after a judicious distribution of the plunder of Cabul among his sturdy opponents, that he was at length permitted to proceed to Jellalabad. This town is situated in a rich but narrow valley, about twenty miles from east to west; but the country further on assumes a very different aspect, and the road to Peshawur traverses the Khyber Pass, the most formidable by far of the many formidable passes to be found on the north-west frontier of India. On this occa-

sion, moreover, its natural strength had been increased by art. The rugged road was blocked up with heaps of stones; trees, also, had been cut down and thrown across it, and behind these barricades 8,000 Affghans had placed themselves to oppose the invaders. Nadir, however, had already had sufficient experience of mountain warfare, and the ill success of his efforts to force his way through the comparatively easy country he had just left, convinced him of the hopelessness of renewing the attempt at the fearful defile at which he had now arrived. He lost no time, therefore, in having recourse to negotiation. We are not informed at what price the Khyberees valued their neutrality, but whatever the sum* may have been, the money seems to have been paid without hesitation, and the Persian squadrons emerged into the plain of Peshawur.

The invaders had been permitted to scale the almost impregnable bulwarks of India without any other obstruction than was offered by the natural difficulties of the undertaking, and by the spontaneous opposition of the native tribes. The latter had not only received no aid or encouragement from the Mogul court, but its omission to pay their stipulated dues had ultimately provoked them to abandon the emperor's cause, and to take part with his enemies. The Indus and its tributary streams still, however, presented several inner lines of defence, at which the advance of the Persians might have been effectually checked; but these advantages were also neglected. Nadir was suffered to pass the rivers unopposed, and the governors of the adjoining provinces, left to their own resources, tendered their submission without a greater show of hostility than was requisite to save appearances. He encountered no real resistance till he reached Kurnaul, about a hundred miles from Delhi, where he found the emperor encamped with 200,000 fighting men. This was all the distance that the Mogul army had advanced during the eight months which had elapsed since the capture of Cabul.

The delay, in this instance, was occasioned entirely by the factions and intrigues that distracted the imperial councils; but, independently of these causes, it would have been no easy matter to move the unwieldy force assembled at Kurnaul. The cantonments were not less than fifteen miles in circumference, and this wide space was probably not more than sufficient to accommodate the host of combatants and the still more numerous camp-followers. Each of the principal nobles, as well as the emperor himself, had his own distinct quarter, which was separated from the rest by walls of cotton cloth, and enclosed a number of tents corresponding in arrangement to the apartments of a palace. These were fitted up in the most costly style, and occupied by all the implements and ministers of luxury whose services were calculated to alleviate the hardships of a campaign. Another remarkable feature of the camp consisted of the numerous streets of shops which intersected it, and where not only provisions, but the means of gratifying every whim and taste were as abundantly supplied as in the bazaars of Delhi itself. An army impeded with such encumbrances may be

* According to Hanway, he paid ten lacs of rupees, or £125,000, for a free passage, on his return from India by the same route.

presumed to have been as indisposed, as it was ill-qualified, to go in search of an enemy, and in reality the object of its commanders would appear to have been not so much to repel the invaders, as to secure themselves from attack.

They had surrounded their camp with entrenchments, mounted with innumerable guns, and the position they had chosen was, moreover, so covered in front and on the flanks by thick woods, that it was scarcely accessible on those sides, and Nadir was obliged to turn it for the purpose of approaching it from the east. While executing this manœuvre, his vanguard came in contact with a body of troops on their way to join the Indians, and an affray ensued which led to a regular battle, though only a part of either army was engaged. The conflict lasted more than two hours, and was probably, therefore, obstinately contested; but the parties were very unequally matched, and the Persians, with comparatively little loss to themselves, killed twenty thousand of their antagonists, made a still greater number prisoners, and scattered the remainder over the country, or drove them back into their camp.

The numbers of the Moguls were so much diminished by their defeat, that they would scarcely have been sufficient to guard their extended entrenchments, if an attack had been made upon them. Nadir's troops, however, were all cavalry, and as it has been usual to make fortifications too high for horses to leap over, ever since the date of those that Remus lost his life for ridiculing, the Persians found that the best mode of reducing the enemy was by blockade. This was a service for which they were well adapted. They galloped over the country, and were so successful in cutting off the convoys intended for the relief of the Moguls, that the latter began almost immediately to experience the inconveniences of dearth; and on the fifth day, the emperor, who wanted the spirit to meet his opponent in a worthier fashion, left his camp, and proceeded in the guise of a suppliant to the presence of Nadir. His reception was sufficiently courteous, for Nadir had little cause for resentment, and could gain nothing by trampling upon him. He had entered India less as a conqueror than a spoiler; he wanted plunder and not territory, and when his rapacity was satiated, he had no reason for wishing that the sovereignty of the devastated land should fall into better hands than those of the reigning monarch. It was consequently agreed at this and subsequent interviews of Nadir with Mahomed Shah, that the latter should make his visitor a *peishcush*, or present, of twenty millions sterling in money, jewels, and goods, and that, in consideration of this free-will offering, he should be left in possession of his tarnished crown. Some time was required to reconcile the Mogul to these hard conditions, but within a fortnight after the battle, the negotiations were completed, and the two sovereigns set out together for Delhi, where the treaty was to be carried into effect. The Mogul had been required to disband great part of his army, and on his return to his capital was accompanied by no more of his own troops than were required for a guard of honour. Even these, as a further precaution, were divided into several bodies, each of which was

preceded and followed by a corps of Persians, and in this state of ill-disguised captivity, the fallen descendant of Tamerlane entered the city from which he had issued with so much pomp and splendour only a few weeks before. He proceeded immediately to the imperial palace, where his conqueror also, together with a strong division of his army, took up his abode soon after.

One of Nadir's first steps after his arrival in the city was to issue the most peremptory orders to his soldiers, over whom his cruelty and liberality combined had given him an absolute control, to refrain from every injury or insult towards the inhabitants. It was impossible, however, to prevent them from exhibiting in their dealings with the latter something of the natural insolence of triumph; and it must have been no less galling to the Dehlians, than to the Parisians of our own times, to behold, in the streets of their imperial city,

Des étrangers marcher avec orgueil.

Little was wanting to fan these sparks of discord into a flame, and it was not long before an unimportant occurrence caused them to burst forth with extraordinary violence.

On the third day after the arrival of the Persians, an officer of that nation was sent, with a few attendants, to the corn-market, to compel the factors to open their stores, and to fix the price at which wheat should be sold to the strangers. The price decided on was too low to satisfy the dealers, whose complaints of the injustice done them soon collected a sympathizing crowd, and in the evening a riot ensued, in which the Persian regulators of the market, and others of their countrymen who had come to buy corn, were killed. A mob, like a tiger, is always more savage when it has tasted blood, and the rioters, whose numbers increased every minute, scoured the streets in search of new victims, and poured down in torrents on the palace and other main stations of the Persian troops. The tumult raged with unabated violence throughout the night, and a report of Nadir's death added fresh strength to the fury of the insurgents. They were also joined by several men of rank, who, instead of moderating their excesses, set them a needless example of treacherous cruelty. Many of these noble-men had applied for and obtained parties of Persian soldiers for the protection of their houses, and now gave up their guards to be murdered. One of them in particular, a near relative of the Mogul Vizier, shut up a number of poor wretches in an apartment of his palace, and then set fire to it.

As long as the darkness lasted, the defenders of the palace contented themselves with keeping their opponents at bay by the fire of their cannon and musketry; but early next morning, Nadir mounted his horse, and sallied forth at the head of a strong band to restore tranquillity. At first, he was disposed to try mild measures, and though many corpses of his soldiers met his view as he advanced, he restrained the anger of his followers, and endeavoured to disperse the mob by threats and expostulations. A shot aimed at himself, which, though it missed his person, killed an officer by

his side, suddenly dispelled this calmness. All the vindictiveness of the Turcoman was aroused, and Nadir gave the signal for an indiscriminate massacre. The mode in which this mandate was obeyed will be best understood by a consideration of the character of the persons to whom it was delivered. Nadir's army did not consist exclusively of Persians, whose manners, notwithstanding the brutalizing effects of their profession, might still be slightly tinctured with the mildness of civilization; it contained at least an equal number of Koords, Affghans, Usbeks, and Turcomans—men trained up in habits of rapine, accustomed to allow the freest license to their passions and appetites, and prone, like all savages, to that cruelty at least which springs from thoughtlessness and insensibility. Twenty thousand of these untamed barbarians, but lately transported from the poverty of their native deserts, were now set loose in the midst of a luxurious metropolis, burning to revenge their slaughtered comrades, and not merely permitted, but enjoined, to indulge every bad propensity of their nature. Delhi on that day presented a spectacle such as Europe has not witnessed for many ages, and which an European imagination can with difficulty conceive. The mob was immediately charged and put to flight by the troops, who cut down without mercy every creature they overtook, but did not long pursue the fugitives. They stopped in the bazaars, and began to ransack the shops, and in a few minutes the streets were strewed with silks and brocades, fragments of porcelain, strings of pearls, and vessels and ornaments of gold and silver, while swarms of plunderers were busily loading themselves from the confused heap, or wantonly destroying what they could not carry off. Others attacked the dwellings of the citizens and nobles, breaking down the doors, or climbing upon the walls and terraces. The palace of many an Eastern Sybarite was thus invaded, its rich hangings torn down, its inlaid mirrors dashed to pieces, and its soft carpets and luxurious couches soaked with blood. Resistance was vain. All the males were killed, or put to the torture to make them give up their property; and the spacious apartments resounded with the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the women, and the fierce shouts and fiendish laughter of their ravishers. Some of the inhabitants anticipated their doom, and escaped the outrages they dreaded more than death, by destroying their families and themselves with their own hands. Thousands of women threw themselves into wells, and a story is told of a man who, when the soldiers came near his dwelling, burnt all the females of his family, and then sat waiting till some of the marauders should arrive to put him to death. By chance, his house escaped observation; on which he went out, and, by promises of rich booty, persuaded some soldiers to return with him. They contented themselves, however, with pillaging his effects, and departed without doing him any personal injury, so that he was compelled at last to terminate his own miserable existence. Many houses also in different directions were set on fire, and the flames, spreading unopposed, consumed whole rows of houses, together with their inhabitants, who preferred to perish in this dreadful way, rather than encounter the ferocious strangers in the streets. Such were

the scenes exhibited throughout the city, from the river-side to a distance of six miles inland; and over this wide space, rapine, lust, and murder ranged uncontrolled for more than half a day.

Meanwhile, the stern author of so much misery remained in the little mosque of Rosheen-u-doulah, from whence he had issued his orders for the massacre, and near which a portal still retains the name of "Slaughter-gate." Here he sat in grim and gloomy silence, like an image of Moloch, unmoved amidst the human holocausts sacrificed at his shrine. His thirst for blood was apparently unslaked when the wretched monarch of a perishing people ventured to approach him, and by earnest entreaties prevailed on him to order the carnage to cease. Proclamation was accordingly made to that effect, and the drums were beat to call the soldiers from their prey. All writers concur in stating that the order was instantly obeyed; an extraordinary proof of the rigour of Nadir's discipline, and one which would be altogether incredible, if we did not consider that the sober habits of Mahomedans prevent them, in their wildest excesses, from throwing off the restraints of authority so entirely, as the best European troops are apt to do on similar occasions.

The number of persons destroyed in the massacre is variously stated, one writer raising it to 120,000, while another reduces it to 8,000. This wide discrepancy seems to shew that both statements are mere guesses; but when we consider the multitude of butchers, and the length of time they were allowed to pursue their bloody work, we can scarcely doubt that one account is as much below the truth as the other is above it. For days afterwards the air was infected, and the streets were blocked up with heaps of dead, which were only got rid of at last by being dragged into the river, or burnt in piles of forty or fifty at a time.

Nadir now applied himself seriously to the real business of his visit, and set about collecting the booty which had attracted him to India. He first seized on the imperial treasures and jewels, among which the celebrated peacock-throne is particularly mentioned. He next compelled the nobles to disgorge the greater part of their wealth, and from single individuals obtained considerably more than a million sterling. People of inferior condition were not exempted. The gates were closed to prevent any of the inhabitants from leaving the city, and every one was compelled to disclose the amount of his property, and to pay in proportion. No cruelties were left unpractised in the exaction of these contributions. Even men of rank were scourged, or had their ears or noses cut off. Many died from the effects of this usage, and many more, with the acute sensibility to disgrace which forms so striking a feature in the Indian character, destroyed themselves, unable to survive the outrages they had suffered. At last, the powers of extortion were exhausted. The plunder amassed amounted, at the lowest computation, to eight or nine millions sterling in specie alone, but the value of the jewels, gold and silver plate, rich stuffs, furniture, and costly commodities of all kinds, was past calculation. Contemporary observers could only talk of "heaps of treasure, and thousands of camels

and mules loaded with gold and silver and precious stones." Nadir saw no means of adding to this enormous wealth, and became anxious to convey it in safety to his own dominions.

He had concluded a treaty with Mahomed Shah, whereby the latter ceded to him all the Mogul territories beyond the Indus, and he had cemented his alliance with the vanquished monarch by selecting a lady of the imperial house as the bride of his son. He now formally reinstated the emperor in his dignity, placing the crown on his head with his own hands, and took the same opportunity to give him some wholesome advice on the subject of government, which, however, was utterly thrown away on his unapt scholar. He then took leave, and on the 25th May, 1738, finally turned his back on the city he had desolated, and set out on his return to Persia, encumbered with a greater amount of spoil than had ever before, perhaps, rewarded one of those wholesale robberies which men call conquests.

CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Perceiving in the notices of Ceylon, in your valuable Journal for June last, that what I beg leave to designate a land-purchasing mania has seized the civil, military, and mercantile residents of that colony, I take the liberty of submitting to your notice a few plain remarks (furnished by actual observation) upon the real state of the island, as regards its capability of realizing the hopes of the speculators, with a view of calling the attention of practical men, through the columns of your Journal, to one of our most valuable commercial possessions, forming the maritime advanced post and key of our Indian empire.

As the cultivation of coffee and tobacco appears to be the principal object of the parties above alluded to, I will confine myself as closely as possible to the means which, in my opinion, should be employed to ensure the production of these desirable articles of consumption, pointing out at the same time the almost certain disappointment that must follow any attempt to force the natives to labour beyond their natural strength.

The coffee plant appears to be indigenous to the soil, and grows in most parts of the interior, or Kandian provinces; but even the industry of the Dutch could not rear it on the coast of the island. It requires little attention beyond keeping the ground clear of weeds round it, nor do the cattle meddle with it. The late Sir Edward Barnes planted to some extent near Kandy, but I understand the produce has fallen short of what was expected.

The tobacco plant, in like manner, is found in most of the interior provinces, but has not got beyond the gardens of the inhabitants, except in Ouva, where a few small plantations of it are to be met with. It is purchased from the growers by the Madigas (also called Moor men), half-Jew half-Mahomedan itinerant traders, whom even the jealous Kandian government was obliged to tolerate: they barter cotton cloth and salt for whatever produce the natives can spare. The Dutch formerly cultivated the tobacco plant in the province of Jaffnapatnam, on the north coast of the island, extensively and profitably; but, to this end, they were obliged to employ negro slaves, purchased in the

Portuguese settlements on the African coast, for the natives were either incapable or averse to the labour. The British put a stop to this slave-trading on a small scale, and the cultivation of the tobacco plant has dwindled to almost nothing.

It is my opinion that the cultivation of tobacco and coffee may be gradually increased by judicious and humane treatment of the labouring class, and that their intercourse with us will teach them many wants to which they are yet strangers. It is suggested that any number of hill coolies, or labourers from the Coromandel Coast, may be procured and located in places in the interior where, from their scanty numbers or aversion to such labour, the inhabitants object to work. But I doubt if the parties now purchasing the land can command the funds that would be required to carry out such an object: they will find the rice and other grain barely equal to the support of the people, and will be obliged to procure the necessary supplies from the coast, carried by men or bullocks, which will increase the price full five-fold. Then comes their lodging, clothing, and medical attendance; then their notorious fickleness and fear of fever, and their want of physical power to meet the Englishman's notion of profitable labour; all of which must be well known to those who have been obliged to employ them, and lead me to conclude that the profits of the cultivator will not cover the outlay.

By your Journal for June, I find that great dissatisfaction is manifested by the inhabitants of several districts in the interior, on account of attempts to dispossess them of the lands cultivated in common by their ancestors for ages, under what is termed "sales by the head man." The Kandian law gives him no power to alienate these lands; he only holds as the servant of the crown, to see the laws administered, and receives a part of the produce in return. None but the king, a few of the nobles, and the priesthood, were paramount lords of the soil. By the last advices from Ceylon, it appears that this feeling of dissatisfaction is (naturally enough) encouraged by the priests (who cordially detest the conquerors), and had risen to such a pitch that it has damped the ardour of the speculators. I hope this may be the fact, or I fear it will be necessary to call in an armed force for their protection: even if rapacity was permitted its full swing, and the Kandians were reduced to the same state of bondage as that to which the first Spanish conquerors condemned the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo, it is my opinion that depopulation and misery would be the result.

The interior of Ceylon, generally called the Kandian provinces, is nearly encircled by high and rocky hills, forming a remarkable boundary between it and the level belt of the island. This little-known country is intersected in every direction by hills and mountains, forming narrow and intricate valleys and ravines; open country, properly speaking, is rarely met with, and when a mile or two of level country intervenes, it is mostly covered with jungle, or is a morass, from the water of numerous streams settling in it.* The interior partakes of both the monsoons, but in an unequal degree; few nights or days, however, pass without thunder and rain.

* In the provinces of Doombra and Ouva, there are many patches of open country to be met with, undulating slopes and green knolls, some covered with luxuriant lemon grass, kept fresh by the constant fall of rain; but this land is useless for cultivation, on account of its uneven form, and the want of a regular supply of water; and some are so infested with leeches, as to render them useless as grazing grounds. Yet to the eye nothing looks more picturesque, resembling (particularly in Doombra) an English domain ornamented by a scientific planter.

By this slight sketch, you will perceive that cultivation is confined to a very small portion of the country, and that the population must be kept under in proportion to the produce. It is now nearly twenty-five years since this until then unknown country has been subjected to the British Government, yet no account of it can be fairly relied on. It is said that cultivation is only limited by the want of labourers, and that the climate is equal or superior to that of the sea coast. This may be true, as far as relates to the Horton Plains and Nuwera Ellia (which, by-the-bye, are nearly covered with morass); but dear-bought experience proves the contrary of the other districts. Author has copied author, from Valyntyn to the present day, describing Ceylon as a Garden of Eden; its vast forests as full of the finest timber, fit for building the largest ships; and its mountains as teeming with the useful and precious metals. A careful statistical survey, at the Government expense, will dissipate these erroneous reports; it will be then shewn that, except a little iron, there are few indications of ores in the mountains, and that the inhabitants are few, in consequence of the small quantity of grain they are able to raise, and that these few are thinned by periodical visitations of fever.

When, in conversation respecting Ceylon, I have asserted that, although nearly as large as Ireland, four-fifths of its surface are covered with jungle, rocky hills, and arid plains, it was often promptly asked, "Why not employ the natives in clearing away the jungle, and turning the numerous streams to irrigate the plains?" The querists were clear-headed men; they considered their proposal practicable, and regretted that no enterprising governor had taken it in hand. I find such opinions so general, that I have no doubt, if the minister would sanction the scheme, that a colonization company would be got up for Ceylon with little difficulty, and that hundreds of agriculturists would be duped into a belief that they might settle down and cultivate the sunny vales of Ceylon with the same ease and security as Kent or Norfolk.

In the interior of the island, as in all tropical climates, where water is abundant, vegetation is surprisingly rapid, and eternal spring blooms around. But it is only pleasing to the eye; the vegetables destined by nature for the sustenance of man are produced only in detached spots, and, on account of the nature of the soil, cannot be much increased, however favourably first appearances may strike the casual visitor. The various descriptions of grain, of which rice is the principal, are not reared without great and continued care; the labourer is exposed to a burning sun, constantly mid-leg deep in mud and water, to which must be added night-watching (to keep off the wild elephant), from the time the grain is a few inches high until it is cut. I need hardly remark, that no European could labour in the open field, day after day, like the native cultivator; even his mental energy and superior bodily strength would have the effect of disabling him the sooner, and this is shewn in strong contrast with what he considers the dilatory and snail's pace of the less energetic native. Again: I have been asked whether it is not practicable to teach the people a more productive mode of cultivation, by engrafting some of our knowledge on their ancient and cherished habits. I can only reply, with all who have had any experience of them, that what we call indolence is inherent in their nature (to which Knox bears ample testimony); nor do I think that coercion, if allowed, would have the desired effect; they would either sink resignedly under it, or rise against their oppressors, and be cut off in detail.

The Singhalese are neither rude nor savage, nor are they deficient in natu-

ral courage, and, when roused by real or imaginary wrongs, they have displayed a brave and persevering spirit; they have met us manfully, although ambuscade and stockades were their principal mode of warfare, like the Burmese, whom, on a small scale, they much resemble. They live under the shade of their coco-nut trees, in small villages, or what we would call homesteads, in mud-walled houses, well built, and thatched with a neatness that would excite the admiration of a Devonshire farmer. Their dwellings, and the comforts by which they are surrounded, form a striking contrast to the wretched hovels of the tillers of the soil on the Coromandel Coast. Their gardens are not large, but in them are cultivated with great care (mostly by the females) the plantain, guava, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, areka, betel, red and black pepper, the mee or oil tree, and various esculents, all of which grow in the greatest luxuriance. The villages generally stand in the most open part of the valleys, and look from a distance like small islands; they are surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, a protection against the wild elephants. Their cows are small and not numerous; but most villages have a few cows in common, the milk of which makes part of their food; their religion forbids eating of the flesh. In many of their houses, weaving is carried on, in their own truly primitive manner, and the sound of the blacksmith's hammer is often heard. The rice, which is their staff of life, is cultivated in embanked fields, near or round the villages, when favourable to its growth, and in terraced fields, cut into the sides of the hills, rising one above the other, until the highest is often not more than a yard wide. The people display much ingenuity in conducting the water along the summits of the hills and into these aerial fields, through which it descends to the valleys. A fifth of the produce is claimed by the mohottal, or head man, a personage much resembling what our country squire must have been some five or six centuries back; the mendicant priesthood come in for another share, and the remainder is equitably divided amongst the cultivators. What little they can at times spare, with the addition of the surplus produce of their gardens, is bartered for cotton cloth, salt, and ornaments for the women.

Such was the state in which we found the lower order of the Kandian people, when we conquered the country in 1815, and, with the exception of the feudal military service of forty days, and the rajahcurrah or labour service of the same period, they appeared to be entirely removed from the tyranny and oppression exercised by the king over the higher orders. In order to cut off as much as possible all intercourse with their European enemies, a law was passed, prohibiting the circulation of any description of money, and the use of ardent spirits. It was enforced by such severe penalties, that in time the people forgot the use of both, and the salt stealthily smuggled from the coast became their greatest luxury. Now, at our different military posts throughout the country, they are learning the use of money and spirits, a step in refinement which has by no means improved their morals.

By the changes in the cinnamon department (a commodity which for ages formed the only article of commerce from Ceylon), the Government monopoly is totally extinguished, and the plantations, so jealously guarded by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English, have passed into the hands of private speculators. What time may produce I will not presume to anticipate; but, at the present moment, neither the quantity nor the quality of the cinnamon is improved by the change, nor has the revenue (as was expected) been increased, but the reverse.

In all the accounts of Ceylon, ancient and modern,* the forests which cover so large a proportion of the country are described as abounding with timber fit for building the largest ships. On this subject I deem it my duty to make a few remarks, and beg to say that I write from experience and personal observation. When surveyed by experienced men, the forests or jungles of Ceylon will be found to differ in many respects from the forests which cover the great range of mountains that divide the Coromandel and Malabar divisions of the Carnatic (to which they have been compared), and in which the teak tree is found in inexhaustible numbers and of magnificent growth. That there may be large trees, and still very little useful timber, is verified by my experience of the Ceylon jungles. Most of the trees spring up rapidly, and as rapidly decay. In the forests which cover the country surrounding Batticaloa and Trincomallee, the hamleela tree is found in great abundance; but it never grows to any great height or girth; it is a fine-grained wood, resembling our beech, and is used at both those ports for building small ships, and, cut into scantling, forms an article of export to Madras, Bombay, and other places, where it is used for making furniture. The inner harbour and lake of Tamblegam, at Trincomallee, are surrounded by dense jungles, in some places upwards of sixty miles in depth, and some hundreds in extent. Now, if large timber, fit for ship-building, was to be found in them, it could be cut and easily floated to the wharf of the dock-yard. Yet all the large timber used there is brought from the Malabar Coast, at a great expense. In the forests of Bintenne and Nuwera Colava, a teak tree is occasionally met with; but, generally speaking, the trees that compose these forests are not large, and they are spongy or hollow, and useless except for temporary hut building; or difficult to work, being nearly as hard and heavy as iron. This includes the varieties of what is called the satin-wood and ebony tree; this last grows as large as our oak, but is rarely met with of any size, unless it is found to be hollow and decaying in the centre.

He whose duty has obliged him to traverse the forests which cover so great a portion of the level country in the north of the island, must have at times found himself in the midst, I will say, of five or six hundred trees, leafless, decaying, and bleached by the weather. I cannot describe its effects on my spirits.† In these remarks, I do not include the sacred boga tree, the coco-nut tree, the palmyra, jack, and tamarind trees, the tulip or suri tree, and the maragoza; these I take the liberty of calling domestic trees, planted by the hand of man, and rarely to be met with except round his dwelling. The coco-nut and palmyra are very hard, but the centre is spongy, so that they can only be used as laths and small rafters for the roofing of houses, and for the ribs of the primitive vessels, called dhonies. The jack grows as large as our finest chestnut trees, which it resembles; it produces a wholesome fruit, much eaten by the people; the wood is a bastard mahogany, and is used for

* In Philaethes' edition of Knox, is the following translation from Valyntyne's account of Ceylon:—"Its soil is rich beyond description in almost every species of vegetable wealth; its forests abound with timber fit for the construction of the most durable navy, and its mountains contain mineral treasures of the most valuable kind." Yet Valyntyne could not have known more of the interior of Ceylon than his countrymen of that day knew of the interior of Japan, and his own observations, I suspect, were not extended many miles beyond Colombo or Jaffnapatnam.

† There are several other forest trees which grow to a large size, and are useful for common building purposes, scooping out canoes, &c.; but, as I have remarked, with few exceptions, the wood is hard, heavy, and difficult to be worked, or light and open-grained, and soon decays. The best flourishes in the forests of Saffragam; a great deal is cut near where the Mahaoya enters the level country, and, when the river is high, floated down to Colombo.

making furniture ; such quantities of it have been cut down of late years for this purpose, that if the old Dutch law, imposing a penalty for not planting two for one cut down, is not enforced, I fear that in a few years it will become very scarce. There are only a few bread-fruit trees to be found in the gardens of the natives in Colombo, Negombo, and Point de Galle ; it is a magnificent tree, but it is too scarce and too valuable to be cut down for building or other purposes.

But the great impediments to the useful timber growing in the forests of Ceylon ever becoming an object of importance to any but those living in the immediate vicinity, is the difficulty (I might say the impossibility) of transporting it to the sea coast. There are four or five large rivers which rise in the interior, but their windings, rapid falls, and rocky beds, prevent even a canoe from safely floating for any distance on most of them ; and when they reach the level country, they are choked up by sand-banks and rocks, and the depth of water varies according as the rain falls in the hills : the Mahaoya is the only exception I know of. One evening, a river will be met thundering along, with a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet ; the next day it is found sunk to a rivulet.

The imperfect conjectures and absurd tales of the Dutch and Portuguese, particularly the former, agree in one remarkable circumstance, which we found verified on close acquaintance ; viz. that, from the earliest times, the Kandian government tolerated strange customs, in order to keep down the population to an equality with the produce of the country : such as the custom of two or three brothers having one wife in common ; obliging the priesthood to lead a life of celibacy, so different from the lascivious bramins ; and the now well-authenticated fact, of the destruction of female infants. Nor has the coast of the island ever produced a sufficient quantity of rice for the annual consumption of the people, not even while under the dominion of the pains-taking Dutch, who employed no inconsiderable share of slave-labour, and were strict in compelling the head men to cultivate their fields.

The absurd claims of the Kandian priesthood to high antiquity, ancient grandeur, and vast population, and their mythology, overlaid with the most preposterous fables, are subjects for the speculations of the antiquary, who will find ample employment in deciphering their bombastic inscriptions and lying genealogies ; but, as I have before remarked, the public are still in want of an honest description of the country, both interior and sea coast. In these few remarks, I have purposely abstained from all scientific language, and have strove to deliver myself as a plain practical man, acquainted with his subject from the personal observation of many years.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD CEYLONESE.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A MILITARY execution must be, under all circumstances and to all persons, an awful and striking exhibition; but seen for the first time, it makes on the young mind a peculiarly deep and painful impression. An European soldier of one of the regiments at the station had, in a fit of passion and disappointment, attempted the life of his officer, and, agreeably to the necessarily stern provisions of military law, was sentenced to be shot. I witnessed the execution;* a solemn scene it was, and one which will never be effaced from my memory.

The troops of various arms, European and native, were drawn up, when I reached the parade, and formed in three sides of an immense square, facing inwards. The arms were "ordered," and a portentous silence prevailed, broken only occasionally by the clank of a mounted officer's sword, and the tramp of his horse's hoofs, as he rode slowly down the ranks. The morning mists were beginning to disperse, and the bright sun was darting his long and almost level rays across the parade-ground, and gleaming bright on a forest of steel and dazzling accoutrements—the last sunrise the unhappy criminal was ever destined to behold. The roll of the drum now announced his arrival, and soon the procession, in which he occupied a conspicuous position, rounded the flank of one of the sides of the square. First marched, at a slow pace, a party bearing the coffin of the condemned, followed by the execution-party; then the band, playing the Dead March in Saul: it was a frightful scene, and sent a damp to my heart—what must have been its effects on the unhappy man himself? Last in the melancholy procession came a litter (doolie), borne on the shoulders of men; and in it, with a white cap on his head, and a face calm and resigned, but deadly pale, sat the unfortunate man, for whom, I confess, I felt most deeply. By his side, arrayed in full canonicals, walked the chaplain, his book open in his hand, reading those prayers and promises—speaking of pardon and hope—which are intended to cheer the parting hour, and to soften the bitterness of death. The procession having passed slowly along the front of each regiment, which, from the great extent of the square, occupied a considerable time, now drew off to the centre of what might be termed the open face of the parallelogram, or, more properly speaking, of what, if complete, would have constituted the fourth side of the square; there it halted. The coffin-bearers placed their burthen on the ground and retired; the execution-party drew up at some distance from it. The prisoner left his doolie, and, accompanied by the clergyman, walked slowly and with a firm step towards the coffin; on this they both knelt, with their faces towards the troops, and prayed with uplifted hands. Profound was the silence. Being a spectator at large, I selected my position, and being close to the spot, saw all distinctly.

After some time had been occupied in prayer, the chaplain retired to a short distance, when the judge advocate, on horseback, came forward, and, drawing forth the warrant for the prisoner's execution, read it with a firm and audible voice; at the conclusion, the chaplain once more advanced, and kneeling

* This is a faithful description of a real occurrence, though it did not take place at the supposed time exactly.

on the coffin, again, with uplifted hands and deep and impressive fervour, imparted the last spiritual consolations to the condemned. What feelings must have torn the bosom of that unhappy being at that moment! Set up as a spectacle before thousands—an ignominious death before him—and perhaps the thoughts of those he loved, of kindred and of home, never more to be seen, adding another drop to his cup of bitterness! But yet he quailed not—no muscle trembled—and a stern determination to die like a man was stamped upon his care-worn and marbly countenance.

The tragedy was now drawing to a close. The chaplain, with apparent reluctance, rose and retired, and at the same moment the sergeant of the execution-party advanced and bound a handkerchief over the prisoner's eyes, also pinioning his arms. Still not a muscle moved; there were no signs of weakness, though the situation might well have excused them, and the chest was thrown out and squared to receive the leaden messengers of death. The "make ready!" and the crack of the muskets as they were brought to the "recover," were startling notes of preparation, and fell with sickening effect on my ear. I could scarcely believe it possible I was looking on a scene of reality—a fellow-creature about to be shot down, however deservedly, in cold blood, like a very dog. "Present!"—"fire!" and all was over. A mass of balls, close together, pierced his heart—over he went like a puppet—fell on his back, and never moved a limb. Life seemed borne away on the balls that went through him, and to have vanished with the speed of an electric spark. There he lay, like fallen Hassan, "his back to earth, his face to heaven," his mouth open, as if to put forth a cry which had died unborn with the passing pang; one blood-red spot on his cheek, where a bullet had entered, lending its frightful contrast to the marbly hue of his features; the heel of one foot rested on the coffin, the other on the ground; his hands open, and on their backs.

A short pause now ensued, which was soon followed by a stir of mounted officers galloping to and fro, and the loud command to "wheel back into open column," and "march!" In this order, the whole force advanced, the bands of the several regiments playing in succession, as they marched past the corpse, the deep and solemn straining of the *Adeste Fideles*, or Portuguese Hymn, a dirge-like air, admirably adapted for such occasions, and which breathes the very soul of melancholy. As the flanks of each company passed, almost touching the dead man, it was curious to observe the various expressions in the countenances of the soldiers, European and sepoy, as they stole their almost scared and sidelong glances at it. The non-military reader will be a little surprised, as I am sure I was, when I tell him that each regiment, after having passed the body a few hundred yards, changed the slow to quick march, and diverged to their several lines playing "The Girl I left behind me," or some similar lively air, with a view, I presume, to dissipate the recent impression. The wisdom of such a proceeding is by no means self-evident; it seems indecent, to say the least of it: to be consistent, we should always ring a merry peal after a funeral, or a gallopade home from church.

Bidding adieu to my friend the major, and duly equipped for the march, I left Cawnpore for Futtyghur, and the following was the composition of my rather patriarchal turn-out—bating the red coats and muskets of my escort: a naick and six sepoys of Nizamut, or militia; we might have passed pretty well for the section of a nomade tribe on the move in search of clearer streams and greener pastures. A two-bullock hackery, or country cart, a very primitive lumbering loco-motive, whose wheels, utter strangers to grease, emitted

the most excruciating music, conveyed my tent, trunks, and hen-coops, with the dobie's lady and family perched a-top of all. Then there was a bangy-burdab, with two green petaras, containing my breakfast and dinner apparatus, whilst Ramdial, my sirdar, trudged on, bearing the bundle containing my change of linen, and dragging my milch-goat (for Nanny did not approve of marching) after him, *nolens volens*. Nunco led my dogs in a leash; to wit, Teazer, and a nondescript substitute for the bull, with a few evanescent shades of the greyhound, which I had purchased at Cawnpore. I named this animal, rather ironically, "Fly," which Nunco manufactured into "Pillai." Fyz Buccas, khidmutgar, trudged along, driving before him a knock-kneed shambling tattoo, which I verily thought he would have made a spread eagle of, laden with his wife, two children, and sundry bags, pots, pans, &c. Whether Mrs. Fyz Buccas was a beauty or not I cannot positively say, though, if I might judge from the sample of one coal-black eye, of which, through the folds of her hood I occasionally had a glimpse, I should decidedly say she was. I generally rode ahead of the procession, armed *cap-à-pied*, and shone the very *beau idéal* of griffinish chivalry. My syce always carried my gun, to be ready for a shot at a passing wolf or jackal, and with one or two other servants, *viz.* a classee, or tent-pitcher, bhistee, &c., with my guard, we constituted a rather numerous party.

In the above order, I left Cawnpore for a small village on the road to Furruckabad, where, in an extensive mango grove, I for the first time in my life slept under canvas. It is the almost invariable custom in India to march in the early part of the morning, so as to reach the halting-ground before the sun has attained much power; but I was either ignorant of the practice, or thought it would be preferable to reverse the system; certain it is, that for some time, I always marched in the evenings, arriving at my ground sometimes after dark; by that means I was enabled to rise at my own hour comfortably the next morning, and had the whole day till about sunset for my amusement. About that time I would seat myself on a chair under a tree, with my kalia in my hand, and superintend the striking and loading my tent, &c. About half an hour after they were fairly off, I would rise like a giant refreshed, mount my steed, whilst my syce obsequiously held my stirrup, and, fairly seated, would follow the baggage. I love to recal in imagination those days, the opening ones of my independent existence. How vividly can I recal the scene which this march so often presented! the waning sunlight of the cold winter evenings, a few bright streaks just tinging the horizon, my hackery slowly wending its way over the plain, and my scattered servants crawling behind it, in a cloud of dust; the mango groves—villages—mud huts, and all the accompaniments of a country life in India!

I must not here omit to mention that, prior to my leaving Cawnpore, I received a letter from my friend and patron Capt. Marpeet, with whom I occasionally corresponded; it was couched in his usual frank and half-bantering style, and informed me that his regiment was on the eve of marching to Delhi, and that he anticipated great pleasure in meeting me there. Thus it concluded: "Recollect, my dear boy, I shall have a room at your service, and that you put up with me on your arrival; you are not fit to take care of yourself yet, and require a little more of my drilling and paternal care. Give me a few lines from Futtyghur, and mention when I may expect you. A friend of mine, Judge Sympkin, is now out in the district, through which you will pass, on some Mofussil business. I enclose you a few lines of introduction, and have written to tell him he may expect you. He is a princely fellow, a

first-rate sportsman, and lives like a fighting-cock, as a Bengal civilian should do. Hoping soon to shake you by the hand, I am, worthy griff, yours, &c.

"J. MARPEET."

A few days brought me to Futtyghur, of which I have nothing particular to record, excepting that the adjoining town of Furruckabad is celebrated for the manufacture of tent cloth and camp equipage, and as the scene of the defeat of Holkar's cavalry by our dragoons in Lord Lake's war. By the way, an officer, who was in that action, told me, that the Brummagem swords of the troopers would make little or no impression on the quilted jackets and vests of the Mahrattas, and that he saw many of them dismount and take the well-tempered blades of the natives they had pistoled, and use them instead of their own. The keen razor-like swords of the East give those who wield them a fearful advantage over men armed with our mealy affairs. The former will split a man down from the "nave to the chine," or slice off his head with infinite ease (*sauf karna*, 'to shave him clean,' is the Indian phrase), whilst ours require immense physical force to produce such a result. I once met some troopers of the 4th regiment of native cavalry, some squadrons of which were dismissed for turning tail when ordered to charge the ex-rajah of Kotah's bodyguard, and asked them how they came to disgrace themselves. The answer of one of them was, "Why, what chance, Sir, have we with men in chain armour, and wielding swords of such a temper that they will cut down horse and man at a single blow?" I mention this as bearing on recent acts and discussions, not in justification of the men, but as affording a probable clue to the backwardness of our cavalry on some occasions. I think we are prone to rely too much on the power of disciplined troops acting *en masse*, to the neglect of those matters calculated to increase individual prowess. Good arms are a first-rate consideration, not only for the superior execution they do, but on account of the confidence with which they inspire the soldier.

At Futtyghur, my tent was besieged by the venders of cloth, &c., and one man brought a number of tulwars (swords) made at Rampore, in Rohilcund, a place celebrated for them, for sale. After some higgling, I purchased one, a keen and well-poised blade, for the small sum of Rs. 4. I longed to try it upon some neck or other, and, as luck would have it, soon had the desired opportunity.

I halted in a grove near the town of Shumsabad shortly after I had made my purchase; the hour of dinner approaching, and I as hungry as a hunter. Fyz Buccas made his appearance, and with a face of extraordinary longitude, announced that a felonious pariah dog had availed himself of his temporary absence from the tree beneath which he was cooking my meal, to steal the mutton chops. Great was my wrath at this announcement; viewed as a simple act of felony it was bad enough, but considering my hungry state, nothing could atone for it but the death of the offender. I did not consider that the dog was hungry too. I seized my Rampore blade, drew it quickly from its sheath, and issuing from the tent, desired Fyz Buccas to point out the offender. He soon directed my attention to a wretched mangy pariah, or village cur, sneaking about, with his tail between his legs, beneath the trees, in search of further provender. "You die, my friend," quoth I, "or there is no virtue in a Rampore tulwar." I slowly followed his movements; he entered the fire-place of an old indigo vat; I planted myself on one side of it, awaiting his *exit*, grasping my upraised tulwar in my hand. In a few minutes the miserable brute's head was unsuspectingly protruded—down fell my glittering guillotine, and his head spun off. "Chop for chop, my lad," said I, as

I contemplated the defunct robber. Perhaps the reader may think this story does me very little credit, and that I had better have suppressed it ; but if he reflects on all the circumstances of provocation, temptation, and the intolerable nuisance these dogs are, he will perhaps view it in a different light.

I had advanced some five or six miles beyond Furruckabad, each day diversified by some novelty in the scenery—some fresh object in the shape of travellers, pilgrims, buildings, and the like—but still beginning to feel the want of a companion whose language was the same as my own, when one morning, as I was strolling, with my pellet-bow in my hand (for I had resumed it, in spite of the crack on the thumb), I observed at a distance a horseman slowly approaching. As he came nearer, I observed he was mounted on a tall Rosinante-looking steed, with a flowing tail and mane ; his headstall was of a sort of red bell-rope-looking cord ; a bunch of red cloth, something like a handkerchief, dangled under his horse's chin, from whence a standing martingale passed between his legs. Amulets and chains were round his animal's neck, and the saddle (or cushion, rather) was covered with a square broad cloth of red and yellow chequers. The cavalier himself, a dark-bearded Mahomedan, was a fine specimen of the Hindoostanee irregular horseman. His *chupkun*, or vest, of yellow broad cloth, reached to his knee, and his legs were encased in long wrinkled boots, something like Jack Sheppard's, and which would not have been the worse for a touch of Day and Martin. On his head he wore a cylindrical Cossack-looking cap of black-felt or lambskin. A long matchlock was poised on his shoulder ; a tulwar, or scymetar, was stuck in his cummerbund or girdle, and a circular black shield, of buffalo's hide, swung on his shoulders. Altogether, though I was brought up in the orthodox belief that one Englishman is equal to three Frenchmen, and of course to an indefinite number of blacks, I cannot say I should have liked to encounter him upon my tattoo. However, his was a mission of peace, as I soon discovered. On seeing me, he dug his heels into his horse's flanks, and was soon beside me. Throwing himself off, he saluted me with an off-handed *salaam*, in which hauteur and civility were oddly blended, and then, taking off his cap, he extracted therefrom a letter, somewhat pinguinised and sudorificated, which he respectfully placed in my hands. It was addressed to "Ensign Francis Gernon, on his march to Delhi," and ran thus : "My dear Sir, our mutual friend Marpeet has apprized me of your approach ; I write, therefore, to say that, as a friend of his, it will give me great pleasure if you can spare me a day or two, if not pressed to join. Your Colonel Bobbery I know well, and will undertake to mollify him if necessary. The sowar, the bearer of this, will conduct you at once to my encampment, and you can instruct your people to follow in the morning. I have a spare tent and cot at your service. Hoping soon to see you, I am yours truly, AUGUSTUS SYMPKIN."

"That will do," I inwardly ejaculated, as, after examining the seal and superscription, I conveyed the letter to my pocket. I instantly ordered my pony, and girding on my spit, wherewith to destroy any chance giants or dragons I might encounter *en route*, I gave the signal, and the sowar and I were soon in a long canter for the judge's tents.

After a ride of about eight miles, the turn of the road exhibited to my view the judge's encampment, in which were tents and people enough for nearly a regiment of five hundred men. Two huge double-poled tents, a single ditto, a routie, like mine, with sundry palls and marquees, &c. for servants, constituted the judge's immediate portion of the encampment ; then there were tents for the omlah, or subordinate civil functionaries, and more for his horse-

men. Under a huge banyan tree were a couple of elephants, eating branches of trees for their tea, as we do water-cresses, and sundry camels babbling and roaring, and uprearing their lofty necks by the well side, where, from the force of association, I almost looked for Jacob and the fair Rebecca, as represented in those Scripture prints, which in infancy we love to dwell upon, and whence probably originates that exquisite charm, that, through our future life, is ever interwoven with Eastern scenes and customs. Under a couple of tamarind trees, four or five beautiful horses were picketed; amongst them a milk-white Arab, with a flowing tail. This was the judge's steed. "Pretty well all this," thought I, "for one man, and he too, perhaps, the son of some small gentleman."

My arrival caused a considerable stir at the large tent. Two or three chuprassies, or silver-badge men, darted in to announce me; the bearer caught up the huge red umbrella or chattah, to be prepared for the great man's *exit*, and to guard his honoured cranium from the rays of the now declining sun. One or two others held aside the purdahs, or chicks, and Mr. Sympkin, a well-compacted, hearty, jolly, but withal gentlemanly man, of about forty-five or fifty, or thereabouts, stood forth to view; he was followed by a fat squabby man, of the colour of yellow soap or saffron, who, though attired in something like the European garb, did not, nevertheless, in other respects, seem to belong to our quarter of the globe. The judge shook me heartily by the hand, and was at once so smiling and cordial, that I began to fancy I must certainly have known him somewhere before, and that this could never be the first of our acquaintance. It was true downright goodness of heart, bursting through the cobwebs of ceremony, and going slap-bang to its purpose. "Well, Mr. Gernon, I'm happy to see you here sound and safe. I hope my sower piloted you well; how far off have you left your tents?" Having replied to these queries, he again resumed. "When did you hear last from our friend Marpeet? not since I did, I dare say. Come give your pony to that man, and he'll take care of him for you." I resigned my tattoo, who was led off. The judge's servants smiled, and exchanged significant glances, as my little jaded rat, with accoutrements calculated for a horse of sixteen hands high, was marched away. I confess, for the first time, I felt perfectly ashamed of him. "Come in," said the judge, "we will dine somewhat earlier on your account; but, in the mean time, as you must be fatigued, a glass of wine will refresh you. *Qui hye ? sherry-shrob lou*. By-the-bye," said he, recollecting himself, as we turned to enter the tent, "I had nearly forgotten to introduce you to a fellow-traveller. Ensign Gernon, the Rev. Mr. Arratoon Bagram Sarkies; Mr. Sarkies, Mr. Gernon." The little fat man smiled benignantly, as with a look betokening that my youth and deportment had made a pleasing impression upon him, he, in a manner half-Asiatic, tendered me his hand, as if he felt himself bound in duty to back the judge's cordiality. I was sorely puzzled to divine who this amiable little personage could be, and to what portion of the church universal his reverence belonged. Mr. Sympkin seemed, I thought, to enjoy my gaping looks of astonishment, but took an opportunity of informing me, very shortly afterwards, that Mr. Sarkies was an Armenian missionary, proceeding to Guzerat with a camel load of tracts, in divers Eastern languages, for the purpose of converting the natives. At the same time that he gave me this information, he proposed, if agreeable to me, that we should keep each other company for the few marches during which our route would lie together. To this proposal I joyfully assented, for though the good missionary was not exactly the sort of companion I should have selected had

a choice been given me; nevertheless, an associate of any kind who could speak my own language was, under present circumstances, a great acquisition.

Dinner soon made its appearance in the tent, which was fitted up with carpets, glass shades, attached by clasps to the poles, and in short every thing that could render it comfortable and luxurious, and make us forget that we were in the wilds of Hindostan. The viands, which in excellence could not be surpassed by any thing procurable, of their several kinds, at the most fashionable hotel or club house at the west end of the town, were served in burnished silver. The wines and ales, of the most delicious kinds, were cooled *à merveille*, and we were waited upon by fine, proud-looking domestics, in rich liveries, who seemed fully sensible of the lustre they borrowed from their master's importance; in short, I found myself all at once revelling in luxury, and was made to feel, though in the pleasantest possible way, the vastness of the gap which separates a griffin going to join from the judge of a zillah court. Mr. Sarkies too, though his occupation referred more immediately to the other world, seemed, like myself, by no means insensible to the comforts of this mundane state of existence, paying very marked attention to the mock-turtle, the roast saddle of mutton, macaroni, and other "tiny kickahaws," that followed in abundance. In spite, however, of this little trait of the "old man Adam," the missionary appeared a most kind-hearted and benevolent creature; there was a child-like simplicity about him, evincing a total absence of all guile, which at once inspired a feeling of affection and regard, adding a proof, were it wanting, of the power of truthfulness and virtue in whatever form it may appear. It was obvious, at a glance, that the Padre's heart was overflowing with benevolence and love of his kind, and that no one harsh or unamiable feeling harboured there.

The judge, though evidently of a jovial and bantering turn, and not at all likely to turn missionary himself, seemed clearly to entertain a mingled feeling of respect and esteem for his single-hearted, but somewhat eccentric guest, who, I found, owed his introduction to him to a somewhat similar chance to that to which I was indebted for mine—a feeling that, in a great degree, restrained the inclination which, in a goodnatured way, would every now and then peep out, to crack a joke at his expense.

After a very pleasant evening, I retired to a comfortable cot, which my host ordered to be prepared for me; and next morning, Mr. Synpkin, who was engaged on some special business in the district, left us after breakfast to attend to his duties and proceed to his cuchery tent, around which were assembled horses and ponies gaily caparisoned, and a concourse of native zumeendars, with their attendants, hosts of villagers, witnesses, and the various native functionaries in the judge's suite, which in India bear the collective appellation of the "omlah." At tiffin he joined us, as full of spirits as a boy just let out of school, rubbing his hands in a gleeful way, and asked me if I was disposed for a day's shooting, for if so, he should be happy to shew me some excellent sport, the neighbourhood abounding in game. I need hardly say, that I was not backward in accepting his offer.

The day following was a most propitious one for sport, the air clear and bracing, and the sun, as is the case in this latitude and season, possessed of little power. Breakfast over, the judge ordered his gun to be laid on the table, and at the same time asked me how I was provided in that way. I told him I was possessed of a gun, but I dared say he would not deem it a first-rate piece of ordnance. "Allow me to look at it," said he; "I'll send a man to your tent for it;" and with this he despatched a servant to my route. The judge

clicked my locks, turned the piece about, took a peep at the muzzles, which were in rather fine order for cutting wadding, in the absence of the instrument usually employed for that purpose, shook his head, and returned it to me. "Come," said he, "I think we can set you up with a better piece than that for the day, though," added he, archly, "it appears to have seen a little service too," and so saying, he put together a splendid Joe Manton, the locks of which spoke eloquently as he played them off, and he placed it in my hands. "Have you ever shot off an elephant?" "Never, Sir," said I, "though I have ridden upon one more than once." "Well, then, you must make your first essay to-day; it is no easy matter; you must allow for the rise and fall of the animal, and take care you don't bag any of the black fellows alongside of you." I laughingly assured him I would endeavour to avoid that mistake. "Come along, then," said he; "I think we are now ready."

The judge had two noble shekarrie, or hunting elephants, trained to face the tiger, and for sport in general, which stood ready caparisoned, with their flaming red *jhools*, or housings, in front of the tent. In the howdah of one of them I took my seat, whilst the judge occupied that of the other. Duly seated, guns secured, brandy and lunch stowed away in the *khows* or dicky, the stately brutes rose at the command of the drivers from their recumbent postures; the orderly Cossack-looking horsemen mounted; the troop of beaters shouldered their long lathes or poles, and we were instantly bearing away in full swing for the sporting ground. This lay at the distance of three or four miles from our encampment, and consisted of a long shallow jheel or lake, skirted by tracks of rank grass, terminating in cultivation, villages, and groves of trees. The elephant moves both legs at one side simultaneously, consequently the body rises and falls, and his motion is that of a ship at sea, and I felt before I tried it that I should make nothing of my first attempt to shoot off one. We now formed line, the judge's elephant at one extremity, or pretty nearly so, and mine at the other, and advanced. "Keep a good look-out, Gernon," cried my host; "we shall have something up immediately." He had scarcely uttered the words, when up flustered a huge bird from under the elephant's feet, towering perpendicularly overhead; his burnished throat, golden hues, and long sweeping tail, proclaimed him at once a wild peacock. I endeavoured to cover him, but all in vain, my gun's muzzles, like the poet's eye, were alternately directed "from earth to heaven," through the up and down motion of the elephant. However, I blazed away both barrels, but without touching a feather. On attaining a certain elevation, he struck off horizontally, wings expanded, cleaving the air like a meteor; but passing to the rear of my companion, he, with the greatest *sang-froid*, rose, turned round in his howdah, and dropped him as dead as a stone, amidst cries of "*lugga, lugga*" ('hit')! "*mara*" ('killed')! and "*wau, wau*" ('bravo')! It is not considered very sportsman-like to shoot the full-grown peacock in India; the chicks are, however, capital eating, and are often bagged. In this instance, the judge had evidently brought down the peacock for my gratification; this I inferred from his immediately sending it to me by one of his horsemen, who hoisted it up into the howdah at the end of his spear. As we advanced farther into the long grass, evidences of the deserved character of the spot began to thicken around us; black partridges rose every moment, and the judge tumbled them over right and left, but not a feather could I touch. Our line now made a sweep, with a view to emerging from the grass, and immediately a beautiful sight presented itself; it was a whole herd of antelopes, roused by our beaters from their repose, and which went off before

us, bounding with the grace of Taglioni. Two sharp cracks, and "*lugga, lugga!*" proclaimed that Mr. Sympkin had laid an embargo on one or more of them. This proved to be the case, and a fine black buck antelope, with spiral horns and a white streak down his side, and a fawn about half-grown, were soon seen dangling from the broad quarters of the elephant. On approaching the very verge of the long grass, a cry of "*sewer, sewer!*" was followed by a wild hog's bolting. I fired at him, and put a few shots in the hind-quarters of one of the judge's horses, who thereat reared and plunged, jerked off his rider's cap, and had nearly dismounted the rider himself, whom I could hear muttering a few curses at my awkwardness. The judge also discharged a brace of barrels at him, but he got off, and we saw him for a great distance scouring across the plain.

Having issued from the grass, the judge drove his elephant alongside of mine. "Well, how do you get on? I fear you found what I said correct, eh? You haven't hit much?" "Much! I haven't hit any thing, Sir, except one of your sowars' horses, I am sorry to say; it is most tantalizing! I doubt if ever I should succeed in striking an object from an elephant." "Oh yes, you would," said my host, smiling; "a little practice makes perfect; but come, we'll try on foot, on your account, after we have taken some refreshment; we will confine ourselves to the skirts of the grass and the bajrakates, where we can see about us."

Having refreshed ourselves with a glass of ale and some cold ham and fowl, we proceeded to try our luck on foot, and I now had the satisfaction of killing my fair share of game. "You have never, I presume, seen the mode in which the hog-deer is taken in this part of the world?" I answered in the negative. "Well, then," resumed Mr. Sympkin, "if disposed to vary your sport, we have yet time before dinner. My people have the nets, and I'll shew you how it is done; this will be something to put in the next letter you write home to astonish them all." Having mounted horses, which were in attendance, we proceeded at a smart amble to a pretty extensive tract of reeds lying at the distance of about a mile; into this tract, which terminated rather abruptly at some distance, a line of men was placed, with here and there a horseman. At the extremity of the tract of reeds, but in the open plain, two ranks of men, with intervals of forty or fifty paces between each man, were placed, in prolongation of the sides of the patch of reeds. These two lines converged, and were terminated at the apex of the cone by a row of nets, formed of stout tarred cords, and slightly propped up by stakes. The first-mentioned line now advanced with cries and shouts, and as it approached the confines of the bank of reeds, two fine hog-deer broke cover. The men composing the two lines above mentioned, whose termini appuied on the nets, now squatted down close to the earth, and as the animals approached, they raised their heads successively; thus alarming them, and preventing every attempt to quit the street in which they were confined. In this clever way they forced the deer, edging them on at full speed into the nets, into which they tumbled headlong, rolling over and over, completely manacled in the toils. I never saw any thing so cleverly managed; the fellows did every thing with wonderful coolness and tact, and seemed perfectly masters of their craft.

Laden with game, after a most interesting day's sport, we returned to Mr. Sympkin's tent, where we found our smiling little friend, the Padre, with his ever-ready hand extended, and prepared to receive and to congratulate us.

After passing another day with our princely host, we took our leave, and commenced our journey. Our tents had been sent overnight, and after an

abundant breakfast, Ensign Gernon, the Griffin, and the Rev. Arratoon Bagram Sarkies, soon found themselves jogging along, discussing things in general in as cosy dialogues as those recorded to have taken place between the renowned knight of La Mancha and his valourous squire. The good missionary, I was flattered to observe, took a warm and affectionate interest in me, which he manifested by a strong effort to impress upon me the deep importance of his religious views.

One afternoon, as the missionary and I were sitting outside our tents, my attention was attracted towards a group of sepahis engaged under a banyan-tree, playing the game of backword. As the mode in which this exercise is conducted may be new to the reader, I shall describe it. The first who entered the lists or circle of spectators were two handsome and well-formed Rajpoots, who would have served for models of Apollo; they were naked to the loins, round which, the hips, and upper part of the thighs, was tightly wound the *dotee*, or waistcloth, which sustains and strengthens the back—the “girding of the loins,” so often mentioned in Scripture, &c. Each of the men held in his left hand a diminutive leathern shield or target, less than a foot in diameter, whilst his right grasped a long wooden sword, covered also with leather, and padded and guarded about the handle. Having exchanged salutes, one of them, holding his weapon at the recover, and planting himself in a firm attitude, bent a stern gaze on his adversary, which seemed to say, “now do your worst.” The other now commenced those ludicrously grotesque antics which, amongst the Hindostanee *athletæ*, are always a prelude to a *set-to*. He first, with the air of a *maitre de ballet*, took two or three sweeping steps to the right, eyed his opponent for an instant, and then kicking up his foot behind, so as almost to touch the small of his back, he twirled round on his heel, and with his chest expanded and thrown proudly out, made another grave and prancing movement in the other direction; he now approached nearer, struck the ground with his sword, and dared his adversary to the onset, and again retreated with two or three long back-steps to the utmost verge of the circle formed by the spectators. Like cautious enemies, however, neither seemed to like to commit himself until sure of a palpable hit. At last, however, he who had been standing on the defensive, following with his hawk’s eye the other’s strutting gyrations, perceiving an advantage, levelled a blow at his adversary with the rapidity of lightning, which was caught on the target and returned as quick as thought. A rapid and animated exchange of strokes now took place, accompanied by the most agile bounds and movements; most of these blows rattled on the targets; head and shoulders, nevertheless, came in for an ample share of ugly hits. The fight at length ceased, and the breathless and exhausted combatants rested from their gladiatorial exhibition, amidst many “*wau wau’s*”! and “*shabases*” (“bravos”)! resigning their weapons to two others, anxious to display their prowess.

Subsequent experience of them has convinced me that a finer body of men is hardly to be found than the sepoy of Hindostan, particularly in their own country, for taken out of it into climates where the food, water, &c., disagree with them, they lose much of their spirit and stamina. Our countryman, the British soldier, possesses an unrivalled energy and bull-dog courage, which certainly, when the tug of war—the hour of real danger—comes, must, as it ever has done, bear every thing before it; but justice demands the admission that, in most other respects, the sepoy contrasts most favourably with him—temperate, respectful, patient, subordinate, and faithful—one of his highest principles being “fidelity to his salt,” he adds to no ordinary degree

of courage every other requisite of a good soldier. A judicious policy towards these men, based on a thorough knowledge of their peculiar characteristics, may bind them to us for ages yet to come, by the double link of affection and interest, and enable us, as an Indian power, to laugh alike at foreign foes and domestic enemies; whilst a contrary course, and leaving their feelings and customs to be trifled with by inexperienced innovators, may, ere long, produce an opposite effect, and cause them, if once alienated, to shake us off "like dew-drops from the lion's mane."

Serais, or places of entertainment for wayfarers—well known to all readers of Eastern tales as caravan-serais—I frequently met with at towns on my march, and sometimes encamped within or near the walls. The serais, like the generality of buildings in India, are almost always in a ruinous state, it being nobody's business to keep them in a state of repair. These structures, some of them the fruits of the piety and munificence of former times, are a great public benefit, and their construction is generally similar, and consists of four walls of brick, stone, or mud, sometimes battlemented, forming a parallelogram, having gateways at two opposite sides, through which the high road usually passes. Small cells or apartments, with arched entrances, run round the interior, in any one of which the weary traveller may spread his mat, smoke his pipe, and enjoy his repose as long as he pleases. Each serai has its establishment of attendants, *bunyahs* (shopkeepers), *bhistees* and *mehturs* (water-carriers and sweepers), who ply their several occupations, and administer to the traveller's wants. What a motley and picturesque assemblage do these serais sometimes exhibit! In one part saunters a group of fair and athletic Affghans from Cabul or Peshawer, proceeding with horses, greyhounds, dried fruits, and the like, to sell in the south; their fearless bearing and deep voices proclaim them natives of a more invigorating climate. In another, a drove of bunjarra bullocks repose amongst piled sacks of grain, and quietly munch the cud, whilst their nomade drivers smoke or snore around. Under the shade of yon drooping tamarind tree, on a branch of which his sword and shield are suspended, a Mahomedan traveller has spread his carpet, and with his face towards Mecca (his *kibla*), his head hanging on his breast, and his arms reverentially folded, he offers up his evening's devotions; near him, on the little clay terrace, is to be seen the high-caste bramin, his body marked with ochres and pigments, and, surrounded by his religious apparatus of conch, flowers, and little brazen gods, he blows his shell, tinkles his bell, and goes through all his little mummeries, with the full conviction that he is fulfilling the high behests of heaven. Groups of camels, tattoos, or the gaunt steed of some roaming cavalier—some Dugald Dalgetty of the East, seeking employment for his jaws and sword, or rather for his sword and jaws, for such is the order—serve to fill up the little picture I have been describing, and which in my griffinish days, and since, I have contemplated with pleasure.

In a day or two we reached Allyghur, where my good friend the missionary and I were destined to part, his route laying to the southward towards Agra, mine in a more northerly direction to Delhi. Here I received a few lines from Marpeet, saying that he was looking for my arrival with great pleasure. "You had better push on as fast as you can, my dear Gernon, for your commandant, who is a crusty old fellow, and a very tight hand, has been heard to express his surprise at your not having long since made your appearance." This letter rather damped the buoyancy of my spirits. The following morning I took leave of my good friend the missionary; his eyes filled with tears as he clasped

my hands in both of his, and whilst pressing them to his bosom, pronounced a prayer and a blessing over me. If it indeed be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, that the prayer of the righteous man "availeth much," that prayer was deeply to be valued. Short as was the time of our acquaintance, I felt as if I had known him all my life, and was, consequently, much affected at parting. Half choking as he rode off, I waved him a sorrowful, and what has proved a last, adieu.

MR. VIGNE'S TRAVELS IN CASHMERE AND TIBET.*

So much interest attaches to the countries situated to the west and north-west of the Indus, and those which that great stream traverses in its upper course, that every work relating to them is read with eagerness. The extensive journeys of Mr. Vigne, who, besides his visit to Affghanistan, crossed the mountains from the Punjab to Little Tibet three times, passing through Cashmere in his way, and resided in some of the principal places a sufficient space of time to allow of his collecting much information concerning those little known countries, created no small expectations from the work which he has now presented to the world. Sir Alexander Burnes, in September, 1841, "looked out with great anxiety" for it, and Mr. Vigne has not hurried himself in its preparation. The occasional intimations given in the Indian papers, and at home, of the remarkable discoveries it would announce, did not, any more than the meagreness of his first work, tend to lessen the sanguine anticipations of the public. Whether it be that our expectations have been too highly raised, or whether it be owing to some obtuseness on our part, we have been grievously disappointed with this book, the perusal of which has excited but little interest and imparted scarcely any information. Mr. Vigne is an unskilful narrator, and he has employed too much time upon the work to justify our attributing the many negligencies and solecisms of his style to haste; but these deficiencies are not so serious a drawback upon the value of his work as the small quantity of real knowledge which it has communicated. We have not the slightest motive to take an unfavourable view of the labours of Mr. Vigne; on the contrary, our prepossessions are in his favour; we are, moreover, of opinion, that a gentleman who sacrifices his fortune and his ease, and incurs perils as well as discomforts, by endeavouring to extend the limits of geographical science, deserves a measure of public gratitude; but a critic, in passing his judgment upon a work, is under a tacit obligation to pronounce an honest one, and betrays his trust if, from tenderness to an author, he deceives his readers.

Mr. Vigne has prefixed to his first volume some "Observations on the late and now passing events in Affghanistan," which we read with some avidity, expecting to find that a gentleman who had recently travelled in that country could tell us something we knew not before. They turned

* *Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, Iskardo, the Countries adjoining the Mountain-Course of the Indus, and the Himalaya, north of the Panjab. With a Map, and other Illustrations.* By G. T. Vigne, Esq., F.G.S. Two Vols. London, 1842. Colburn.

out, however, to consist of little more than extracts, very ill put together, of the Parliamentary Papers.

As Mr. Vigne has embodied his journeys in one narrative, without laying down a connected route (with which we find no fault), we find it difficult to accompany him, even with the help of his very excellent map, which the Court of Directors (with their characteristic liberality) have caused to be engraved at their expense. It will, therefore, be more convenient to notice Mr. Vigne's account of some of the most remarkable places he visited. We may here observe, that the bulk of the work is made up of descriptions of the routes and roads, and most of them are so indistinctly and confusedly written, that it is often painful to read them, and they leave scarcely any defined images upon the mind. We may further remark, that for much, and that not the least important part, of his matter, Mr. Vigne seems, by his qualifying expressions of "as far as I can remember," &c., to have written from recollection, not from notes.

Of Cashmere, Mr. Vigne has said a great deal, more than one-third of the entire work being occupied with the details, which, however, are as indistinct, confused, and unsatisfactory as the rest. We subjoin the following extracts:—

The valley of Kashmir is, generally, a verdant plain, ninety miles in length, and twenty-five and a half in its greatest width, which is at the southern end, between the cataract of Arabul and the ruins of the great temple of Martund: surrounded on every side by snowy mountains, into which there are numerous inlets forming straths on a level with the plain; but all having a lofty pass at their upper extremity. In consequence of the disposition of the mountains near Baramula, where the Jylum makes its exit, the walls of the valley appear, excepting from very near the place itself, to be there as unbroken and undivided as in every other part of the horizon. And there are many elevated points of view, from which this extraordinary hollow gave me, at first sight, an idea of its having been originally formed by the falling in of an exhausted volcanic region. I speak of the idea created by a first sight of its general appearance merely, as such a theory is not, I think, confirmed by an examination in detail.

I infer from the foregoing data and observations, that the basaltic ridges around Kashmir have been raised from beneath, and through extensive beds of limestone in the deep ocean; that the mountains near Shenkur Gurb, in the Baramula pass, which would otherwise have opposed the exit of the waters altogether in that quarter, were rent asunder at the same time; but that the lower accidental barriers, such as that immediately below Baramula, at Uri, and below Nushera, although also, and particularly the latter, partially divided more or less by convulsions, were yet sufficiently elevated to oppose the free passage of a great part of the alluvium carried by the flood in its course down the pass; and, consequently, the pass was, as it evidently has been, choked up with deposit, over and through which the waters from the newly-formed lake have gradually formed a deeper channel for themselves. Further, that in consequence of the occasional barriers of hard rock, a succession of pools and head waters, such as at Nushera, have formed above them; that these have disappeared as the bed of the river became more uniformly level; that below the gap at Uri, where the action of the river is observable on the per-

pendicular walls of the rock for a height of fifty or sixty feet above it, the cross action of the Púñch Panjal river has very materially contributed suddenly to deepen the bed of the Jylum, as it flows through the amphitheatre in the mountains immediately below the gap; and that as this must have taken place beneath the western face of the solid rock, it is probable that the Jylum once poured its waters over the ledge, in a cataract of great magnificence.

The broad Herculean build and manly features of the Kashmirian peasant, contrasted with his whining complaints and timid disposition, if considered apart from the effects of a long-continued subjection to tyranny and despotism, may, perhaps, form a subject for physiological speculation. I think it would now be difficult to induce the Kashmirians to rise alone, and unassisted, against their oppressors. Mahmud, of Ghuzni, it is said, was at first foiled in his endeavours to make himself master of Kashmir; though he afterwards took it. The great Akber took it after, I think, two unsuccessful attempts; and, tradition says, that in order to subdue the then warlike spirit of the inhabitants, he made them doff their more martial habiliments, and wear the large plain cloak of the Afghans; and, also, in furtherance of the same plan, that he forced them to eat their bread stale—which, in these countries, where the cakes are swallowed hot as soon as made, caused them, it is said, to have only “stomachs to eat, and not to fight.”

“Many fowls in a house will defile it, and many Kashmiris in a country will spoil it.” “If you meet a snake do not put it to death, but do not spare a Kashmiri.” “Do not admit a Kashmiri to your friendship, or you will hang a hatchet over your doorway.”

In this spirit are the remarks of the neighbouring nations, when speaking of a Kashmirian; but the same want of courage that obliges them to have recourse to artifice and dishonesty, has caused their other faults to be regarded in a still more unfavourable light; for as far as mere morality is concerned, I should say that the Kashmirian had very much the advantage of both the Sikh and the Patan. “Give a dog a bad name and hang him,” is fully exemplified in the manner in which they are spoken of. They are certainly a lying and deceitful race of people; but when detected in a fault, their excuses are so very ready and profuse, and often so abound in humour, that it is impossible to abstain from laughing, and to attempt an exhibition of anger becomes a farce.

Many of the women are handsome enough to induce a man to exclaim, as did the Assyrian soldiers, when they beheld the beauty of Judith, “Who would despise this people, that have among them such women?” Their dress has already been described: a red gown with large loose sleeves, red fillet on the forehead, over which is thrown a white mantilla. The hair is collected in separate plaits, then gathered together, and a long tassel of black cotton is suspended from it, almost down to the ankles. The Hindu women usually wear a white rolled cloth tied loosely round the waist.

In Kashmir, there is no purdah, or concealment of the features, excepting amongst the higher classes. I do not think that the beauty of the women has been overrated. They have not often that slim and graceful shape which is so common in Hindustan, but are more usually gifted with a style of figure which would entitle them to the appellation of fine or handsome women in European society. They have the complexion of brunettes, with more pink on the cheek, and that of the Hindu women has often too much of the pink and white in it; and, in this respect, they resemble the Armenians and Turks of Yarkund. But, whatever the other features may be, they have usually a pair of

large, almond-shaped, hazel eyes, and a white and regular set of teeth. I am not speaking of the unbeautifying effects of dirt, poverty, and misery united; and the Kashmirian women are, of course (the enamorata of Gil Blas, at Algiers, is an exception) wholly deficient in the graces and fascinations derivable from civilization and accomplishment, but for mere uneducated eyes I know of none that surpass those of Kashmir; to the natural brilliancy and softness to [of] which the length of a black eyelash, and a little surmu or antimony is [are] a great addition.

The inhabitants of the boats, male and female, are perhaps the handsomest people in the valley, and this is in accordance with the general opinion. I have been also much struck with the beauty of the Watul tribe. They are, I believe, gipsies, and have all the manners and appearance of gipsies. They live in tents, or rather small huts of thatch, which are easily rebuilt when occasion requires it, and by reason of their indiscriminate use of any food, they have no caste, and are looked upon both by Musalman and Hindu with the greatest contempt. I heard nothing worth recording of their history. Many of their beautiful children are sold and sent as slaves to the Panjal; and I believe that many of the prettiest of the nach or dancing girls are born of Watul parents.

Whilst at Cashmere, on one of his visits, he determined to proceed to Iskardo, the capital of Little Tibet, "which had never as yet," Mr. Vigne says, "been visited by any European," Ahmed Shah, the rajah, or *gylo*, having expressed an anxiety to see an English sahib. This wish was gratified, and Mr. Vigne seems to have been treated with much hospitality by the rajah. He says:—

The Little Tibetians are by no means equal in beauty to the Kashmirians. The eyes of the latter are usually large, those of the Little Tibetians are smaller and more elongated, and their high cheekbone would seem to be that of a race of Tartar origin. Female beauty is common in Kashmir, but comparatively rare in Little Tibet, and still more so, I should say, at Ladak. The pink and white complexion of the Kashmirians is very uncommon in Little Tibet, where the inhabitants are perhaps as fair, but more sallow. The *gylo*'s eyes were not large, but dark and penetrating, his eyebrows large and black, his nose and mouth well formed, his beard a little silvered, and his expression highly indicative of shrewdness and intelligence; of which, considering the nature of his country, and that he had never quitted it so as to be able to gain one single correct idea of any other, he was certainly possessed of [*sic*] to a surprising extent.

The Little Tibetians are short of stature. They are not Buddhists, like the Ladakees, but Shiah Mahomedans. Caste distinctions exist amongst them, a proof of their Hindu origin. The cottages of the peasants, or little landholders, are usually built of stones and mud, divided and supported by a frame-work of wood. They are bound by their tenure to perform military service. "If a Tibeti sepahi dies," a contingency which must, we presume, happen to all of them, "his widow takes half his property; the rest reverts to the rajah; if one or more children, she retains all, and perhaps some is added by the rajah." This is a specimen of Mr. Vigne's loose way of expressing himself. The following is their mode of making tea:—

Tea, made or rather boiled with water, as in Europe, is called Moguli Chá, or the tea of the Moguls, as they call the Persians. But Tibeti chá, or tea as made in Tibet, is a very different composition, for which the following is the recipe for a party of five or six people: A teacupful of the finest green tea is put into three pints of water, and upon this is strewed a large spoonful of soda, and all three are boiled together. About a pound of fresh butter or ghl, and a pinch of salt, are then placed at the bottom of the milling churn, and part of the boiling contents are poured out and milled like chocolate; a little cream or milk is then added to what has remained in the saucepan, and on this the milled tea is poured and boiled again, and part of it again transferred to the churn, and so on till it is all properly milled. All that then remains to be done is to strain it through a clean cloth. Much depends upon the quality of the tea, and the manner of making it. I have nowhere drank it so good as with Ahmed Shah. It was always made before or after a march, and on a cold morning, I found it, after a little time, quite as palatable as tea made in the ordinary way, and far more nourishing. When well made, it resembles chocolate in appearance, in consequence of the reddish tinge imparted to the tea by the presence of the soda, which prevents it also from cloying. Sutu, or the flour of roasted barley, is frequently eaten with it.

From Little Tibet, Mr. Vigne proceeded to Leh, in Ladak; but for some reason or other, though what we cannot clearly make out, he was interdicted from moving about, and he refers to his "grievances" in a vague manner, as an apology for "not having said more on the subject of the Buddhist religion, of Ladak, of the path to Yarkund, and the plains of Chang Thung," which was owing to "the wanton defeat of all his schemes for roving over the country with gun, pencil, note-book, &c." Something, however, might have been gleaned by an observant man upon the spot; but we have nothing worth notice.

In his philological speculations, which are pretty numerous, Mr. Vigne is singularly infelicitous. The title of *gylfo*, borne by the chief of Little Tibet, he thinks, may be the origin of the name of our royal family; "I repeat," he says, "that it is by no means improbable that the word may be the same, and perhaps *guelph* ought to be written *gylf*." A Ladakee, of whom he inquired the meaning of the name *Kurukurum*, applied to certain mountains, told him the word signified 'sweetmeat' or 'sugar-plum,' anti-thetically, "in consequence of the length of the ascent, and the additional fatigue to be undergone on account of the shortness of breath brought on by the exertion of walking." Another person would have laughed at such an interpretation; but Mr. Vigne is "inclined to think it the true meaning!"

Upon the whole, we think this gentleman either has not availed himself of the opportunities his travels afforded him for observation, or has marred a curious tale in the telling.

RAHIMDAD, THE BRAHOOE.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

ONE of the most remarkable-looking mountaineers I have seen, during my constant opportunities of observation on Belooches, Brahooes, and Affghans, is Rahimdad, the Brahooe; and an incident in his life, related by himself, affords an amusing evidence of the notion my acquaintance has of private rights and moral responsibilities, and is characteristic also of the lawless habits of the mountain tribes in general.

Rahimdad, by birth a Brahooe, is by nature a wit, and by habit and education a plunderer of the most daring kind. He prides himself on being of Arab descent, and on holding lands bestowed on his ancestors as the price of blood. In accordance with the Brahooe customs, Rahimdad lives in a little black tent made of goats' hair, and wanders about, like a careful shepherd, in the summer, among the pasture-grounds of Shawl and Moostung, while, in the winter, he strolls away from the mountain snows to the mild climate of Gundava, in the plains, to enrich his granary with plunder from the peasants' corn-fields, or amuse himself with chance intrigue. There was something in the countenance and general bearing of Rahimdad, during our interview, that delineated his character very truly; his brilliant and radiant eyes now flashed with rage, now glittered with merriment, as the topics of discourse affected him. His white, close-set teeth were frequently displayed in his mirthful sallies, and an English belle might have envied the long glossy ringlets which fell over his broad and manly shoulders. His heavy dress, once white, was now of a drab colour, from long service; but in the embroideries of his many-coloured *tosh-dans* (powder-flasks, pouches, &c.), it was easy to see that Rahimdad loved finery, as well as that he was an eminent favourite with the fair Brahooe damsels. He has strong passions, not always of the safest or purest kind. He loves his *kaliun* (Persian hookha) almost as well as he does his fleet-footed mare of Khorasan, and his neighbours' property perhaps better than either. In addition to his skill as a soldier and plunderer, Rahimdad is a capital *raconteur*, and a very bigotted Moslem, hating all "feringees" with the full quota of hatred enjoined by the *Koran*, and never failing, among his companions, to spit on the ground in the most orthodox way, whenever the obnoxious "tribe" are alluded to.

The excitement and insurrection, which occurred about a twelvemonth since among the tribes of Moostung, led Rahimdad to fancy that more was to be gained by joining the standard of the young Khan of Khelat, than by remaining in the plains and carrying off grain and cattle; so, one cool breezy morning, just as the bright sun was rising, and the flocks were going out to browse upon the thorny bushes, he mounted his chestnut mare, and, having previously arranged to the best effect its scarlet housings, hung a string of blue beads round its neck to keep off the evil eye, and swung his matchlock over his shoulder, he gave the animal two very determined kicks with his bare heels, and started at a fast amble for the Gundava Pass. The stony nature of the ground, however, checked his pace as he neared the hills, so taking his *kaliun* from his saddle-bags, he puffed away, and lounged along quite leisurely.

Being a man of observation, even in this desert tract, the very stones gave him matter for contemplation, but it was of a nature suited to his character

and position, and took the following form : “ *Inshallah t'allah!* I hope it may be,” muttered he, looking steadily at the precipitous scarps and jagged rocks projecting half across the narrow path, and seeming to measure with a skilful eye their several proportions ; “ here would be a glorious spot for Kumal Khan and his men. If they crowned these heights, and we could but get the feringees round this way, with their camels and their treasure, and their little sepoy that I could carry in my arms, what *shikar* (sport) we would have among these dogs of infidels ;” and involuntarily drawing round his matchlock, he lifted it like an experienced marksman for a moment to his eye, and dropping it again, continued : “ Mihrab Khan was a good soldier, and had he not been a great fool, the feringees could never have got through the Bolan, even with their great chief sahib, and their crores of soldiers ; ha ! ha ! and yet that was a good saying of the khan's—and I liked him, although he *did* blow my brother, Dil Khan, from the mouth of a gun one day—‘ Take care,’ said the khan, ‘ and don't go near the feringees, Rahimdad. They are dogs, and, *Inshallah!* when they have passed through the waters of the Bolan, they will shake themselves after the manner of dogs ; but go not near them, or the sprinkling will defile thee.’ Ha ! ha ! that was good, and so it was, when Mihrab Khan sent his slave to cut off Meer Oolah's head, to save himself the trouble of listening to some prosy story the old fool came to tell him. Ah ! he was a pleasant prince !” And Rahimdad, laughing at the notion of cutting off a man's head to escape being bored by a tedious visitor, knocked the ashes out of his *chillum*, and replaced it in his saddle-bag.

Occupied with thoughts and reminiscences such as these, he journeyed slowly on, until his attention was attracted by a Belooche, who, well armed and mounted on a lank and bony tattoo, was wending his way towards the opening of the Pass. Rahimdad, having first proved the priming of his matchlock, pressed the sides of his mare, overtook and swiftly passed the traveller. A few yards in advance, he wheeled round and approached the Belooche more leisurely. As he drew near, he perceived that a female, closely enveloped in a large *chudder*, or sheet, worn by Mohamedan women when abroad, was seated behind the traveller. “ Ha !” thought Rahimdad, as he caught a glimpse of a pair of bright and handsome eyes, and a pretty little foot, undraped by the envious *chudder*, “ what adventure is this ? I must inquire into the matter.”

“ *Salaam aleikoum!*” was, therefore, the friendly salutation given by Rahimdad, as he reined up his mare beside the starved-looking pony of the Belooche. “ Are you well, brother ?” he continued, using the common compliments of the Belooches ; “ are you *very* well ? are you quite *koosh* (comfortable) ? is all right with you ? is your heart rejoiced, and your mind at ease ? Come, let us travel together.” The Belooche would have excused himself, but he glanced at the Brahooe's high-bred mare, and thought of the three hundred rupees that were in his saddle-bags, and being prudent as well as warlike, he immediately capped with all courteousness the salutation of his companion, and proceeded to ask just as many civil questions as he had done, all of them meaning precisely the same thing, and wasting a vast deal of time.

Rahimdad then began to cross-examine the Belooche on the matters astir in his quarter, and heard that the tribe had lately captured some hundred camels from a convoy, with some amount in money intended for the advanced army. The chat grew interesting ; the particulars of the attack were all related, and it was not strange that the travellers grew friends apace, when

their mutual sympathies were excited by such tales as these—tales of blood, and plunder, and revenge!

During the progress of this conversation, however, Rahimdad ceased not to cast furtive glances at the bright-eyed girl clinging to his companion; and of her beauty Rahimdad saw quite enough to feel a powerful inclination to appropriate her to himself, as well as to make himself master of the sword and matchlock of his new acquaintance, which he saw were of rare and cunning workmanship. He was fertile in expedients, and never did he mortify a fancy. No sooner, therefore, had he determined to obtain the lady and the arms, than he ingeniously commenced his work.

“*Inshallah!* you have been prosperous, my brother,” he observed, taking a long whiff at his kaliun, and handing it to the Belooche; “but this damsel here, who is she? women should be at the corn-mills.” The question did not please the Belooche, but he had already made too many disclosures to withhold this last; so Rahimdad drew from him that the girl was the bride of a rich cultivator, near Gundava, whom the Belooche was carrying off, after having plundered her family, burnt their village, and driven away their flocks; when, turning on his companion with flashing eyes and well-affected horror, “Villain!” he exclaimed, “dare you tell me this? To provide yourself with grain was right; to possess yourself of flocks is good; but to seize a Mohamedan woman, and to travel with her in the light of day—to suffer her face to be seen by the eyes of men—this is shameless, indeed! You are little better than a feringee, and if suffered to live, would blacken all our faces!” So saying, and before the miserable Belooche, encumbered as he was, could defend himself, Rahimdad had cut him down, and, having rifled his saddle-bags, slung his sword and matchlock across the mare, and seating the girl behind him, calmly pursued his way to Moostung.

The rebellion headed by Nusseer Khan being then at its height, Rahimdad sent the girl to Shawl, where he visited her from time to time, plundering on the way wherever the opportunity was afforded him. At length, wearying of his prize, Rahimdad began to consider what further advantage he could derive from the incident in the Pass, and his ingenuity suggested to him that he would do well to return his victim to her family, with a story of his own invention. It was necessary in the first place, however, to work on the girl’s fears by threats of the vengeance he would take did she betray him, and having bound her by oath to state that he had gallantly rescued her from her Belooche ravisher, and treated her with all honour until a time arrived for her safe return, he sent her back to her husband, directing her to require that an annual present should be made to him of flocks, clothes, and money, as an acknowledgment of his merit and gallantry. The terms were complied with, and Rahimdad still enjoys, from the gratitude of the deceived husband, and the excited terrors of his young wife, this reward of his own most ingenious villany.

Such is the story of Rahimdad, the Brahoos, and he relates it himself with the most animated satisfaction.

Upper Sindh, May, 1842.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

No. IX.—EXPEDITION TO PEGUE.

TOWARDS the latter end of November, 1824, the heavy and incessant rains consequent upon the south-west monsoon, that for six months had deluged the vast plains of Pegue, were exhausted; the monsoon had, like a child, "cried itself to rest," and Nature was beginning once more to hold up her head, and to dry herself after a somewhat lengthened shower-bath. This delightful re-action, if it may be so termed, was as acceptable to the animal as to the vegetable kingdom; and in proportion as the moisture was evaporated, in which we had wellnigh been all swamped, so once more did our hitherto crowded hospitals restore to us many a gallant patient that the cheering atmospherical change had rescued from disease and death. There was, indeed, a general revival, and we now began to gird up our loins, and prepare for a more extended field of operations, not doubting that the breaking up of the monsoon would be the signal for the breaking up of the force for a forward movement upon the capital. In numbers, however, as well as in health, the army was sadly crippled; for, up to the end of October, six months after our arrival in the country, we had buried, from disease and the sword, no fewer than twelve hundred European soldiers! and though death had not, perhaps, been so busy amongst our native troops, their hospitals were generally even more crowded than those of their European comrades. Our sepoys suffered much from the most frightful ulcers, often rendering necessary the amputation of a leg or an arm; these were the effects, principally, of leech-bites, the wet herbage and water, through which the natives had frequently to wade, harbouring thousands of these animals, when of course they would readily adhere to the naked limb, and the blood, from bad diet, was then in such an unhealthy state, that upon the leech being hastily removed, the wound, however trivial, was almost certain to fester, and terminate in an ulcer. In my shooting excursions, when wading through water in pursuit of wild fowl, I have at times found a large horse-leech adhering to me, to remedy which inconvenience, I used to carry occasionally a little salt in my waistcoat pocket.

About the period in question, many vague rumours reached the camp of the approach of a Burman army, under the celebrated Bundoolah, who had given us such a licking at Ramoo; but they as rapidly died away. That some desperate effort to get rid of us would be made, we hardly doubted; but our sources of information were so scanty, and so little to be relied upon, that no idea could be formed as to when and where the blow was to be struck. Indeed, we had been so long and so often deceived, harassed by false reports by day, and false alarms by night, that the prospect of grappling fairly in the field with a Burman army appeared to most of us as still very distant, if not altogether visionary. Nevertheless, no pains were wanting on our part to prepare for such a contingency, by strengthening our position. This was effected by felling trees, clearing away the jungle so as to open a free communication between the different points, and by erecting batteries, for guns and mortars, on the most eligible spots. These operations were not carried out without great labour, we being still mainly dependent on our own resources.

Whilst matters were in this position, one day, our immediate advance being talked of, and on another, the enemy's approach being as confidently affirmed,

on the 25th of November, 300 men of the 1st Madras European regiment, and the same number of sepoys from the 28th M.N.I., with two 6-pounders and a howitzer, the whole under the command of Brigadier Mallet, of H.M.'s 89th regt., were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation in boats, on the following morning, with fourteen days' provisions. Captain Chads, R.N., was entrusted with the naval direction of the expedition, which we soon found was destined for Pegue, the ancient capital of the province of that name, and which was said to have been strongly stockaded by the enemy. The probability of an excursion in this direction had long been calculated upon with pleasure, and we were now soon to find ourselves *en route* for this celebrated place, which, though fallen from its high estate, as we well knew, we still hoped would not be altogether unproductive in the very essential matter of prize-money, a point in all operations never lost sight of by soldiers on service.

The old capital of Pegue is situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, at the distance of probably eighty miles from Rangoon, in a north-easterly direction. Symes calculated the distance at ninety miles, and so it might be, so numerous are the windings of the river; but in a straight line, the two places are not probably more than sixty miles apart. Less than a century ago, Pegue, or *Bagoo*, as the natives pronounce it, flourished in great grandeur as the capital of an extensive and powerful kingdom; indeed, in the year 1752, after repeated struggles for the mastery between the two nations, the warlike Burmans were conquered by it, their capital, Ava, having fallen, and their king, Dweepdee, the last of a long line of Burman monarchs, being led away into captivity. The successes of the Peguers, however, were mainly owing to the assistance they received from European traders, who supplied them with fire-arms, and in other respects materially aided their cause. This must have been a proud period for Pegue, when she thus lorded it over the haughty Burman; but her triumph was only of short duration. Her king, Beinga Della, had not long rested upon his laurels, and had no sooner issued his general proclamation, couched in terms of the most insolent triumph, to the effect that Burmah was annexed, as a conquered province, to the Pegue monarchy, and Pegue, in future, was to be the capital of the empire—thus throwing Ava completely into the shade—when up started that extraordinary man, Alompra, a sort of Indo-Chinese Napoleon, and turned the tables upon them most completely.

This man was of low extraction, moving in a humble sphere; but the spirit of patriotism or ambition, probably a compound of both, burned strong within him, and he had the audacity to plan, and the ability to carry out, a scheme, if such it could be called, for the deliverance of his country from the odious yoke to which it was subjected. His means were most insignificant, for when he broke out into open rebellion, he had only one hundred followers; indeed, this act of Alompra's is, without doubt, one of the most desperate and daring on record. However, after a series of brilliant successes, the effects of his extraordinary courage and capacity, Alompra not only freed his country from a foreign yoke, and raised himself to the sovereign power, but, in the year 1757, he besieged and captured the city of Pegue itself, which was immediately given up to indiscriminate plunder. History further tells us, that the inhabitants were all either dispersed or led into captivity, and that every dwelling was razed to the ground. From that period to the present day, Pegue has never recovered its independence, but has formed an integral part of the Burman empire. The city of Pegue remained a heap of ruins until the year

1790, about which time the reigning king of Ava, in a spirit of enlightened policy, and with a view to conciliate the Peguers to his rule, issued orders to rebuild the city, and gave every encouragement to settlers and descendants of former inhabitants to facilitate his object. This modern edition of Pegue, therefore, was the point for which our little expedition was bound, and though we did not anticipate much splendour, we fully expected to find a respectable-looking town.

It was on the afternoon of the 26th, that our detachment embarked, when, after passing Monkey Point (so called from its being a favourite resort of the mimic tribe, which would here fearlessly come down to the waterside to solicit contributions from each boat that glided by), we dropped down, when the ebb tide was nearly spent, to the point of junction between the Rangoon and Pegue rivers, about three miles below the town; and here we anchored till the first of flood tide would enable us to ascend the latter river. Upon this occasion, I was in a flat-bottom boat, the centre of which was thatched over, and this was allotted to the men; whilst the officers, four in number, occupied the head of the boat, the only part of it that was decked. We were a large party, mustering, crew and all, seventy-five hands: a pretty good freight for an open boat! Nothing, indeed, could well exceed the discomfort and wretchedness we experienced the first night; the men slept literally piled one upon the other, like bales of cotton, and the officers took a nap turn and turn about, there not being sufficient space for us all to lie down at the same time. It was night when the flotilla, escorted by several men-of-war's boats, anchored at the point referred to, waiting the turn of the tide, which was still running down; and here, I well remember, our boat, for a short time, was in an awkward dilemma; for we had no sooner dropped our anchor, than we continued to drift down with the stream as fast as ever, and before we could bring the boat up, we had fallen considerably astern of the flotilla, and from our vicinity to the bank, which was in the occupation of the enemy, as well as from our isolated position, we certainly began to feel somewhat nervous. At length, to our great relief, we got the anchor to hold, when we retired to rest without apprehension. The fact is, we were only furnished with the common *wooden* anchor used by the natives, which, having but one fluke, of course only held when this happened to sink in the proper position. Some may be startled at the mention of a *wooden* anchor, but travellers see strange sights, and this kind of article is commonly seen to the eastward. The material is of course very fine-grained, and consequently heavy; I believe it is called iron-wood. Our anchor, in short, was simply a huge wooden hook, a very unsuitable protection for a boat containing, as ours did, seventy-five people.

As soon as the tide served, we proceeded, passing the old fort of Syriam to our right, whence a few shots were fired at us, thus proving that the post was again in the occupation of the enemy. Though shrouded in darkness, the flotilla kept well together, and held its upward course under the influence of the tide, aided by oar or paddle (for we numbered many native canoes amongst us), and though we passed a most comfortless night, the bright morning sun shone cheerily upon the scene, and found us rapidly progressing on our way. A flotilla of nearly fifty boats, freighted with red-coats, was a gay and gallant sight, when lit up by the rays of a glorious tropical sun; and as we made our simple toilet, going through the process of combing, brushing, and washing in public, at the head of the vessel, we would occasionally exchange greetings with friends in the neighbouring boats. The dews, at the period referred to,

in Burmah, are remarkably heavy, saturating every thing with moisture during the night, and answering the purpose of heavy rain : such dews, perhaps, are unknown anywhere else. To these I was now exposed all night, in common, of course, with others, and to a scorching sun all day; being, in fact, without shelter of any kind during the week we were on the expedition. At that time I slept in a woollen nightcap, which was so wet in the morning, that I regularly wrung the water out of it ! Such exposure, it may be well supposed, was very detrimental to the health of all concerned, and if there was any possibility of tracing one's ailments to their source, I have little doubt that the seeds of disease, and perhaps death, were sown in many a manly frame during this destructive exposure on the Pegue river. Our diet, too, was quite in keeping with every thing else; for, during this excursion, my party had literally nothing to eat but a half-boiled ham, and rice; and this was our fare for breakfast, dinner, and supper, unaided even by a morsel of biscuit ! Now ham is a capital thing to give a zest to other food, but when one is driven to feed upon it three times a day, the surfeited stomach turns from it almost with disgust, whilst the incessant thirst such food creates, greatly aggravates the evil. At that time we made our tea (for there is no getting on without it) by boiling it in a saucepan, that being the only convenience we then had for preparing the infusion. This we drank *à la Chinoise*, without milk or sugar, and out of pewter mugs; for, be it known, we were most of us provided with this article, which was made generally useful. Thus, for example, it would begin the day at the toilet, in the process of teeth-cleaning; that duty performed, it would be transferred to the breakfast-table (whenever there happened to be one), where it did the duty of a tea or coffee-cup; the mug would then be available for dinner, as a receptacle either for a pint of Hodgson's ale, or, in the absence of this luxury, brandy and water; in short, these mugs were our constant and most useful companions.

I have said, there was no getting on without tea; and, in truth, not only during service in the field, but at all times and under all circumstances, in India, "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates," is in constant requisition. Whether it greeted us in garrison, with the first streak of dawn, as we arose languid and unrefreshed from our feverish couch; or whether we found it waiting our arrival after a hot and dusty morning march, beneath a scorching sun, the cup of tea was equally grateful; whilst we seldom failed to wind up the day with it. I could ever truly say, employing the well-known pun,

Te (tea) veniente die, te (tea) decedente canebar.

Nothing, moreover, is more refreshing than cold tea, and in India people frequently avail themselves of it on the line of march, or on shooting excursions. It should be added, that this favourite beverage is far superior in the East to the wishy-washy stuff that is too often dignified with the name of tea in England, and which owes most of its flavour to the sugar and cream. The difference is attributable, I conclude, to the superior freshness of the article in India, which comes to us direct and speedily from China, and is drunk forthwith, whilst in England it often remains in the warehouse for years before it finds its way to the retail dealer, which must of course detract from its flavour.

On the morning after leaving Rangoon, the rising sun found us merrily proceeding on our watery way. The river was still of considerable breadth, and the country on either side, though flat, was covered with verdure, and had many features of interest; whilst, far to the right, the blue

distance was bounded by the lofty peaks of the Martaban range. The population in these parts is very scanty, and habitations were consequently seldom visible; we were, therefore, agreeably surprised when, on rounding a point somewhat suddenly, we found ourselves close to the town of Dezat, if such a term can be properly applied to a collection of bamboo tenements. There was evidently great consternation as soon as we hove in sight, and we could discern the terrified villagers hurrying away into the interior, whilst others pushed off in their canoes, and paddled up the stream; but our sole aim being to obtain information relative to Pegue, the object of the expedition, we left them unmolested, and passed on. The scene was, nevertheless, animating and interesting, and full of novelty, after having been so long cramped up within our lines at Rangoon.

After passing Dezat, the breadth of the river contracted considerably, and the country, which hitherto was tolerably open, and partially cultivated, became once more an impervious wilderness, of gigantic reed grass, frequently lofty enough to shelter an elephant, and low tangled jungle, which reached to the water's edge, and overhung the steep and slimy banks, affording a grateful shade to the numerous alligators that infest these parts, and which, at low water, we could often descrie, stretched out upon the mud, like huge logs of wood, or trunks of trees; whilst sometimes we saw them swimming in the river. They are monstrous brutes, often exceeding twenty feet in length. Somewhere about here, my boat fell in with the carcase of a royal tiger, which, upon examination, we found had lost one or two of his paws; they had probably been cut off to secure the prize usually given in Eastern countries for the destruction of these pests of the animal kingdom.

In the course of this day, we reached the small village of Obo, on the eastern bank of the river, where we anchored. The inhabitants, as usual, fled at our approach, excepting one unfortunate fellow, whom we found crouching behind a clump of bamboo, literally paralyzed with fear. It was, altogether, a very uninteresting spot, and so enveloped in high grass and jungle, that there was no possibility of catching a glimpse of the country in the interior. There being nobody to sell to us, we were necessitated to help ourselves to such scanty supplies as the place afforded, such as poultry, plantains, and paddy, the principal productions of a Burman farm.

On the morrow, our course was tedious, the tide having nearly lost its power, and the windings of the river being incessant, whilst it had narrowed to the breadth of a mere English stream. As we drew near our destination, the country became more open, stretching away in extensive plains as far as the eye could reach, where herds of buffaloes were grazing. Symptoms of bygone prosperity would also at intervals be discernible in dilapidated pagodas and traces of former cultivation, spots, probably, in the palmy days of Pegue,

Where many a garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grew wild.

The celebrated temple of Shoemadoo, higher by thirty feet than the Shoedagon, had long been conspicuous in the distance, towering above all; and a noble feature it was, an emblem of stately and solitary grandeur, in the midst of an apparent wilderness of vegetation, for as yet no habitations were visible. With each bend of the river, however, we now suddenly came upon dwellings apparently deserted, though under cover of some of these a few shots were fired at us as we passed. A little further in advance, and the flo-tilla drew up under the left bank, opposite a mean and straggling line of

houses, the poverty-stricken appearance of which woefully disappointed our expectations : but we hugged ourselves with the idea that Shoemadoo, in the distance, still held out to us the prospect of a golden harvest.

I never shall forget the extraordinary celerity with which, upon this occasion, our little force of 600 bayonets, and three pieces of cannon, were landed and formed up in column, all ready for action ; it was like magic, and was a striking proof of the admirable zeal that actuated all ranks when an enemy was to be encountered, a very few minutes having sufficed for the operation. What surprised us most was, the expedition with which the cumbersome artillery was landed. Parallel with the column of regulars, Mr. L., ever zealous, had drawn up his row-boat wallahs, as an auxiliary corps ; they were armed with all kind of weapons, and were truly a "motley crew." Though we were thus prepared for any ordinary contingency, no enemy was visible, and the town or village that skirted the banks of the river was quite deserted. The great pagoda appeared to be rather more than a mile distant to our right, and though a lofty bamboo hedge effectually shut out every thing but this from our view, we still expected to find a flourishing town, and perhaps a stockade or two, at its base.

A reconnoitering party, consisting of the grenadiers of the European regiment, to which I belonged, was now pushed on in the direction of the pagoda, accompanied by the brigadier and staff. Having advanced a short distance, in the direction of the aforesaid hedge, we found ourselves on a causeway, crossing a sheet of water, of uniform breadth, probably seventy or eighty yards, which we soon discovered to be a moat, from the lofty remains of an old brick wall, now covered with rubbish and brushwood, which ran in a straight line far to the right and left, being the ruins of the strong and extensive fortress of ancient Pegue, so celebrated in Eastern story. On passing through what had once been a gateway, we were astonished at the height and solidity of the wall on each side, the product of almost incredible labour. The space in the interior was flat, and partially cultivated, though formerly it was densely covered with human habitations ; "*Hic seges est, ubi Troja fuit.*" For the most part, however, the vast area, a mile and a half square, was a wilderness, and many parts, especially the ditch, afforded good snipe and wild-fowl shooting, as I subsequently ascertained. The Shoemadoo pagoda was situated in the north-east angle of this enclosure, and round its base we discerned a large and mean-looking village, whilst here and there the comfortable and elevated dwelling of a Poonghi would peep out amidst a clump of shady trees. At this point we soon arrived, and were again doomed to be disappointed, for every dwelling was deserted, there being no symptoms of life, excepting the poultry and pariah dogs, who had the place all to themselves. There was, however, an aged man, chained to the spot by his infirmities, and from him we learned that a boat had arrived from Rangoon two days previously, to inform the enemy of our approach, when, not being in a condition to oppose us with any prospect of success, the troops had decamped, driving the population before them, according to custom. Here, therefore, was an end to all our dreams of glory and prize-money !

Though every house was deserted, no irregularities were permitted, so as to prove to the harmless inhabitants that we were not warring against them, but only with the government that tyrannized over them. A thoughtless fellow in our grenadiers, as we marched through, spitted a fine young cock with his bayonet, and then throwing his musket over his shoulder as before, cruelly left the poor bird fluttering at the end of it, to the no small merriment of his

comrades. The heartless act, however, catching the eye of the brigadier, he was instantly put in arrest, and threatened with the heaviest punishment. I believe this to have been the only instance of irregularity during the expedition, which must be considered as highly creditable to such an ill-conditioned hungry soldiery as ours was.

We ascended the flight of steps leading to the great pagoda, but still all was silent and deserted as the city of the dead, though on every side the recent traces of a busy population, that had been unseasonably disturbed in their ordinary occupations, met our eye. The effect of this was, or rather *should have been*, melancholy; for the reflecting Englishman, at such a scene, would surely revert with gratitude to the freedom from all the horrors and inconveniences of war that is enjoyed by his own highly-favoured land. There was much to interest us in the pagoda and its appendages; and upon ascending some little way up it, which its formation enabled us to do easily, we were gratified by an extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country, through which, to the southward, the Pegue river was seen winding its way, like a silver eel. The general face of the country differed much in character from that about Rangoon, which was nearly enveloped in jungle. Here we looked down upon a level and luxuriant country, tolerably open on all sides, interspersed with tracts of brushwood and clumps of trees, in the midst of which, every here and there, would be seen the gilded and graceful spire of a pagoda.

Shoemadoo, though now, from the deserted and impoverished state of Pegue, shabby and neglected, was once, in point of sanctity, superior to all other temples in Ava, and the natives declare it to be more than two thousand years old: their records, or rather traditions, are, however, little to be depended upon. It was formerly gilded as highly as the Shoedagon pagoda, to which, in point of size and elegance of structure, it is superior; but exposure to the weather, and long neglect, had obliterated all traces of the gilding, and at the period of our visit, its colour was almost black. Though all around it spoke of decay, the monstrous temple itself, solid as one of the pyramids, was still untouched by the corroding tooth of time, and, whilst every thing was on a very reduced scale, there was still a moderate establishment of priests, &c. for conducting the religious observances appertaining to the building. In after days, when my corps was stationed at this place, I enjoyed many a game of football and cricket on the platform of this pagoda; and many a time and oft have I mounted guard there, and been lulled to sleep by the tinkling of the little bells on its summit.

During our short sojourn on this occasion, we had only an opportunity of taking a very rapid survey of this most interesting spot, and the ruinous traces of its former grandeur, as seen in the decayed walls of the old fort. This was a square, or nearly so, each face measuring about a mile and a half in length, flanked by equidistant square bastions (but few traces of which now remain), and containing either two or three gateways, I forget which. Symes computed the walls to have been originally thirty feet high, and forty at the base. On the whole, especially as respects its great extent and the extraordinary labour expended upon it, evidently directed, one would say, by some half-educated European engineer of the age, the Pegue fort is a very surprising work; but whilst it is a monument of the skill and perseverance of man, it is no less so of the vanity and insufficiency of all earthly grandeur.

On the day succeeding our arrival, I went out with my gun, and fell in with some jungle fowl and snipes. The best point for the latter was the old fort

ditch, which, being for the most part filled up from the *débris* of the wells, was very shallow, and formed, during the wet season, quite a swamp, consequently a favourite resort for the latter game. In the course of our rambles on the day following our arrival, some of us paid a visit to a most attractive spot in the vicinity of the pagoda. It was the site of a Poonghi's dwelling, and a delightfully cool and comfortable retreat it was, being effectually screened from the sun by lofty and umbrageous jack and mangoe trees. Like every other spot, it had evidence of being only recently deserted; but the abundant supply of books scattered about proved it to be the abode of study and meditation, for which, by its seclusion and repose, it appeared admirably adapted. To have disturbed any thing here would have been a species of sacrilege, so we retired, after drinking the health of the learned and absent owner in a draught of the sweetest, purest, and coolest water (as we then thought) we had ever tasted! The water stood, according to custom, in the outer room, a sort of covered verandah, in the large earthen jars of Pegue, and we drank it out of a ladle formed of half a coco-nut shell, with a handle; one of these implements being ever ready at hand over the mouth of the jar.

On the day after our arrival (the 30th November), there being nothing to detain us longer, we re-embarked, and got under weigh again for Rangoon, having left the British colours flying on an elevated point near the pagoda, and a white flag (in reality, I believe, a table-cloth) at the landing-place; the former was the emblem of conquest, and the latter of conciliation; the one breathed defiance to the hostile Burmans, and the other offered peace and protection to the well-disposed natives of Pegue. In descending the river, which we did rapidly, the cholera broke out amongst us; but we were not long enough *en route* for it to commit much havoc. We anchored, on the evening of the following day, nearly opposite Dezat, and about thirty miles from Rangoon. I have still a very vivid recollection of this afternoon, for there was much to impress it upon my memory. The weather was delightful, the atmosphere being cool and placid; and as we glided down the stream, without an effort of our own, the band struck up and enlivened us with some of the favourite regimental airs. Military music, however, does not flourish in India, though bands, of course, there are in abundance; the reason is, the difficulty of finding performers to fill up vacancies, for the natives are, naturally enough, slow in adapting their ear to European strains, and moreover, they seem not to possess that strength of lungs necessary for filling our wind instruments. Nevertheless, at the cost of much labour and expense on the part of the officers, some few of our native corps have excellent bands. Even the royal regiments, with all their advantages for having good music, soon fall off in this respect after their arrival in India, where the fine band, fresh from Europe, is speedily thinned by fever or dysentery, when the vacancies thus occasioned are but imperfectly filled up by such chance performers as the regimental ranks may supply. The band of "The Lambs" had been very strong and very noisy; but sickness had now sadly thinned its ranks, and from being entirely dependent upon the corps for musicians, our strains never attained to any great degree of celebrity. The favourite airs were, "*The British Grenadiers*," "*Blue Bonnets over the Border*," "*Over the Hills and far awa*," and others of this stamp, mostly set to a quick step, together with the favourite marches of the several royal regiments that from time to time had served in India. This description of music, consisting mostly of martial airs, and well adapted for the field, satisfied us as long as they were played with a full proportion of big drum and trumpet; such with many, and probably most of us,

being the true criterion. But to return to the flotilla, which we left at anchor thirty miles from Rangoon.

We got under way, for the last time, very early on the following morning, being the 2nd December, and dropped rapidly down with the tide. It was just daybreak, but we were all awake, and busily employed in dressing and brushing up a little, previous to landing. After a time, our attention was aroused by repeated sounds, resembling the report of cannon, in the direction of Rangoon. When the reports were no longer doubtful, for we were rapidly lessening the distance between us and the point whence they proceeded, many had settled it to their satisfaction that our artillery had a field-day, and were out practising. Some there were amongst us, however, who had not forgotten the rumours of an approaching attack, by the redoubtable Bundoolah, that had so long prevailed; and we now, for I was one of the number, felt assured that, in the distant cannonade, we had a clear proof that the wolf had arrived at last. The point, however, would soon be settled, and we were all, of course, full of anxiety.

In due time we began to near Rangoon, which was still effectually concealed from us by the sudden bend of the Pegue river, previous to its junction with the larger stream; and now,

— Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before,

the heavy and constant report of cannon fell upon our ears, amidst which we could at intervals distinguish the rattling of musketry. But what now proved to us beyond a doubt that our position was attacked, was the bursting of shells in the air in the direction of the great pagoda, of which we could catch an occasional glimpse far to the right. Now, the flotilla having doubled the point, and entered the main stream, an extensive and most interesting view opened upon us.

The town of Rangoon stretched along the river's bank far as the eye could reach, and in the distance, about two miles and a half inland, Shoedagon shot up its gilded spire, into the clear blue sky, from amidst a sea of verdure. At this point, and the broken ground in its vicinity, the light clouds of smoke that followed each discharge of cannon or musketry were seen slowly ascending into the air. Opposite the town, a large fleet of men-of-war and transports were still at anchor; but it was instantly evident to us, that the latter were moored closer to the town than usual, the cause of which was as immediately discernible in the repeated discharges of cannon we now witnessed from the Dalla side of the river, and which, of course, proved its being in the occupation of the enemy. Here we were then, at last, fairly in for it, and "*Bella, horrida bella*," was once more the order of the day.

Full of excitement and anxiety as to the state of affairs, we soon pulled up at the King's Wharf, where we found Capt. H., the deputy adjutant-general of the Madras division, waiting to receive us. We were ordered to land forthwith; and we learned from him, in a few words, that our position had been completely invested by the enemy since the morning of the day previous, the 1st December; that we had been obliged to evacuate Dalla, that our pickets were driven in, and that the important outpost of Kimmendine, a short way up the river, was also closely besieged by a large force of the enemy. On the other hand, it appeared we had made two dashing and most successful sorties upon their entrenchments in front of the pagoda, causing them a loss of 600 or 700 killed, whilst ours was comparatively trifling; nevertheless, many lives had been lost, and amongst them I was grieved to hear the

names of two officers with whom I had been acquainted, Capt. O'Shea, of the 13th L.I., and Lieut. O'Brien, of the 28th M.N.I. The 13th, moreover, had five other officers wounded on the occasion. One of the sorties mentioned had taken place on the morning of our arrival, and it was the firing consequent upon it that had so roused our attention.

At such an important juncture, when there was so much work on hand, of course the arrival of our Pegue detachments had been anxiously expected, and we had no sooner formed up on *terra firma*, than my corps was marched off to a post assigned it in the centre of the Bengal lines, being the right of our position, and commanding a tolerably good, though distant, view of the enemy's operations. Nothing, however, could have been more comfortless than our situation here, there being but two houses to shelter us all, officers and men, and we were hurried away to this point through the comfortable-looking lines previously allotted to the corps, and still containing our heavy baggage, and tenanted by the sick and wounded, without being permitted even to replenish our knapsacks, or to get a decent meal, after having been roughing it for a week in open boats. I remember, however, that some of us, by a hasty sortie from the ranks, as we marched through, made a dash at the breakfast-table of a brother officer, on the sick list, who, during our absence, had been luxuriating in the comforts of garrison, when a most refreshing cup of tea and a most delicious piece of bread fell to my share. This luxury had just then been introduced into Rangoon, through the agency of some enterprising Chinese, if I remember rightly, to whom, by the way, we were indebted for many of the supplies and comforts that latterly flowed in upon us so abundantly. Some thousands of Chinese were, *after a time*, located in the town, having come mostly from Penang. These brought over with them, in their junks, pigs, poultry, vegetables, and tea and sugar, in abundance. The pork-butchers, in particular, carried on a most flourishing trade, there being ever a great demand for pork chops and sausages; and many of these gentry, doubtless, amassed considerable sums, as they well deserved, by their industry and enterprise, in the exercise of which attributes, as far at least as relates to commerce, the Chinese have no superiors.

Our regiment soon reached the post assigned to it in the Bengal lines, and here, for the present, we will leave them, deferring to another opportunity any further details of this by far most interesting period of the war.

INDOLENCE OF INDIAN SERVANTS.

HINDUSTANI ANECDOTE.

A Musulman, being sick, said to his servant, "Go and procure some medicine of such a doctor." "But it may happen that the physician is not at home," replied the servant. "You will find him at home," said his master. "But if I do find him," added the man, "he may not give me the medicine." "Then take this note," returned his master, "and he will give it you." "Well," the servant again added, "he may give me the prescription; but suppose it produces no effect?" "Villain," retorted his employer, out of patience, "will you do as I bid you, instead of sitting there so coolly, raising difficulties?" "Good Sir," said the servant, calmly, "admitting that the medicine should produce some effect, what will be the ultimate result? we must all die some time, and what matters whether it be to-day or to-morrow?"*

* *Journ. As.*, August, 1841.

MR. ATKINSON'S "EXPEDITION INTO AFFGHANISTAN."*

IT is unfortunate for Mr. Atkinson that he is so late in the field, for his account of the operations of the Army of the Indus, of the country and people of Affghanistan, and of its political circumstances, as an amusing and popular work, excels all its competitors: with Major Hough's minutely accurate publication it can scarcely be compared. Mr. Atkinson had peculiar opportunities of access to Affghan society; his perfect knowledge of Persian, and familiarity with the Persian poets, must have established a medium of communication between himself and the educated natives of the country which entitles his reports to more confidence than can be reposed in those of persons less qualified to gain information. Having had personal intercourse with Shah Shooja after his restoration, and also with Dost Mahomed Khan immediately after his surrender, and during his journey to India, Mr. Atkinson had facilities for forming an estimate of both their characters. Of the former he says: "Pronouncing Shah Shooja to be one of the best men, if not the best, in his kingdom, may not be saying much, perhaps, with reference to the scale of moral government in European countries; but it is something to be superior to the members of his own community, though far removed from an equality with individuals of more civilized nations." He observes that the king's inflexibility on points of royal etiquette fostered the notion of his being arrogant and supercilious; "but that is a mistake: those who know him best speak highly of his temper and disposition. As a monarch, his aim is to dispense the strictest justice to all his subjects, tempered with mercy." He adds that the Shah's position was a difficult one; "he is restored to an impoverished monarchy, without the means of rewarding his old or satisfying his new adherents, the resources of the state having been nearly destroyed during a protracted period of tyranny and oppression. He also labours under another disadvantage; the power which raised him to the throne is the principal drawback on his popularity. It is difficult for the people rightly to comprehend the policy which influenced that measure. They can see nothing in our advance to Caubul but a scheme of conquest, and no denial can convince them that we are not now the masters and controllers of the country." He says: "The Affghans are the most bigotted, arrogant, and intolerant people, and equally detest our interference, our customs, and our creed." The khans about the Shah, he adds, "would give the world to get rid of us." This, be it observed, was written in March, 1841, long before the outbreak.

Mr. Atkinson was at the mission when Dost Mahomed arrived there, after his surrender, and he gives a report of his conversation, and of the familiar manner in which he received and was received by the Affghan chiefs. In the march to India, the author had much conversation with the ex-ameer, who, he says, "recommended strongly the policy of taking the dominion of the country into our own hands. 'The Suddozyes,' he said,

* The Expedition into Affghanistan: Notes and Sketches descriptive of the Country, contained in a Personal Narrative during the Campaign of 1839 and 1840, up to the Surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan. By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Army of the Indus, Bengal Establishment London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

'had never been accustomed to obey, and never would obey, and by their intrigues under the anomalous sovereignty of Shah Shooja, we should be involved in perpetual embarrassments. The only effectual mode of crushing them was to govern them in our own way. You will also find,' he observed, 'the very courtiers about the Shah, who have for years been fattening on your bounty, the most forward in plotting against you.' "

We shall recur to Mr. Atkinson's work, and meantime cannot omit mention of the volume of prints, separately published, exhibiting the scenery, costumes, &c., of Affghanistan, the taste and beauty of which do him infinite credit, and, whilst exquisite specimens of art, afford very exact ideas of the country and people.

THE SATTARA CASE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This case has again been brought forward, and again discussed by the Court of Proprietors of East-India stock, from noon till one o'clock in the morning, whilst all the time the Court had not the slightest power to act in the matter. But, Sir, I protest against the mode by which that question has been from the first brought forward. I maintain that the real parties are not in Court. Sir, this is not a question between the ex-Rajah of Sattara, on the one part, and the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and the Court of Directors and the Board of Control on the other; it is a question between that personage, who did his utmost to disturb the peace of the country and the general tranquillity of India,—between him and his friends, on the one part, and the peaceable, well-disposed, industrious, and really estimable "people of India," on the other, who would truly have been the sufferers, if the machinations of this rajah had succeeded.

Whatever may be thought of the authorities here, the *Indian Government* of India is an honest Government; they have there the welfare of that country at heart; they do identify themselves with the interests of the people, and when they act, as in this case they have been compelled to do, it is not from motives of hostility towards the individual, but because, as in this case, he has done what in their judgment is injurious, not to the Government only, but to the people, his own countrymen, whom they govern and are bound to protect; and they have deemed it right, for the tranquillity and general prosperity of the country, that this rajah should be prevented from doing his best to disturb the peace of the empire any longer.

I will now shew how the Government of India were not only justified, but bound to do this.

You are aware that the ambitious projects of the Marattas and their hostility to the British Government of India, but more especially the horrid barbarities of the freebooters under their protection, whose repeated and unprovoked cruelties inflicted upon our peaceable and innocent subjects will not bear even to be named, gave rise to the war which terminated in the discomfiture of the Maratta power, and the entire conquest of their country, a race proverbially detested throughout India. For the general tranquillity of India, it became an object of importance to cast about for the best mode of managing the acquired territories, and of se-

curing the affections of the people—not merely those who were subjects of the conquered states, but of the whole empire. This ex-rajah, representing, though *not* descended from the family of Sattara, but the son of an adopted son of the adopted son of the last descendant of Sewajee;* this ex-rajah, I say, was a prisoner in the hands of his enemy, as his father had been; he was set free, and might have been offered an asylum within the old territories of the Company; but it was thought by the Government of the day that, in addition to the gratification of providing for an unfortunate prince, advantage might be derived by placing him at the head of a certain portion of the territory which belonged to an ancient family, of which he was the representative, but which family had long been expelled from it before it fell by conquest into our hands. In fact, it was believed that this rajah, by co-operating with the Government of India, would become a valuable instrument in promoting the general prosperity of the country; and that, actuated, doubtless, by gratitude to us, they might reasonably confide in his fidelity, and at the same time they might expect that his elevation would be taken throughout India as a beneficial example of the compassionate humanity and moderation of the British Government.

He thus became an instrument from which the Supreme Government expected to derive aid and assistance, and not to encounter hostility and counteraction in their benevolent views towards his fellow-countrymen; and they, in placing him there, laid down certain rules by which they directed that he should be guided, and these rules are declared to be the “*fundamental conditions*” upon which he was admitted to the government of the territory assigned to him.

No one can doubt that this was the *status* assigned to the ex-Rajah of Sattara, and no one can doubt that, had he objected to those terms—had he told the Government, who pitied and created him, that he would obey their instructions so long as and no longer than they suited his own views—his ex-majesty and his friends would not have had to complain of “losing a kingdom.”

Then, what were the *terms* of the compact? Why, not very onerous, surely! He was not to correspond with any state or person beyond his own territory, excepting through the resident, the agent of Government, placed at his court, whose duty of course it was to see the treaty fulfilled. This was, however, the condition—the tenure by which this rajah was to hold his possessions.

It is idle to say that the condition was a trifling one, and that no danger could arise from its infringement, for that the rajah had no power, no troops, unless a parcel of ragamuffins about his court might be called so. But it is forgot that we have hundreds of others, who also command such ragamuffins, to look after; no failure having been so complete as our magnanimous, yet mistaken, policy of maintaining in comparative power whole legions of dissatisfied and ungrateful pensioners, who burthen and oppress the people. It is enough, however, that such was the condition attached to the tenure of this rajah. But it is still more futile to offer such an excuse, when we find that condition is by the agreement declared to be “a fundamental” condition, and

* Sewajee, of the Oudeypore family, son of Shajee, Jageerdar of Sattara and Poona, was born 1627. His son Sumbajee, with a son Sevajee, were taken prisoners by Aurungzebe. The son was spared, and patronized by the princess Fuzzoomnissa, who named him Sahoo. Sahoo was liberated, and went and divided his father's territories with his cousin, then on the gудdee, and died in 1749, without issue. Ram Raja, of another branch of the same family, was adopted, but he had no children, and in 1777 adopted a youth of the family of the Desmooks, of Wavec (a separate family), who called himself Sahoo 2nd; and this person was the father of this ex-rajah.

that any departure from it on the part of the rajah will subject him to the forfeiture of all the advantages of the said agreement.

That was the condition by which the "*raj*" of Satarra was to remain in his hands!

Now, the whole question of *right*, as it regards this rajah, is simply this: Has he fulfilled this condition? Has he complied with the terms upon which alone he received that territory and obtained possession of Satarra? He has not: he has done no such thing. The guddee was scarcely warm under him, when he began to set at nought the tenure by which it was assigned to him, by entering into a correspondence with persons beyond his own limits, whom he at least judged to have power, and of which infraction of the treaty he was convicted, as is testified by no less than three of the British residents at his court, and for which misconduct one of these gentlemen, in admonishing him, predicted that it would bring ruin upon himself and upon his raj.

Now, Sir, this cannot be denied nor refuted. And here I stop; for it is sufficient for me to have proved as against him that he broke the agreement, commonly called a treaty, by which he obtained what has been now taken from him; and by such breach of treaty, as therein stipulated, he subjected himself to this forfeiture.

In short, this personage did not keep his faith, and he did not answer the purpose for which he was elevated; which was to tranquillize, to pacify, to attach to the British Government the subjects of their newly-acquired dominions; instead of which, he, to the utmost of his power, endeavoured to irritate, to excite, to seduce others from their allegiance or good-will to the Government to which he himself was so signally indebted. Nay, he has been accused of endeavouring to sap the very foundation of our power in India, by tampering with our native troops; a fact which there is no reasonable ground to doubt. Even Col. Lodwick's testimony, as stated by the Chairman of the Directors, seems quite sufficient to justify Government in dispensing with the farther services of this rajah. That officer was made acquainted with the invitation which the native officers of the regiment received, and it is reported in these proceedings that Col. Lodwick, the resident, instructed the two native officers to accept of the invitation; and he reports, "that their depositions were taken separately, and that full reliance may be placed on their accuracy, not only from the respectability of the parties, but likewise from corroborating circumstances within his knowledge."

But, as far as the question of right, of justice, goes, it is not necessary for me to enter into this nor into any other acts which evince hostility to the British Government. If I have shewn that this individual has broken faith with our Government, has violated the compact by which he was placed on the guddee of Satarra, I have demonstrated that he has proved himself unworthy of confidence, that he has not answered the end—namely, the general welfare of India—for which he was there placed, and, consequently, the Government were not only justified in removing him, but it no longer remained optional with that Government to retain him. It was their bounden duty to remove him—as it would be to supersede any of their own functionaries, however high, who, they had reason to believe, after the best inquiry they were able to make, had proved himself unfit for the office he held.

But we are told that he has been "convicted, and degraded, and dethroned, without a fair trial," whilst it is actually admitted, because it cannot be denied, that the rajah did hold intercourse with, or address letters and sent messages to, other "states and persons," without the previous knowledge of

the resident, thereby violating the conditions of the treaty. Is this denied? No, it is not—it is not denied. Why, then, if this be so, if this be admitted, I ask what trial can be fairer than this? Is, then, the confession of the accused—of his advocates—an “unfair trial?” “He who confesseth is his own jury;” and what more favourable judges can a man have than himself and his friends? The treaty—his own signature, is his judge.

The question of *right*, then, is at an end. As a matter of *right*, the ex-rajah had no more title to retain the government of Satarra than I have.

Then as to his remaining there—that became a mere matter of political expediency—with which question the ex-Rajah of Satarra had no more to do, in his own case, however much the result might concern him, than he would have had in the case of the removal of a governor-general, who might be as ill-suited for the situation *he* held. That is a question which the rulers of India can alone decide; and they have done so: and it must be admitted that they have done so with unfeigned regret, and surely not without feelings of the deepest disappointment in being obliged to witness the unparalleled ingratitude of an individual whom the Government, both abroad and at home, were prepared to treat with the greatest kindness throughout, as they did with unexampled compassion and favour at the commencement of his career.

Beyond this I do not go. The ex-Rajah of Satarra is no longer in Court! It was, however, no doubt satisfactory to an upright government to see other weighty charges more or less established against the ex-rajah; but that is quite another thing. The point at issue, as far as regards the claim of this rajah, is a question of *right*, and that is as clear as noon-day, and must not be mixed up with other matter, however inculpatory.

I am, &c.,

A.

30th July, 1842.

ODE OF HAFIZ.

صبا اگر کنری انتدت بکشور دوست &c.

Ye odorous gales, as ye merrily roam,
Should ye pass on your way by my mistress's home,
Bear hither to me, I implore you, O bear,
The exquisite perfume she flings from her hair:
What transport would thrill through my soul, when I heard,
If ye brought me some message, one sentence, one word;
Or if fortune denied me a favour like this,
If ye wafted the dust which she treads on to kiss!
That dear one O when shall I look on again,
Who has raised such a heat in my heart and my brain!
Love rages within me; my soul is on fire;
And my spirit's inflamed with impatient desire!
Though she scorns and derides me, those tresses are worth
Far more than the thrones and the empires of earth.
Why boastest thou, Hafiz, of freedom from care,
If love can thus drive thee almost to despair?

E. B. COWELL.

Ipswich, July 22, 1842.

THE LATE COLONEL DENNIE.

SINCE the death of this gallant officer, some letters, or extracts of letters, addressed by him to various individuals, have appeared in the *Bombay Times*, the editor of which states that he is in possession of a series of letters from Colonel Dennie, dated between 1838 and 1841, and that he had the writer's permission to make what use of them he thought fit. Although, even with this sanction, we think the publication of these letters, or at least some portions of them, to be highly indiscreet, we agree with the publisher that they throw some light upon the occurrences in the Afghan war, now a subject of intense anxiety, and the mystery cast upon these transactions has induced us to make some selections from the letters, since they are published, with a view of collecting all the knowledge we can from trustworthy sources. We may remark, that the bulk of this correspondence consists of bitter animadversions upon the conduct of individuals, especially Lord Keane and the late Sir Wm. Macnaghten, and that a deep sense of wrong on account of the neglect with which the writer's services at Ghuzni and Bamecan were treated, and which he ascribes to a design to mortify him, appears too prominently to permit us to doubt that much of the acrimony which prevails in all his letters may be traced to this source. Looking at the services of Col. Dennie apart from every other consideration, it would, indeed, appear that reward had been meted out to him with a very sparing and niggardly hand; but how far his conduct in other respects may have justified the distinctions apparently made to his prejudice, cannot be determined from an *ex parte* representation. If personal pique and private resentment have been permitted to interfere with the distribution of honours, so as to irritate the feelings and embitter the existence of an officer of his rank who had rendered such eminent services to his country, and from whose valour and exertions it was constantly reaping benefit, the severest punishment which public opinion can inflict should fall upon the authors of such cruel injustice; but the very magnitude of the offence indisposes us to believe in its existence. In our selections, we shall endeavour to avoid, as much as possible, the *personalities* with which the correspondence abounds.

The earliest letter is the following, dated the 9th March, 1839, from Shikarpore, addressed to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, the military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus:—

My dear Sir: I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to give every effect to the Commander-in-Chief's instructions. I will not disguise that it has been a painful duty, but I trust not the less conscientiously and zealously performed. I cannot but lament, in common, I have no doubt, with his Excellency and the members of his whole force, that two regular and disciplined armies, brought together from so great a distance, and at so much difficulty and cost, should, at the very moment of united action, be thus maimed and dismembered, merely for the purpose of keeping together a mass of raw levies like the Shah's Contingent—whose carriage and supplies would suffice for the Bengal or Bombay Division—and who would again be much better employed if left here for formation and instruction; whereas, in their present state, they must prove worse than worthless in advance. Can this be done in the vain hope of giving plausibility to the fiction of the "Shah entering his dominions surrounded by his own troops?" when the fact is too notorious to escape detection and exposure, that he has not a single subject or Afghan amongst them!—his army being composed of camp-followers from the Company's military stations. A necessary evil which has grown out of this has been, the effort to establish the

efficiency of one part of the army at the expense of the other—a measure which, I fear, will be attended with little permanent advantage. The breach of engagement with the camel proprietors, on the part of Government, by the transfer of their services against their consent, will, I fear, be visited on all by disastrous consequences; and experience has taught me that no vigilance nor force can secure us against their desertion. It is not too late to suggest (if the political authorities will permit the suggestion to be acted upon) that the Kelat chief has ample means of supplying all our wants; and, if indeed a friend, could not refuse to answer requisitions, for adequate remuneration. I apprehend that the arrival of camels from Mooltan, &c. must be considered at best as problematical—all the cattle from that country (Sikh or Punjab) having already deserted—as the season advances; it is, therefore, becoming a question, whether the troops at this place should be allowed to hut themselves, or wait an indefinite period in expectation of camels, which may never arrive, or, when available, be again employed for other purposes than forwarding this brigade.

In a letter, addressed to the same official person, dated “Camp, Cabool, September 17th, 1839,” Col. Dennie assigns his reasons for declining the Third Class of the Dooranee Order:—

Sir: Although innocent and unconscious of all intentional offence, it has been my misfortune to suffer under severe and recent marks of his Excellency's displeasure. I cannot, therefore, without great difficulty and considerable apprehension of increasing this feeling against me, venture to address the Commander-in-Chief, through you, on such a subject as the present. Nevertheless, my acceptance of the Third Class of the Dooranee Order would be so painful to me, that, with all respect and submission, I beg to decline it.

As, however, my doing so, without assigning some reason, might be susceptible of misconstruction, I take the liberty of stating, that when the army was organized at Ferozepore, I was nominated, by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, to the command of the 2nd brigade, which I retained during the whole of its services in Scinde, and until the junction of the Bombay army; when, being still a senior officer to a brigadier present with the force, I was appointed in General Orders to perform the duties of that rank, and on the morning of the storm of Ghuzni (the advance of which I had the honour of successfully commanding and leading) I was actually brigadier of the day. A great proportion of the officers who have been distinguished by the Order of the Second Class are not only my juniors (as brigadiers or lieut. colonels), but are even of the grade of majors and captains. I am aware that, by the rules or customs of the British army, a junior officer, whose good fortune it has been to distinguish himself, may have rewards conferred on him which are not accorded to his seniors who had no share in the achievement; but I would humbly observe in this case, that most of my juniors above referred to had no such opportunity offered them. In the Third Class, to which I was nominated, all are my juniors down to the rank of subalterns.

Under these circumstances, and after forty years' active service, and being one of the senior officers of this army, and having more than twelve years ago been honoured by my own sovereign with the Companionship of the Bath, I trust his Excellency will not deem me ungrateful nor presumptuous in returning the Third Class of a foreign and Asiatic Order. I have, &c.

The same subject is dwelt upon in a letter to the Earl of Auckland, dated “Cabool, 1st April, 1840,” wherein the writer, signing himself “Brigadier, commanding at Cabool,” and writing under “deeply wounded feelings,” observes that “leading the attack of Ghuzni had been attended with any thing but honour to him; that, on the contrary, it has proved the greatest of misfortunes.” He observes:—

The unexampled and unexplained omission of my name in the list of promotion and distinction, together with the ambiguous wording of Lord Keane's general order and
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despatch, coupled with passages in the newspapers of—"the column having retired, and been checked,"—have led to an impression in England, that I, and the advance, had met with some disaster, which was repaired by the main column, under General Sale, altogether opposite to the facts, my advance never having been arrested in its progress while resistance lasted, or until its duty was done, as your lordship must well know.

Inclosed in that letter was one addressed to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to Lord Hill, complaining of the omission of his name in the Gazette consequent on the capture of Ghuzni; that every field officer present with that army had received promotion or distinction, himself alone excepted, who led the advance, and, after specifying his services on the occasion, stating that his anxiety was to be spared from reproach or suspicion, if not dishonour; "for to be unnoticed where all are noticed mortified his pride as a soldier, and fixed upon him an injurious and painful notoriety."

The reply to this last letter, from the Horse Guards, intimates that Lord Hill, "while he cannot admit the propriety or military regularity of an officer taking it upon himself to pronounce a judgment upon his own conduct, and to decide upon the proper period for honours and rewards to be conferred upon him," yet, "willingly avails himself of this opportunity to express his sense of the favourable and satisfactory manner in which his (Colonel Dennie's) services were noticed in the public despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, on the late successful operations in Afghanistan, and the assault and capture of the fortress of Ghuzni." So stinted and parsimonious a measure of praise must have proved additional gall to the high spirit of the gallant officer.

It would appear that mortifications, or proceedings that were felt as mortifications by Col. Dennie, were endured by him subsequently to this. In a letter dated "Cabool, 24th November, 1840," he complains to Major Henderson, the military auditor-general, that, on his return from Bameean, he found that not only the allowances of brigadier, but those of regimental command, were refused to him, notwithstanding that Lieut. Col. Wheeler and Lieut. Col. Wallace, with similar commands in that army, had received the allowances of brigadier; and he details a variety of services performed by him which should have made *his* a special case.

The next letter, which is dated "Cabool, December 27th, 1840," gives some particulars of the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan:—

You will no doubt have heard the news of the surrender of Dost Mahomed, who came in one evening to the envoy—his first and last appearance on the stage of Kohistan frontier. He had a large force of 3,000 men after his flight from Bameean, lying at Purwan Durrah on the 2nd November, where he suddenly fell on our 2nd Cavalry, routed them in the most disgraceful manner, cutting up all those who could not effect their escape. The Dost, like a clever fellow, took advantage of his success, and calculating that a protracted struggle with our power could have but one issue, and as his finances were low, and Burnes was fast buying off the rascals he had about him, and the Sikhs had agreed to the passage of the troops through the Punjab, he rode in straight to Cabool, and, with flying colours, gave himself up to the envoy, doubtless anticipating better terms. With a pride peculiar to himself, he carefully eschewed our army close to him, whom he considered to have foiled, and made a desperate ride of sixty miles right into the Balja Hissar. The ridiculous, or to speak seriously, the disgraceful part of the affair is, that all our Bengal editors have, without exception, turned this into a victory! and you will see "attack," "defeat," "pursuit," and "surrender of Dost Mahomed," in large characters, heading every leading article. To make our victory without a battle—to turn our disaster into a triumph and rout of the enemy—is ingenious enough, and turning the

tables upon them with a vengeance; at all events, we can beat them in lying; for, as matter-of-fact goes, the 2nd Cavalry had it all to themselves, no other corps of the army being engaged; and, most unaccountable, all the rest were looking on at this dastardly, cowardly conduct of these troopers! and yet no forward march was made by us, nor any effort on our part to resent the insult, revenge the injury, nor drive off the rebels, who maintained their position in our front all day! On the contrary, next morning we retreated on Charekar, and from thence upon Cabool, in pursuance of our fallacious despatches, which were received at head-quarters to that effect, announcing that "the game was up, and nothing left but to concentrate our forces around Cabool." After the unjust and ungenerous way the Bengal press has attacked Major Clibborn, allowing nothing for the inclemency of the season—burning heat and maddening thirst—mountain fastnesses and myriads of snows surrounding him—these fabrications in favour of their own subscribers appear very gross and sordid. This last misfortune is quite of a piece with the former failure at Joolgah. The Delhi and Bengalee writers gave out that the enemy evacuated the place (after beating us off), "because they were so horribly frightened, and had been so cruelly licked by us." They never said a word of the garrison consisting only of fifty men—their wall broken down—their ammunition expended—and *not a drop of water left!*

An extract of a letter dated "Cabool, 20th March, 1841," contains some very severe strictures upon the management of affairs. The portion omitted, it is said, consisted of "some bitter and tremendously severe criticism on the conduct of Lord Keane." We regret that the same reasons which dictated the suppression of these passages, reflecting on the living, did not suggest the withholding of the "bitter and severe criticism" upon the late Sir William Macnaghten, to whom are imputed conduct, qualities, and motives, entirely inconsistent with his known character. We should be slow to think Col. Dennie ever really intended or expected that this letter should be published.

A long communication, dated "Cabool, April 6th," treating of a variety of miscellaneous subjects, in which his own grievances stand prominent, contains the following passages:—

I am copying out my letters to Lord Keane, Lord Auckland, and Lord Hill. In the mean time, I enclose a copy of my despatches detailing our operations over the Hindoo Coosh, all of which were burked by Sir Willoughby Cotton (or my Lord A.), save and except the one reporting our engagement, which they could not avoid; but the others, exhibiting the nature of the country and the difficulties we overcame, but above all, the results and consequences, viz. the utter dispersion and annihilation of the Usbeg force—our following them up to Syghan, recapturing and destroying that fortress (which is stronger than Ghuzni)—our recovery of the tents, arms, ammunition, and military materials abandoned by our troops on their retreat—the utter renunciation of the Dost and his cause by Meer Wullee, together with the final treaty concluded by him, and my declaration in the last line of my despatches, that I foresaw "nothing, after this complete extinction of his hopes, was left but to give himself up;"—all and every part of this has been meanly suppressed, or concealed; every little dirty trick the vilest jealousy and low cunning could suggest, to deteriorate from the lustre of the Bameean operations, was had recourse to. * * * Could they tell wherefore such a base trick was played with my despatches? Because they contained disclosures of too much importance, and made my services too consequential! My despatches shewed too much of that they wished to conceal, not disclose; that I had disarmed, the evening of my arrival at Bameean, a corps of 900 Affghans, all loaded with ball cartridge, and armed with new arms and accoutrements from the Company's arsenal, who had kept the post in a state of alarm and serious apprehension for many days—one company of which had already deserted to the Dost, and the whole of the remainder, it was proved by letters found on them, and by the confessions of others, were to have gone over to the Dost the very night I disarmed them.

In this letter is a sentiment, the publication of which, whilst it shews the intensity of the writer's resentment, proclaims the utter indiscretion of the publisher, though the words are of course not to be taken in their literal sense:—"I only wish the Affghans would scrag the envoy, by way of a useful moral to other belligerent small politicals."

The next letter, dated "Cabool, 13th April," is full of invectives against Lord Keane and the authorities. The former is charged with "unmanly and ruffianlike language and deportment" towards Col. Dennie, and with "abusing and insulting him;" it declares that the writer had "appealed for redress," but that "silence and neglect had been all the reparation awarded him." It is painful to read the marks of exasperation exhibited in this letter, which is another document that ought not to have seen the light.

In a letter dated "Cabool, 18th April, 1841," Col. Dennie defends himself, but with an entire want of temper, against the strictures of a Calcutta paper:—

He knows as well as every man here, and the dozen people who read it (when the letter was sent round the table), that every word of the "Game being up; that nothing was left but to fall back upon Cabool; advising that all outposts should be withdrawn, the 48th called up from Jellalabad, and our whole force concentrated in and round the Balla Hissar," is literally and exactly true. He himself admits that the Kohistan force fell back on Charekar to "cover Cabool." He says further, that the enemy "determined to enter Cabool in force;" but does not reconcile this contradiction with the published order of the 3rd, "congratulating the troops on the dispersion of the enemy, and retreat of the Dost into Nijrow." His partisanship is shewn in every single point he handles: his entire suppression of the failure at Joolgah, and escape of its little garrison of fifty men; the little or no resistance at Tootun Durra; and his worst and last, as boldest assertion, that "it would have taken three hours at Purwan Durrah for the troops to have driven the enemy from the heights." What! were the enemy ten or twelve miles off? or were they three-quarters of a mile off? or more than half a mile? "The troops were nine hours under arms." They arrived on the ground, or in front of the enemy's position, at half-past ten or eleven o'clock. Why were they under arms all that time, only looking at those opposed to them? and why did they not move against them during the whole day? And is that to be given as a reason, in the evening, for not doing it then? But he also knows, that it was "Sale's intention to attack them in the morning." He must be a conjuror to know people's intentions! But he knows the Dost's force at Bameean to have been exactly 4,200! He says, "Some have blamed me for refusing the 3rd class, as no man should fix the value of his own services." Now, God knows I am not obnoxious to this sneer, for I considered Ghuzni a crow, and certainly Sir John Keane did not deserve it; but still that success I won, and he profited by it. Again; I was unsupported—"alone I did it." When stung in this vile way, the truth, immodest though it be, must out, or I shall burst. I did not, I say, fix the value of my own services, but I could not avoid fixing the value of those of others, and such numbers, too, who got all for nothing. Is it in human nature to avoid drawing such comparisons? The enemy opposed to me was but 4,200—not one word as to the numbers opposed to Sale. The accounts published of the affairs in Kohistan are not stigmatized as "grossly exaggerated;" no rebuke of "the glorious victory at Purwan Durrah"—"attack, defeat, and surrender of the Dost"—"being in full pursuit, and hundreds of the Affghans cut up"—all which the papers were full of, and his own, for more than a month: "oh, no! we never mention" these mistakes.

In a letter dated "Cabool, September 8th, 1841," he refers to the "lavish profusion" of Sir William Macnaghten's establishment and those of the other politicals, and observes:—"It strikes me that the first thing our new masters at home will do, will be to recal the whole force now in this country."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The *Dwarkanath* steam-boat arrived off Chandpal Ghaut in the afternoon of the 28th February, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough. His lordship was received at the foot of the ghaut by a deputation of the secretaries of the Government and personal staff of the Governor-General, and landed immediately with the usual honours. At five o'clock Lord Ellenborough took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Governor-General in the Supreme Council of India.

The *Cambrian*, which brought out his lordship, in passing Madras, anchored in the roads, and learned the distressing news from Cabul. Lord Elphinstone went on board the frigate, which sailed the same evening.

On the 15th March, the new Governor-General held his first levee, which was attended by between 500 and 600 gentlemen.

Some dissatisfaction seems to have been occasioned by the exclusion of native gentlemen, several of whom attended, but were informed by the Government peons, that his lordship would see them at durbar. One of the excluded (it would seem), in a letter in one of the papers, says: "The native gentlemen present at the levee were disgusted with the affair on two accounts, viz. first, because they were peremptorily desired to withdraw by a jemadar, and not by an aide-de-camp, on the authority of a Mr. Maddock, and not on that of the lord; and, secondly, because one native (Baboo Russomoy Dutt) was duly presented to his lordship. Why any invidious distinction should have been made even amongst natives, they are unable to divine. The persons most affronted are the Sobhabazar Rajahs, Boouelas Gosauls, Kassisersaud Ghose, and Ram Comul Sen, and it is rumoured, that unless a most humble apology is made by the secretary, who prohibited the introduction of natives, the expected durbar will be a spectacle of empty benches."

The durbar was held on the 19th, and there were present at it, the Nawaub of Moorsshedabad, Nawaub Tahower Jung, Maharajah Kalikishen Bahadoor, Rajah Radacant Deb, Rajah Satchurn Gosaul, Rajah Nursingchunder Roy, the vakeels of various native princes, and others. Mr. Maddock introduced these visitors to his lordship, and they were somewhat surprised at their *nuzzurs* being actually taken and consigned to the treasury. Until the present occasion, it had been customary merely to touch the gold mohurs proffered, as a token of acceptance.

Lord Ellenborough has appointed, as a native aide-de-camp, Azeem Khan, res-saldar of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, who was formerly in the 4th Locals, and served in the Affghanistan campaign, under Sir John (now Lord) Keane, who presented to him a brace of pistols for escorting a convoy of grain through the Bolan Pass, and defending it in a very soldier-like manner when attacked. He has also directed that the soobadar for the time being in command of the guard of infantry at the Government House, for the month, shall also be an aide-de-camp on the staff. These appointments are popular ones; but the appointment of Lieut. H. M. Durand, as his lordship's private secretary, has caused great dissatisfaction, though nothing is alleged against this officer but want of experience in public questions.

THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

By six o'clock on the 12th March, the Great Hall of the Government House was thrown open, and the friends of Lord Auckland poured in to bid his lordship adieu, consisting of the Lord Bishop, Sir J. P. Grant, Sir Henry Seton, the members of Council, the secretaries of Government, and a crowd of other public and military officers, together with native gentlemen. At about seven, the party accompanied his lordship and suite, who, together, left the Government House under a salute, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 38, No. 140. (A)

and proceeded on foot to the ghaut, followed by the body-guard through a lane formed by European and native soldiers lining the streets on both sides, from the north-west gate of the Government House to the Strand. On arriving at the Chandpal Ghaut, his lordship took an affectionate farewell of all present, cordially shaking hands with each of them, and stepped into one of the state bholias, while another salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. His lordship was soon rowed to the steamer, and as the boat shoved off, the visible moisture in his eyes and his turning away and applying the handkerchief to them, too clearly indicated the pain of parting to which his lordship was alive. Mr. Colvin also seemed no less alive to this sensibility. Numbers lingered at the ghaut, waving the signal of adieu with their hats until the steamer dropped down. The *Lord Hungerford*, the vessel which takes his lordship home, was anchored off Garden Reach. There was a great concourse on the Strand to witness the affecting sight.

On the evening of the 28th February, whilst the guns from the ramparts of Fort William were booming forth a salute to the new Governor-General, the Town Hall rang with expressions of respect and esteem for the retiring Governor-General, Lord Auckland. There was a most crowded throng assembled on the occasion, consisting of nearly 500 of all classes of the community of Calcutta; members of the local legislature, civil and military servants, members of the bar, medical and clerical gentlemen, merchants, uncovenanted servants of Government, Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, and native inhabitants, all congregated together. The High Sheriff, being voted into the chair, opened the meeting by briefly explaining the object for which it had been called.

Mr. Peel, the Advocate-general, in the absence of Sir J. P. Grant, in moving that an address be presented to Lord Auckland, observed that his lordship, in every act, seemed to have asked himself how he could best fulfil his mission and promote the advantage of all classes of people in the British Indian empire. He had laboured to elevate the native population in the scale of social civilization, by promoting their education, so that they might learn to think themselves of some importance, to respect themselves, and become worthy of the respect of others; he had also applied himself exclusively to the public business with an indefatigable attention. His career, however, had been one of a chequered character; in the first years of his power, he was eminently successful; but clouds rested on the close of his official life—clouds which would soon disperse. It would be extreme injustice to ascribe to Lord Auckland, or to blame him for, the disasters which had lately befallen us. Was there any want of vigilance on his part?—could he have averted the calamity? Had he not chosen those who were thought to be fit instruments for carrying his views into effect? The expression of an opinion, by so large and respectable a meeting, that his lordship was deserving of thanks—a meeting consisting of persons of all shades of opinion, and that opinion expressed when he was vacating office, would, he hoped, save his lordship from the assaults of faction at home, and he trusted his return would be hailed with the same approbation of his conduct by the public voice which was tendered to him at his departure. “My own short residence in India,” continued Mr. Peel, “does not enable me to speak with much particularity and correctness as to the details of his lordship’s administration which many of those who surround me will be able to give, but both from my own observation, and from the unanimous report of others, I am persuaded that he deserves the tribute of approbation which is being paid him, as well on account of the usefulness of his public as the purity of his private life.” He moved, “That an address be presented to Lord Auckland, on the occasion of his departure from India, expressive of the regard and esteem of the community of India for his lordship’s public and private virtues.”

The resolution was seconded by Rajah Radakant Deb, and carried by acclamation.

The Lord Bishop proposed the address. The present was an occasion when it behoved every man who had lived under the government of the Earl of Auckland

to stand forward and to offer all the sympathy in his power under the distressing circumstances which marked the close of that nobleman's administration. He considered it the duty of every one who admired or upheld the policy of the Governor-General to shew, by his presence this day, that he did not consider that Lord Auckland was in the least degree to blame for the dreadful misfortunes that had befallen our brave army in Afghanistan. Although the hand of the assassin had fallen upon our envoy—although treachery, combined with the rigours of the season, had destroyed our troops—although almost all that wisdom, energy, forethought, bravery, and skill had accomplished had been nearly overthrown, in a moment, as it were—still Lord Auckland stood as high and as unimpeachable as when the capture of Ghuznee, two years and a half ago, earned for him an earldom and the approbation of his Sovereign and country. The Bishop then entered upon a notice of the measures of Lord Auckland's government in reference to education and religion. He might not have agreed with his lordship as to the mode in which the former should be disseminated—neither, perhaps, did all the suggestions which he felt it his duty to offer in reference to the latter obtain his assent; but he had ever found that the Governor-General had bestowed the fullest consideration on the measures proposed to him, and had carried out many of them in the most liberal and statesmanlike spirit. In the great encouragement given to medical instruction—in the establishment of dispensaries at all the great cities in India—in the support he had given to the plan for a new cathedral, by granting the land on which it is to stand and subscribing freely to it—in the appointment of chaplains to the force proceeding across the Indus, and in providing for the religious care of the troops with the China expedition—the Governor-General had evinced a paternal regard for the great interests placed under him, and he honoured him for it. Reverting to the state of affairs in Afghanistan, the right rev. speaker treated it as a probable manifestation of the divine displeasure—a means whereby the Almighty was pleased to chastise our ambition and curb our pride. “But,” he added, “our reverses are but temporary; the season was against us; the severity of the climate completed what the base treachery of the Affghans began; but the season will break; the passes will be open, and then—only let us get at them!” His lordship proposed that the following address be adopted:—

“To the Right Hon. George, Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

“We, the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta and of the Presidency of Bengal, approach you on the eve of your departure from this country for the purpose of expressing to you sentiments which we have long felt, but to which that event now prompts us to give utterance.

“The interests of this Indian empire are so vast, so many, so various, and so complicated, that much diversity of opinion must inevitably prevail as to what they really are, and as to the means by which they may best be promoted; but in esteem for the character and motives of the ruler to whose care those interests have been confided for the last six years there exists, we believe, an unanimity almost without example. You have shewn to the people of this country the example of a public man in the most exalted station devoting all his time and all his energy to the duties of his office. You have diligently sought out merit amongst all classes, and have stimulated the honourable ambition of the native youth by encouragements and rewards, which are producing the happiest effects. If strict impartiality in a country where the many differences of creed and race multiply at the same time the difficulty and the value of that rare virtue—if six years of incessant exertion for every object which you have conceived to be conducive to the happiness and the improvement of the people of British India—form a just title to their gratitude, that title is yours.

“Thinking thus of your character, we earnestly desire that some public memorial of you may shew to the future inhabitants of this empire the estimation in which you were held by those who lived under your mild and just government, and we re-

quest that for that purpose you will permit a statue of you to be made in London, and to be erected in this metropolis.

"We wish you in all sincerity many years of happiness and honour in your native country."

Mr. Cameron seconded the proposition.

Mr. Turton bore testimony to the hospitalities and the amenity which had distinguished Government House whilst tenanted by Lord Auckland, and wished some public tribute could be paid to the ladies of his family.

Mr. Longueville Clarke observed, "that the Earl of Auckland was leaving the country at a moment when our arms had met with reverses which had no parallel in our Indian history; yet this had not affected the high estimation in which he was held, for the inhabitants of the metropolis had sent to the sheriff a requisition for the meeting containing far more than double the number of names which had ever been signed on any former occasion, and the hall had never been so numerous attended. The Lord Bishop had truly said, 'that the noble earl had not fallen from the high position which he occupied two years ago when Ghuznee was stormed.' Every impartial man would remember the difficulty of governing at such an immense distance as separated Cabool from Calcutta. The Governor-General was, in fact, dependant on the judgment and skill of his officials on the spot, and he would venture to say, that in making choice of his (Mr. Clarke's) lamented friend, Sir William Macnaghten, all India would admit that a man had been selected, who was not surpassed for talent, judgment, and experience. It was the country and climate which had destroyed our forces; it was the same cause which at Moscow had overthrown the most numerous army of veterans which had ever been collected, commanded, as they were, by a general who, till then, had never been conquered. No man of common fairness would attribute to Lord Auckland the misfortunes of Cabool, and if blameless of these, why then he was in the same high position as when Ghuznee fell, and he was advanced in the peerage. If this was not the public opinion, how came it then, that in the hour of disaster, at the hour of departure, while the guns were thundering for his successor's arrival, that hall was so densely crowded by all anxious to bid him farewell? This was a public proof of the unexampled unanimity; and now he came to a private instance. He (Mr. Clarke) had resided for nineteen years in this city. Often had his voice been raised in that hall to oppose measures which had government support, to support measures which government opposed, to censure men who were in high stations; but never till this hour to hold up a hand or utter a word in favour of an address to a Governor-General on his return to Europe. But the hour had now arrived when there was no difference of opinion as to the merits of their governor, and truly the 'unanimity was unexampled.'"

At the appointed hour next day, a large number of the community, of all classes, assembled at the Town Hall, and from thence proceeded to the Government House. The assemblage formed into a ring in the Marble Hall, and Lord Auckland, attended by his suite, entered the room. The Lord Bishop then, with a few prefatory remarks, read to his lordship the address, which had received, during the very short time, above two thousand signatures. Lord Auckland replied as follows, and in doing so, appeared overcome by emotion:—

"I cannot but be gratified and deeply affected by the expression of favourable opinion and kind wishes which has now been presented to me by so large a portion of the community of this metropolis and presidency.

"The public acts of my administration must await the sure and impartial verdict of time, but I could seek no higher praise than that which you have accorded to my labours and my motives. To be assiduous and earnest for the general good, to be diligent in the reward of merit, to encourage with solicitude the improvement and advancement of the natives of India, to maintain a strict impartiality towards every class and sect, and to temper justice with mildness, are duties attached to the care of this empire, of my regard to which your recognition is most honourable and most

acceptable to me, and I thank you, from my heart, for the warmth and the union of feeling with which this address has come before me. I have now been for six years in India; for much of that time I have lived amongst you, and throughout I have had but little thought, except for the promotion of the public interest committed to me. Believe me, that I do not separate myself from you or part from my direct concern in these interests without pain. I shall bear with me a warm regard for the community which you represent, and you may be sure that I shall bear with me also the desire and the resolution to omit no effort which may at any time be in my power, and which may promise to conduce to the good of India.

"I most readily comply with the flattering request with which your address concludes, and I return to you with cordial fervour those wishes for well-being and for happiness with which you have honoured me."

A short while after, the address from the Agricultural Society was presented to his lordship by the president of the society, Sir John Peter Grant. Lord Auckland's reply was brief, but couched in appropriate terms.

On the same occasion, the sheriff took an opportunity of delivering to Lord Auckland the address of the inhabitants to her Majesty. The address, with the signatures, about 4,000 in number, was neatly enclosed in a beautiful satin wood box.

The members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce presented an address to the earl, expressive of the high sense which they, in common with the rest of the mercantile body, entertain of the liberal and enlightened policy, which had distinguished all his measures connected with the trade and commerce of this portion of the empire.

Much discussion has taken place in the presidency papers respecting the public character of the late Governor-General; but the sentiments of the writers, generally speaking, are so tinctured by their opinions respecting the Afghan expedition, that their eulogies and strictures can scarcely be regarded as fair criticisms.

The subscription for a statue had in Calcutta alone reached Rs. 23,000.

MURDER OF AN EUROPEAN BY THUGS.

A Mr. Russell has been missed, in his progress from Culna, in Burdwan, towards the Upper Provinces, with money for some mercantile purposes, and a part of the palankeen and other property, known to have been in the possession of the missing gentleman, has been subsequently discovered, not far from the Thannah of Agurdeep, on the banks of the river, some distance above Culna. That murdered Mr. Russell was, there is no doubt, and that by natives, although his muscular power was such, as would have been supposed sufficient to daunt most who would have attempted to attack him; but it is generally believed that, as he expressed an intention, if he found the night warm, of sleeping in his palankeen, placed on the roof of the boat, he was taken unawares whilst in that position. We owe it to the activity and perseverance of the authorities of the Burdwan, that this mysterious disappearance of an European gentleman has been traced to a party of Thugs, many of whom have, for a long time, had their haunts in the neighbourhood of Culna, and there is no doubt that Mr. Russell fell a victim to these cold-blooded murderers,—and it is, we believe, the first instance on record, in which the Thugs have presumed to indulge their blood-thirsty feelings at the cost of an European; and if a severe example be not made in the present instance, there is no knowing how many more may be destroyed; for, in the confidence with which we generally travel through the country, whether by dawk or by water, at all hours of the day and night, there can be no knowing how many may suffer. We have frequently been informed of the existence of several gangs of Thugs, and their families, in the neighbourhood of Culna, and we cannot but regret that the measures in prosecution, for the extirpation of this fearful class of people, should have been so much relaxed as they appear to have been of late years in that division, consequent, it may be, on the frequent change of officers in the Thuggee-suppressing department.—*Hurk., Mar. 12.*

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

Dost Mahomed is said to deport himself very disaffectedly, and is closely watched in consequence. But Chunar or Fort William should be his prison, not Saharanpore.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 10.

Dost Mahomed seems to share the particular care and attention of our native friends, who are determined, if they cannot make him die, that he shall escape: that has been the last rumour this week. Our last intelligence of the Ex-Ameer is, that on the 16th inst. he was still in the closest confinement, and not allowed to stir from his tent. His health is said to be failing very fast, but a removal to Dehra, immediately that carriage can be procured, will no doubt restore him. Should he, under present circumstances, still continue our prisoner, either Chunar or Agra are mentioned as his ultimate destination, and the latter place it is supposed will be settled; a few days more may, however, produce great changes in his destination and fortunes.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 19.

Extract of a letter from Saharanpore:—"Dost Mahomed is kept in the strictest confinement, and the following are the precautions adopted to prevent the possibility of his holding any communication by letter with his Cabul friends. There are upwards of 30 sentries in different parts of the camp, whose muskets are all loaded with ball-ammunition. No one is allowed to hold any communication with the Dost except Captain Nicolson and his moonshee. When his food is prepared, the officer on guard, a serjeant, and four men, see it stirred up before it is sent to the tent for his use. At night Captain Nicolson and the officer on guard see him stripped and put to bed; a European sentry, with a lighted lamp, is placed at each corner of his bed, and a sepoy guard with a party of Irregular Horse (3rd) arranged round the camp. In the evening, he is escorted by a serjeant and four men to his place of prayer. I am sorry to say the Dost is much reduced in appearance, and altogether an altered man from what he was twelve months since."—*Ibid*.

The *Delhi Gazette*, on the authority of a letter from Saharanpore, has published on account of the manner in which Dost Mahomed is guarded and treated. For the honour of our national character, we trust the account is fabulous. The indignities to which he is said to be subject are altogether gratuitous, for they are totally unnecessary as a precaution against his escape. The Dost can scarcely have been cognizant of the insurrection at Cabul.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 3.

A letter from Kurmaul says, that Dost Mahomed and his escort were to leave Saharanpore on the 26th of February, for Dehra in the hills.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUTLEDGE AND INDUS.

We have extracted from the *Bombay Times* a notice of the increase of trade on the Sutledge and the Indus during the last four years.* To those who have been accustomed to the sight of the Ganges, and to the animating spectacle of hundreds of boats of all descriptions and from all provinces perpetually moving on its bosom, the silence and solitude which mark the Indus must appear peculiarly remarkable. The late

* The following interesting and curious return of boats on the Sutledge has been obtained from a source we fully rely on:—

New Boats built on the Sutledge from 1838 to 1841 inclusive.

Boats that navigate the rivers from Loodiana to the Sea.									
No.					Burthen.				
1838..	..	..	..	5..	..	..	..	..	1,900 Maunds.
1839..	..	..	..	11..	..	..	..	..	4,900 "
1840..	..	..	..	43..	..	..	..	..	21,200 "
1841..	..	..	..	69..	..	..	..	..	37,050 "

128 boats of 65,050 Maunds.

Boats called Chuppoos, that seldom venture farther down the Sutledge than Gourgiana (although sometimes seen at Sukkur), built principally in the Beas.

No.					Burthen.				
1840..	..	..	..	18..	..	..	..	..	5,550 Maunds.
1841..	..	..	..	31..	..	..	..	..	9,300 "
49					14,850 Maunds.				

Sir William Macnaghten, in his journey from Ferozepore to Sukkur, was struck with nothing so much as with the contrast afforded by these two celebrated streams; and not without reason; for the return given by our western contemporary shews that, during the year 1838, only five new vessels were built for the navigation of that river. It is easy from these data to form a fair conjecture of the number of boats actually employed in navigating it. But since our power has been predominant on both sides the Indus, the traffic has progressively increased, and the number of vessels built last year exhibited an increase equal to twelve-fold; having been not fewer than sixty-nine. The vessels appear, moreover, to have increased not only in number but in size; for the average burden of each vessel in 1836, was 380 maunds; in 1841, 537. That this increase is owing to the establishment of British influence where it did not exist before, will admit of as little doubt, as that the extinction of that influence and the protection it brought with it, will produce a disastrous effect on the growing commerce of this stream. We neither regard the increase of traffic on the Indus, nor did we regard the growth of trade beyond it, in the light of a justification of the war which we have waged in Afghanistan, which rests upon other grounds. It is quite possible to take a social and mercantile, and even a benevolent view of such returns, without any reference to political discords.

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers have not yet been domesticated among the natives, though they have existed in the country for nearly a quarter of a century. The higher classes, who can understand English, pride themselves on taking an English newspaper; which is considered quite as much a mark of gentility as purchasing a ticket for the theatre. Many, we have reason to know, are able to appreciate the value of an English newspaper, and not a few enter with zest into the discussions in which they indulge; but for the bulk of the native community a newspaper, even in their own language, has little or no charms; it belongs to a class of entertainments for which they have as yet acquired no taste. When education has diffused knowledge among the people, and new appetites have been created, then will come the era of newspapers. There is a time for all things; and however a solitary individual may be ahead of his age, yet one age does not anticipate the wants of another age. To expect our great baboos, reeling under the weight of their own fat, to welcome a newspaper, and chide the messenger if he happens to be half an hour behind his time, would be as preposterous as to suppose that the *Times* would have had an hundredth part of its present circulation if it had been published in the tilting age of the Eighth Henry.—*Friend of India, Feb. 24.*

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—From Cabul there is no intelligence which can be relied upon. Reports of the most contradictory and questionable character appear in the Calcutta and Bombay papers. The latest date from Cabul is the 24th January, when, it is stated, the officers detained there experienced good and even courteous treatment. Letters of an earlier date state that Shah Soojah had been proclaimed King of Afghanistan, strongly backed by the Kohistanees, who are up in arms in his favour, and keep possession of Cabul; that he had denounced Akbar Khan as a rebel, and that Shah Zemaun, the usurper, had abdicated the throne. Another letter dated Cabul, 16th January, written by an officer now confined as a hostage there, states that, although the prisoners are kindly treated, they are kept under very strict *surveillance*, more specially as regards communication with their friends. In this letter the ingenious plan was adopted of using the Greek characters, so that its contents might be unintelligible if it fell into the hands of Akbar Khan. The writer says:—“You will have heard many sad accounts of us here, but as a certainty of my safety may be pleasing, I take the chance of this reaching to say, at present I am quite well and a hostage in the house of the new king, Zemaun Khan, who is a most kind old man, and treats us as guests and friends, but God knows how long he may have

the power to protect us, for we are surrounded by many enemies. Shah Soojah is still in the Bala Hissar, and much intrigue is going on. Hummoolah Khan, wuzeer to Jumaun Khan, wishes to make a bloody feeling between Shah Soojah and the English, and previous to their going over to him proposed in council, that two of us (hostages) should be killed by him (Shah Soojah); this was rejected, and I fancy some other arrangement will soon be made between the parties. It is very hard frost day and night, but we dare not quit our room, for the Kafir-Feringee has an enemy in all—the good Nawaub we are with would not be able to protect us if we left his house. Our misfortunes have come from the infamous mismanagement of our troops; but I trust the future will be brighter. I must disguise the writing, as that devil, Mahomed Akbar Khan, who murdered our envoy and pursued our wretched army to its ruin, intercepts and reads all our letters. We are all regular Mussulmans now, and eat with our fingers; but this is a miserable life. Walsh, of the Madras army, is with us as a hostage, and well."

Another letter received at Jellalabad from Cabul, written in French, by Lieut. Warburton, one of the hostages, states that the hostages had early become aware of the treachery intended by Akbar Khan, and strove to give Gen. Elphinstone information of it without success. He mentions that many of our troops ("soldats," which may include officers), had returned to Cabul in a deplorable state from cold and hunger. The camp followers were being sold in the market at one rupee a head. Two children, girls, supposed to be Capt. Anderson's, had also been brought into Cabul. There was no government in the place—every one was king in his own house; but Shah Soojah was gaining ground daily. His opponents, at the head of whom is "the Nawaub," Dost Mahomed's brother, who is partial to Europeans, had had a conference with the Shah and proposed to acknowledge him king, if he would resign all interference in state affairs or in the army, pay down three lacs of rupees, nominate the Nawaub prime minister, and murder with his own hands two of our hostages, in order to cut off all friendship with us! When this letter left Cabul, the Nawaub had gone to pay his respects to Shah Soojah, and conditions were yet unfulfilled.

A letter from Capt. Conolly, at Cabul, states that Capt. Anderson's little girl is in safety with Jubbar Khan's family—all the chiefs are entertaining followers; that the Shah is a mere cypher; money is coined in Zeman Khan's name. The prime minister, Amcerolah, had caused a feeling against himself by his oppression. Jubbar Khan had been sent on a mission from the chiefs at Cabul to Akbar Khan, to endeavour to come to some arrangement with him. He had refused to obey a summons calling him to Cabul.

Letters from Kurnaul, of the 3rd of March, say:—"A letter has been received from Conolly, at Cabul, written in Greek and with invisible ink. He says, the hostages are all well treated, and that there are 400 of our people in a fort, not far off. Sale, he says, will be attacked as soon as the enemy can get the guns moved down. Shah Soojah is trying to keep the people in order, but his party is rather weak. Jubbar Khan declares he will fight any one who attempts to interfere with his prisoners—he wishes to make terms for himself." The letter sent by Capt. Conolly was dated the 10th of February last; it was written on the back of a draft, in invisible ink, and the directions for deciphering it were written in the Greek character.

The accounts from Candahar are favourable. A letter from that city, dated 23rd January, gives a report of the victory of the 12th, in almost the terms of the statement in our last Journal (p. 316); adding: "There has been no rising of consequence in any district but those through which Mahammed Atta passed, between Khelat and Candahar; the Government grain, even, in many places still remains untouched. Girishk is strong; the Barukzye chief at the Helmund is staunch to our cause; the western frontier is undisturbed; the city is supplied as usual from the neighbouring villages, and many of the town people, who had fled in anticipation of a siege, are returning to their homes. The garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie is safe and comfortable." Another account states that no alarm exists in the city; the shops are open, and, singularly enough, people are seen walking about the bazaars, who

are recognized at once as men who were engaged with our troops in the last skirmish. A letter from Candahar, of the 1st February, states that the enemy was still in great force, but the neighbourhood—Jamin-dawur, and Tereen, with Khelat-i-Ghilzie—were tranquil. The chiefs of the rebel army had accused Sufter Jung of want of zeal, and a bad understanding had commenced among them. Gen. Nott was determined to hold his position until fresh orders arrived from Calcutta. The officers who were wounded on the 12th January were nearly well, except Capt. Pattenson, who was still in danger. The enemy were thirty-five or forty miles off, shewing no wish to fight. The enemy's numbers did not exceed five thousand of all kinds.

A Cossid had come in to Quetta on the 2nd March, from Candahar the 22nd, and reported that the force was in high spirits, the Doorannee army in increasing numbers seventeen miles from the city, and the rain falling heavily; but that, as soon as it ceased, Gen. Nott intended to march against them. Snow had fallen in large quantities on the 14th of February, and this also impeded any movement. Letters from Kelat-i-Ghilzie of the 12th had been received at Candahar. The garrison seemed strong and well. Gen. Nott had received, and transmitted to Bombay, the Cabool despatch, announcing the evacuation, and ordering him to quit Candahar, and retire to India. This he at once refused to do. The paper was subscribed first by Major Pottinger, as acting political; then by Gen. Elphinstone, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies in Affghanistan.

General Nott, it seems, is desired by Government to hold his own steadily at Candahar, and nothing is wanting there but money, to supply which, a large amount of treasure, with the wing of H.M. 41st, and the 3rd cavalry, at Shikarpoor, and the horse artillery, go immediately up the Pass. The 10th March was the day determined on for their start from Dadur. The climate above the Pass is said to be very agreeable, the snow having disappeared from the low grounds, and the air being clear and delightful.

The force at Candahar consists of 7,220 men, consisting of the following corps:—2 troops of Shah's Horse Artillery, 12 six-pounder guns; $\frac{1}{2}$ Co. Foot Artillery with Capt. Blood, 4 nine-pounders; 2 eighteen-pounders; H.M.'s 10th Regt.; 2nd Bengal N.I.; 16th do.; 38th do. (one wing); 12nd do.; 13rd do.; 1st Shah's Infantry; 2nd do.; 5th do.; 1st do. Cavalry; One squadron Skinner's Horse. The force at Khelat-i-Ghilzie is 1,020, viz.,—2 eighteen-pounders; 2 six do., with $\frac{1}{2}$ Co. European artillerymen; 3rd Shah's Infantry; wing of 38th Bengal N.I. The brigade, consisting of H.M.'s 41st, the 6th N.I., and a battalion of flank companies, making a detachment of 2,500 men, will once more bring up the strength of the force at Candahar to 10,000 fighting men,

A communication from Ghuzni had been received, which stated that all was safe, and that the garrison were well supplied with provisions, a large quantity of which had been furnished to them by a Huzarah chief.

Letters have been received from the prisoners at Lughman, dated the 30th January; at that date the following was the list of *détenus*.—Gen. Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, Mrs. Sturt, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Trevor, Capts. Troup, Melville, Mein, Lawrence, Johnston, Mackenzie; Major Pottinger, Dr. Magrath, Mr. and Mrs. Ryley, Sergt. and Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Smyth, a European child of the 13'h; eleven Europeans. Gen. Elphinstone was very ill with the gout and his wound; the other parties were well, and well treated. They had been rendered somewhat more comfortable by having received a supply of necessaries and clothing, despatched to them from Jellalabad.

We can state, upon very excellent authority, that a letter written by poor Lady Macnaghten, and dated the 18th of January, has been received. It is written from "Buddiabad, valley of Lughman," and states that she and the other ladies were with Akhbar, at Buddiabad. Every article of property had been plundered from them, so that none of them had even a change of dress. Though they had hopes of

getting to Peshawur (hopes which Akhbar Khan held out to them), yet she cannot say how long their detention may last. The above meagre abstract contains the whole substance of the letter; but we cannot believe that the captives would write with such unsatisfying briefness and non-detail to their friends or relatives, if they were really writing without any fear of telling the whole truth.—*Englishman*, Feb. 21.

The letters received in town, from the prisoners in the Lughman fort, appear to be of a most satisfactory complexion. By all accounts the captives are treated most considerately, and have good hopes of a speedy release. One lady, in the course of the retreat, her camel having been shot under her, lost her little boy, and, as she thought, irrecoverably; but on the evening of the next day the child was restored to her, having been found, and treated with the utmost care and kindness, by one of the Afghan Sirdars. The letter from which these items are derived contains no mention of public affairs, it being still apprehended that the correspondence would be subjected to the interpretation of some English scholar.—*Hark*, Feb. 19.

Lady Sale, in a note to Sir Robert, from Lughman, confirms the account of the good treatment at present experienced by them there, but gives no hopes whatever that the prisoners will be released, unless the Dost is set at liberty. As to the hostages, Captain Lawrence himself says that they were given in guarantee of our evacuating Cabul, and never returning to it!

A letter from Cabul, 23d January, mentions Capt. Hay and Capt. Wm. Grant, 27th N.I., as prisoners. Col. Chambers is also said to be in some fort.

A letter from Jellalabad, of the 22nd February, mentions that Cpts. Miles and Bygrave, with several European soldiers, were in a fort about sixty miles from Jugdulluck, the chief of which insists on an enormous ransom. It is added, that the survivors, soon after they had passed Jugdulluck (where their ammunition was expended, and most of them had thrown away their arms in the general scramble to effect their escape), were distributed by Akbar Khan, as slaves, among the chiefs who had assembled at his summons to waylay the fugitives.

A letter from the Upper Provinces, received 16th March, says: "Bott and Bazett, 5th Cavalry, are said to have arrived at Peshawur with fifty men; Blair, Hamilton, and Swayne (5th N.I.), are said to be prisoners; the latter was mentioned as having arrived at Peshawur. This intelligence is, however, doubted. Souter, of the 44th, is alive. He saved the colours of his regiment by tying them round his waist. Whether he is still a prisoner, or has escaped to Jellalabad or Peshawur, I don't know."

Another letter from Jellalabad, dated 21st January, says: "Souter, 11th, and Griffiths of the 37th, with Blewett, a clerk in Bygraves' office, say in a note, that they, with seven men of the 44th, and a serjeant-major, are the sole survivors. All the hostages and ladies are safe; the latter have their husbands with them, except poor Mrs. Sturt, whose husband was killed on the Huft Kothul. A kitmutgar of Bazett's (5th Cavalry) and a rissaldar of Anderson's horse have also arrived, and, I dare say, more followers will come in. Ker-haw, Hobhouse, and Mein, were with some convalescents of the 13th. The two former Dr. Brydon saw at Jugdulluck; the latter he did not see after he left Koord Cabul. It is supposed he went with Lady Sale. We have reckoned about one hundred officers killed, and about twenty-five who, we hope, may be safe. With the ladies at Lughman are three unfortunate soldiers' wives of the 13th, whom the Government sent from England to Cabul via Bombay and Scinde."

Dr. Brydon has written that Major Paton, the deputy quartermaster-general, was alive and doing well (though he had lost an arm), on the 28th December. He had been left at Cabul with the rest of the sick and wounded.

Seventy-two camp followers of the Cabul force are said to have reached Peshawur in safety, and a pension sepoy of the 42nd N. I., who was present during the retreat, had arrived at Meerut. He went to Ali Musjid with Mahommed Akhbar's horse—thence he escaped. On the 28th February, seven sepoy, who volunteered last year from the Sappers at Delhi for the Shah's Sappers and Miners, came into camp near

Peshawur; they made their escape from Cabul in a miraculous manner. It appears that they, with about fifty more, by begging hard of Akhbar Khan, had been permitted to go afloat on the Cabul river (which passes near Jellalabad and joins the Indus a little above Attock), with inflated mussucks, to keep them above water; the river runs very rapidly, and passes Peshawur about three koss distant, which they reached in a wretched condition, their toes being eaten off by the frost and snow. They say that Serjeants Kelly, Bruen, and Dodd, are in Jellalabad. A letter from Peshawur confirms the report of the escape of a Jemadar syce of the annihilated artillery troop. He says, he was taken and was about to be sold for a slave, when he begged Akhbar Khan rather to put him to death, who thereupon gave him a kick, and told him to be off. He insists that there are three or four hundred men in the hills, either in captivity or slavery. It is also confidently stated that one of the officers who was reported dead is now ascertained to be alive, though in duance.

The fort of Lughman is reported to be destroyed by the earthquake. It came from the west to the east, and was evidently more severe towards Jellalabad and Cabul.

The latest intelligence from Peshawur reaches to the 27th February, and that from Jellalabad to the 21st. The force at the latter place was at that time in good health and spirits, and had abundance of provisions. A ditch had been made round the town, and the walls were put into good condition. The earthquake of the 19th February had, however, done great damage. It was at first reported that the defences had been so injured by the earthquake as to be quite useless against an attack. A letter of a later date, however, states that, though this was the impression at first, of the garrison, yet on clearing away the rubbish of the fallen walls, the injury was found much less extensive, and capable of being repaired, so as to render the place nearly as defensible as before. It appears that three bastions of the fort are injured, and part of the parapet thrown down. Col. Montath was buried up to his chin in the ruins of his house, but dug out uninjured. Sir Robert Sale and Capt. Macgregor rushed from their houses into the court-yard, and describe the ground as "undulating like a sea, opening in large chasms and closing with a loud report." Captain Mackeson had contrived to send about 3,000 rupees to Jellalabad, which proved a most seasonable relief, for the garrison were getting badly off for forage for their horses. The garrison had experienced no attack from the enemy, though reports had been very prevalent that after the earthquake they had assaulted the place, and had been defeated with the loss of 500 men. Akhbar Khan was encamped near Sale's force, with about 2,000 men, but no fears of any attack from him were entertained.

A letter received by Government from Jellalabad, of February 2nd, states that Mohamed Akhbar Khan continued at Charbagh, Lughman and inactive; and that our prisoners both at Cabul and in Lughman are receiving kind treatment.

Brig. Wild's force, with which Brig. Pollock's had formed a junction, about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Khybur Pass, had suffered much from sickness. The native regiments, which had been engaged in the pass, are said to have had no less than 1,798 men in hospital out of 3,500, viz.: artillery, 44; sappers, 40; 30th, 175; 53rd, 420; 60th, 535; 61th, 579; irregular cavalry, 5. The prevailing disease is dysentery, owing to exposure to the cold and wet, without proper clothing. The sickness had, by the last advices, greatly abated.

Two of the officers under Brigadier Wild's command had manifested a spirit of cowardice. The *Delhi Gazette* says: "A Court of Inquiry is sitting to investigate the conduct of Capt. E. Talbot, 53rd N.I., during the retreat from Ali Musjid. Capt. Cobbe, of the 60th N.I., we hear, is to apply for the Invalids, and has left the regiment for Peshawur." The result of the Court of Inquiry was a reprimand to Capt. Talbot, the Major-General observing that the excuse alleged by Capt. Talbot for his absence from his post during the affair of that day was wholly insufficient; that his conduct on that occasion was of a nature that would have warranted the Major-

General in arraigning him before a court-martial; but that he was willing to abstain from such an extreme measure, in the hope that when the force should again march against the enemy, Captain Talbot would not neglect the opportunity so afforded, of proving that he is sensible of the indulgence that has been shown him, and of what is due both to himself and to his country.

The following order, by Gen. Wild, after the failure at the Khybur Pass, conveys a serious censure upon his troops: "Camp, Jumrood, 21st January, 1842, Brigade After Orders.—Words cannot express the deep grief felt by Brigadier Wild, at the lamentable result of the engagement of the day before yesterday, at the entrance of the Khybur Pass, whether it have reference to the failure in conveying to the garrison of Ali Musjid the supplies and camp equipage it so much needs, or to the deplorable number of killed and wounded, or lastly to the hesitation evinced at the head of the column to obey the urgent call to advance and follow, addressed to it by the brigadier and his staff (as they took the lead), but on the contrary exposing itself to greater danger by crowding together and standing still—firing without orders, in every direction, and generally without aim, and eventually leaving the broken down gun behind to be spiked—merely because a sufficient number of men would not go forward to drag it away. The consequence was, that the enemy, who was previously seen running away from any small party sent to dislodge those that were posted on the lesser hills to the right and left of the column, now gained confidence and redoubled his destructive fire. The object of the above remarks is less to upbraid than to call the attention of both officers and men to the indispensable necessity of preserving order and regularity in their ranks, and thus to ensure that steadiness, without which no success can ever be expected, and in the hope that the sad experience of the day before yesterday may not be without its salutary use, and will induce them, hereafter, to observe a strict obedience to orders and regularity in the ranks, incite them to exertions, which at the earliest opportunity afforded may entirely remove the obloquy which cannot otherwise but attach to the late deplorable failure. The brigadier commanding is willing to make every reasonable allowance for the inexperience of a young regiment, with a large proportion of very young men, but from that very circumstance it becomes the more requisite to point out how necessary steadiness, good order, obedience, and extreme care of their precious ammunition, are to ensure success, and by doing so, cheer them into a confidence of a better result hereafter."

The pass was still stopped, and only single cossids could traverse it. Attempts had been made to purchase a passage, without effect. The Khyberries, it was understood, were quite willing to sell the use of the passes for the retreat of Sir Robert Sale, but would not hear of any advance to his relief on any terms. There was no moving after nightfall beyond the precincts of the camp: a sepoy had been cut down close to the picquets, where he had gone for water. Even in the day-time it was necessary to keep in parties.

General Pollock had fixed his camp at Shemelser, where the whole force is encamped on a large plain, about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Khybur Pass. It is Gen. Pollock's intention to remain there until the whole of the troops ordered to join him shall arrive. As the first division of those troops (the 3rd Dragoons, Horse Artillery, 33rd N. I. &c.) left Ferozepore about the middle of February, and the second division (H. M. 31st Foot, 6th N. I., and 1st L. C.) early in March, the entire force will be concentrated probably by the 10th or 12th April; but of course the Major-General's passiveness will depend on Sir R. Sale's continued ability to hold Jellalabad, of which up to the date of the latest intelligence there was no manner of doubt.

In addition to Brig. Wild's force, of 3,500 men, Gen. Pollock brought the 10th Lt. Cav., 200 Irregular Cav., H. M. 9th, 26th N. I., with 3 nine-pounders, 3 six-pounders, 2 three-pounders, and 1 twenty-four-pounder howitzer. The brigade under Col. Bolton, consisting of H. M. 31st, the 6th N. I., with Artillery and Irregular Cavalry, crossed the Sutlej on the 9th March, on their way to Peshawut.

The other reinforcements will make the new army of the Indus amount to 15,000 men.

Gen. Pollock issued the following address to the troops:—

"The Major General Commanding deems it advisable to notify to the troops in camp, that circumstances may occur which will render an advance on Jellalabad imperatively necessary. Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, G.B., has, with his usual gallantry, determined to hold his position to the last moment, and the troops under his command are cheerfully prepared for the contest. The heroic conduct of this little band has excited universal attention, and every soldier will naturally feel the greatest sympathy in their sufferings and privations, and an eager desire to be instrumental in effecting their relief. Sir R. Sale reports that his men are in excellent spirits; that every arrangement has been made to withstand a siege. Success in relieving these troops will raise for this force the admiration and gratitude of all India; and the Major-General Commanding feels assured, that officers and men will cheerfully make any sacrifices to attain so noble an object. He, therefore, now calls upon the brigadiers to assemble the commanding officers under their orders, and determine on the least quantity of baggage, and the smallest number of camp followers with which their regiments can advance. The success of this enterprise will greatly depend upon the quantity of baggage taken, as, from the nature of the country between Jellalabad, the line most consistent with security must be as little encumbered as possible. The Major-General Commanding trusts, that the confidence he feels in the troops will be repaid by their confidence in him. The soldiers may rest assured, that his thoughts are constantly engaged in insuring them provisions, and securing their comforts; and they may be convinced that they will never be called upon by him to make useless sacrifices, or to undergo unnecessary hardships."

The following is an extract of a letter dated (Peshawur) Camp, Kowulsir, 20th February:—"The monotony of our camp life was varied a little yesterday evening, by a *chappao* made by a few vagabonds (Afreedis) from the hills on some commissariat camels at graze in that direction. A party of cavalry sallied out after them, accompanied by a good many amateurs, who, as they generally do, fared second best; for, after a long chase, they came up with them, and rescued the camels, killing three of the marauders, who had not time to escape to the hills, but not before two of the officers (Cornet Vibart, of the 10th L.C., and Ensign Tytler, 37th N.I., doing duty with the 26th) got wounded, not dangerously, although rather severely, and one shot, and three more wounded. A lot of rugged rascals escaped to the hills, and poured in a volley, but with little effect, all the mischief that was done having been effected by the three men who were killed; they waited quietly concealed in a ravine, and did not fire till within a few yards of the cavalry, and then fired, every shot taking effect, and rushing on with their long knives, inflicted some ugly wounds till cut down. Even this slight affair afforded another proof of the total inefficiency of the regulation sword in the hands of a native; for though cut at several times, their blows appeared to fall almost harmless on the Khyberries, while the irregular trooper with one blow of his tulwar almost severed their heads from the body, and otherwise inflicting fearful wounds."

It is said that Akhbar Khan held possession of Ali Musjid, but that the Afreedis had resolved to starve him out. Three of the Afreed chiefes were said to be on terms with Captain Mackeson.

The Afreedis and the Yoosooofzyes are said to be at war together, the Afreedis getting the worst. The moot point is the appropriation by the former of all the plunder they got from us in consequence of our cattle being unable to bring it on. The Yoosooofzyes declare that they had a right to half. One good result, however, of their dissension is anticipated, in the shape of a re-opening of the Khybur and Khoord Cabul Passes to our troops.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Camp, Kounslah, 5th February:—"My ideas of the Khybur Pass are now pretty well formed; but before I went into it, I certainly had no conception of such a place. Its natural defences, aided by a

handful of the inhabitants, are alone enough to stop any small force, and I certainly think 100 Afreedis against a native regiment are quite enough to plunder its baggage with impunity. The Khyberies are gold proof at present. They said, when we were at Ali Musjid, "It is a religious war, and gold will not buy our religion." They are admirable light infantry. They never throw away a shot. Every bullet from their jessails has its billet, and they kill sure at 800 yards. The only plan is to keep moving and never to stand still, for they cannot take aim, unless resting their barrel on a stone. On any attempt to charge, they immediately make off; and if they find they are within reach of our musketry, they start for a greater distance."

The *Bombay Gazette*, March 31st, has compiled, with care, a list of the 171 officers who were at Cabul at the time the insurrection broke out, and has added to each a report of his fate: of the numbers, the killed amount to 43; the missing (fate not known, the greater number supposed to be killed) to 81; the prisoners to 24; the names are as follow:—

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart, killed 23rd Dec. Sir A. Burnes, killed 2nd Nov. Major E. Pottinger, prisoner at Lughman, wounded. Lieut. Burnes, Bomb. army, killed 2nd Nov. Lieut. C. Rattray, 20th N.I., killed in Kohistan, Assist. Surg. G. M. Grant, Bomb. service, killed at Cabul. Capt. Geo. Lawrence, 11th Light Cav., prisoner at Lughman. Lieut. J. B. Conolly, 20th N.I., hostage at Cabul. Dr. G. I. Barwick, in charge of sick at Cabul. Dr. Ritchie, at Peshawur. Brig. Anquetil, 42nd N.I., killed at Jugdulluck. Capt. C. Troup, 48th N.I., prisoner at Lughman. Capt. H. Johnson, 26th N.I., do. Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, Engin., killed at Huft Kothul. Lieut. A. Dallas, 16th N.I., missing. Capt. C. Mackenzie, Madras army, prisoner at Lughman. Surg. J. Forsyth, missing. Assist. Surgs. C. Mackinnon, and J. C. Brown, do. Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, escaped to Jellalabad. Capt. William Anderson, 59th N.I., prisoner at Lughman with his wife and children. Lieut. R. C. Le Geyt, 1st Bombay Light Cav., missing. Capt. J. H. Craigie, 30th N.I., missing. Lieut. R. McKean, 17th N.I., do. Lt. D. D. Gaussen, 42d N.I., do. Lieut. C. M. Sneyd, 27th N.I., do. Capt. C. Codrington, 49th N.I., killed in Cabul. Lieut. W. Broadfoot, 1st E. Light Inf., killed in Cabul. Ens. J. C. Haughton, 31st N.I., missing. Ens. E. W. Salusbury, 1st Eur. Light Inf., killed in Cabul. Capt. J. Woodburn, 41th N.I., killed between Cabul and Ghuznee. Capt. J. Marshall, 61st N.I., missing. Capt. E. A. H. Webb, 38th M. N. I., a prisoner or hostage at Cabul. Lieut. W. Bird, 23d M.N.I., killed in Tezeen Pass. Ens. A. C. Macartney, 38th M.N.I., killed. Capt. G. Broadfoot, 31th M.N.I., at Jellalabad. Capt. T. P. Walsh, 52nd M.N.I., a hostage at Cabul. Lieut. S. G. G. Orr, 23d M.N.I., missing. Lieut. F. Cunningham 23rd M.N.I., do. Capt. R. S. Trevor, 3d L.C., killed 23d Dec. Capt. L. W. Hart, 22d B.N.I., missing. Lieut. G. W. Golding, 2nd Eur. Regt., killed at Candahar. Capt. E. Hay, 35th N.I., missing. Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st N.I., at Jellalabad. Lieut. W. R. Hilderson, 53rd N.I., do. Lieut. R. Maule, Artillery, killed in Kohistan. Local Lieut. F. Wheeler, do. Lieut. R. Warburton, Artillery, a hostage in Cabul. Capt. Bellew, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, killed on the retreat. Capt. Paton, 58th N.I., Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen., named as killed in one account. Gen. Elphinstone, C.B., prisoner, wounded, at Lughman. Major Thain, H.M.'s 21st Fus., supposed to be alive. Lieut. Airey, H.M.'s 3rd Buffs, a hostage at Cabul. Capt. H. Havelock, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf., missing. Cornet W. F. Tytler, 7th Light Cav., do. Capt. F. T. Boyd, 65th N.I., a prisoner at Lughman, with wife and child. Capt. J. Skinner, 61st N.I., supposed to be alive. Capt. E. R. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., at Jellalabad. Lieut. V. Eyre, at Lughman, with wife and child. Surgeon W. S. Stiven, at Peshawur. Capt. Drummond, 3d Light Cav., at Cabul, a prisoner or hostage. Capt. Kershaw, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf., supposed to be killed near Jugdulluck. H.M.'s 44th Foot.—Col. John Shelton, prisoner in Lughman. Lieut. Col. Thos. Mackerell, killed at Cabul. Maj. Alex. Campbell, missing. Maj. John Crawford, not with the regiment. Capt. Jas. Johnston, missing. Capt. W. B. Scott, do. Capt.

Thomas Swayne, killed in Cabul. Capt. R. B. MacCrea, do. Capt. T. R. Leighton, missing. Capt. T. Robinson, killed in Cabul. Brev. Capt. J. D. De Wend, not joined; at Ferozepore. Brev. Capt. J. D. Young, missing. Brev. Capt. W. H. Dodgin, died on his way to the provinces (?). Brev. Capt. Thos. Collins, missing. Lieut. G. H. Smith, died on his way to the provinces. Lieut. William Evans, missing. Lieut. W. G. White, do. Lieut. T. A. Souter, prisoner near Jellalabad. Lieut. F. M. Wade, missing. Lieut. A. Hogg, do. Lieut. E. S. Cumberland, do. Lieut. W. G. Raban, killed in Cabul. Lieut. W. McMahon, missing. Lieut. Henry Cadett, do. Lieut. S. Swinton, do. Lieut. G. H. Skipton, do. Lieut. R. Kipling, left Cabul a few days before the insurrection broke out. Lieut. F. Shelton, missing. Ens. F. J. C. Fortye, do. Ens. A. W. Gray, do. Ens. W. C. Mollan, do. Ens. Fred. Hackett, do. Ens. Rich. R. Fulton, do. Ens. H. J. White, do. Ens. W. Swayne, do. Pay-Master Bourke, do. Qr.-Master R. R. Halahan, do. Surgeon John Harcourt, do. Assist. Surg. Balfour, supposed to have remained with the sick at Cabul. Assist. Surg. Primrose, missing. 1st Troop 1st Brig. H. A.—Capt. Thos. Nicholls, killed. Lieut. Rob. Waller, a prisoner or hostage at Cabul. Lieut. Chas. Stewart, killed. Lieut. Alex. Hawkins, missing. Assist. Surg. Alex. Bryce, killed at Jugdulluck. Vet. Surg. James Willis, missing. 5th Regt. Light Cav.—Lieut. Col. R. E. Chambers, missing. Capt. E. M. Blair, killed in the Tezeen valley. Capt. C. E. T. Oldfield, in Jellalabad. Capt. John Bott, killed. Capt. Percy Hamilton, do. Brev. Capt. F. Collyer, killed near Jellalabad. Lieut. T. L. Harrington, at Peshawur. Lieut. H. Y. Bazett, missing. Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, at Jellalabad. Lieut. Lucius Hardyman, killed near Cabul on the 16th January. Cornet A. Wrench, missing. Cornet Fras. E. Vi'art, at Peshawur. Cornet H. J. Stannus, missing. Lieut. J. S. Mackay, missing. Surg. Harpur, killed near Jellalabad. Riding Master Quattrill, missing. 5th Regt. N. I. Lt.-Col. T. S. Oliver, killed at a sortie in Cabul. Major S. Swayne, said to be killed. Capt. Wm. Mackintosh, mentioned as killed. Capt. B. Bygrave, a prisoner. Capt. Charles W. Haig, missing. Brev. Capt. R. M. Miles, killed during the retreat. Brev. Capt. J. B. Lock, killed in action near Peshawur. Lieut. Frederick W. Burkinyoung, killed or wounded in Cabul. Lt. Alex. T. C. Deas, killed. Lt. W. H. Tombs, missing. Lt. Ralph Dawson, do. Lt. C. B. Horsburgh, do. Lt. R. H. Alexander, do. Ens. F. H. Warren, do. Ens. A. D. Pottinger, do. Ens. E. S. Garstin, do. Ens. M. J. Slater, ditto. Ens. C. C. Crigan, do. Assist.-Surg. F. B. Metcalfe, missing. 37th Regt. N. I.—Major Chas. Griffiths, a prisoner near Jellalabad. Capt. W. S. Prole, on duty in the provinces. Capt. Geo. E. Westmacott, killed at Cabul. Brev. Capt. J. N. Rind, missing. Lt. Charles Carlyon, do. Lt. W. W. Steer, said to be a prisoner. Lt. Fred. H. Hawtreys, missing. Lt. Ewd. D. Vanrenen, do. Lt. William Mayne, at Jellalabad. Lt. John St. George, said to be killed. Ens. Gordoe, ditto. Surg. John Magrath, a prisoner in Lughman. 5th Regt. N. I.—Maj. William Ewart, killed in the retreat. Capt. A. J. Anstruther, missing. Capt. A. A. Corri, do. Capt. R. L. Burnett, do. Capt. D. Shaw, do. Capt. John A. Kirby, do. Capt. Mich. Palmer, do. Lt. Wm. Morrison, do. Lt. Henry Weaver, do. Lt. Francis S. Patterson, proceeding to join. Lt. Henry B. Melville, stated to be a prisoner. Ens. Thos. Pottinger, missing. Ens. G. W. Cunningham, ditto. Ens. Alexander Rose, do. Ens. Jas. Sibley, not present with the regt. Ens. Champion Halled, with Brig. Wilde's force, wounded. Assist.-Surg. E. Campbell, missing.

It will be seen in a former page, that some of the officers reported killed are said to be living.

Punjab.—Letters from the Sikh territory inform us, that Gen. Court and Col. Mouton had arrived at Assen Abdallah, two days' journey from Attock, on the 2nd March. They had with them an army of no fewer than 8,000 or 10,000 Sikh soldiers, as a reinforcement for Gen. Pollock. This is a very large body of allies, indeed; and does not seem to have been looked for at Peshawur. The accuracy of

the statement may, however, be perfectly depended on. The Maharaja was about to quit Lahore, and take up a position at Rotas, on the way to Peshawur, with a view of facilitating the transmission of supplies. It was the opinion in the Punjab, that the state of Cabul affairs would be advantageous to the interests of the Maharaja, inasmuch as the alacrity with which they had rendered us assistance might induce the Government of India to cultivate a better understanding with the Government of Lahore than had existed since the death of Runjeet Sing. The inference was natural, and will, we doubt not, turn out to be well-founded. The Maharaja and his European officers have proved themselves friends in need; and if their assistance has been less serviceable to us than might have been desired, it seems to have been given with promptitude and cordial good-will.—*Bom. Times*, Mar. 23.

Herat.—The war between Kamran and Yar Mahomed continues, but the illness of the minister is becoming apparent, and the general feeling is conspicuously in favour of the king. This excitement, however, will fortunately prevent Yar Mahomed from interfering in affairs at Candahar.—*Ibid.* Mar. 12.

Joudpore.—‘26th February—The Joudpore Legion, summoned to the capital of Marwar, arrived on the morning of the 23rd inst. The cause of the movement is, the Nathis have been intermeddling and intriguing in the affairs of the state, contrary to agreement. In consequence, the political agent, Capt. Ludlow, has determined to expel them from Marwar; and, as a preparatory measure, the legion was ordered to Joudpore. The Nathis have all left the city, with the exception of their women, who do not seem at all anxious to quit such comfortable quarters. The Nathis are lingering in some of the villages. They have got about two hundred horse and a few foot. A party of the legion, however, consisting of one company of the infantry and one troop of irregular cavalry, has been sent out, to warn them by their approach to be off as soon as possible. Rajah Maun Singh mourns for his Gooroos (Naths), and has left the fort, as a sort of preparatory step to becoming a faqueer. He is living somewhere in the city. Whether the rich Gooroos will shew fight or not, is yet unknown; if they do, their fate is certain, and an example of our power in these times would tend not a little to cool any intrigues our native chiefs might feel inclined to enter into. The people are very civil; so much so, that you almost salaam your head off, ere you can ride from one end of the city to the other.

“We have just been informed that Rajah Maun Sing has left the city, together with the greater part of the Nath women. They are about ten or twelve miles from this. In what direction they will bend their steps is uncertain; the Rajah, it would appear, was in great distress, or pretended to be so, for the loss of his Gooroos. We think, however, he will return to his capital in a few days, well content to have no officious advisers in his durbar, such as the Nathis seem to have been.”—*Delhi Gaz.* Mar. 9.

Nepaul.—The Sigowlee force, which was collected to watch the movements of Nepal, has been broken up, because the Court of Catmandoo has laid aside its warlike designs under the influence of Mr. Hodgson's counsels.

EXCERPTA.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the India Steam Company, the Secretary reported that about 234 shares remain to be taken up, and that, they apprehended, few will be subscribed for, in consequence of which there may be about Rs. 1,17,000 to be raised on mortgage, so as to pay off the parties in England from whom the vessel was purchased.

The *Englishman*, of February 26, notices the dismissal of Mr. Steer, of the civil service, for illegal practices. Some time back, while Commissioner of Revenue for the Baulcah division, he received the sum of Rs. 20,000 ostensibly as a loan from two Rancees, who were the guardians of a minor there, which was contrary to his oath of

office. He gave them a note of hand for the sum in the name of a native, and antedated it, so as to make it appear a transaction prior to his official connection with the guardians. The matter was fully investigated by the late Mr. D. C. Smyth, and the charge of fraud and illegality having been brought home to the individual, he has been dismissed from the service.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, a very gratifying letter was read from some native landholders in Beerbhoom, which exhibits far more zeal in agricultural pursuits than has hitherto been displayed by this class. They procured some bulbs of arrow-root, and have sown them, and sent a specimen of the produce to the Society; they propose to plant forty begahs next year, and express much anxiety to obtain some bulbs of the tapioca.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

The *Friend of India*, March 16th, says: "The ravages of the cholera among the native population of the metropolis and its vicinity for some time past have been truly appalling. Many of the European community have also fallen victims to it. The most remarkable instances of mortality have been afforded in the case of Mr. Beeby, of the firm of Boyd, Beeby, and Co., and Mr. Gibson. Mr. Beeby was attacked on Monday, and buried on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Gibson, who had but lately arrived in the country, and who was living with Mr. Beeby, to whose daughter he was engaged, attended the funeral, but fell down at the grave, evidently under an attack of cholera, and was taken to the house of a friend, where he died soon after, and was buried alongside of his deceased friend."

An earthquake had been experienced at Delhi on the evening of the 5th March, as also at Mussoorie and at Simla on the same day, and nearly at the same hour. At the latter station it is described as having been much more violent, but at the same time more transient, than one experienced on the 19th February: it occurred at nine o'clock in the evening. The west of India has suffered severely from this phenomenon.

The unfortunate women of H. M. 44th, the regiment which was cut up on the retreat from Cabul, went into the encampment of the 3rd dragoons at Ferozepore, then proceeding on their way to Affghanistan, and begged them to avenge the massacre of their husbands.

At a time when the slightest indication of popular feeling is too important to be disregarded, it affords us no little satisfaction in being able to state, that so far from there being any reason to suppose that our hold over the opinion of our subjects has been at all weakened, a striking instance has just been afforded of the mutual good understanding which subsists between our Government and its native tributaries. The Newab of Rampore, whose wise and judicious administration has restored peace and plenty to a once desolate district, and whose confidence in our justice and stability has been unequivocally manifested by his placing the whole of the accumulated "riches of his house" in the Company's hands, has been presented, through the medium of the chief civil authority in Rohilcund, with two six-pounders, light field brass guns, completely furnished and equipped, for the use of the corps of local horse raised by him, as a mark of the approbation of Government.—*Hurk.*, Mar. 2.

Several camp followers of the late unfortunate army have passed through Hansi, presenting a wretched spectacle, all having lost their ears and noses. These poor creatures were in the lowest stage of misery, and loudly expressed their horror of the savage country they have escaped from, whilst their appearance caused quite a panic among all classes, who now look upon Affghanistan with tenfold the dread they formerly did.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUTINY AT SECUNDERABAD.

An officer of the Madras army, writing to the Calcutta *Englishman* on the subject of the disturbances at Secunderabad, encloses a copy of a letter received by the commandant of the 4th Light Cavalry (one of the regiments offending), which shews that there is no disaffection in the regiment, which has hitherto been as conspicuous for its loyalty and good feeling, as distinguished for its services in the field; among which latter the last glorious charge of "the black nineteenth," at Assaye, is ranked; "and I fully believe," adds the writer, "the feeling of this corps to be even now such, that they would volunteer for service in any part of the world where they might be required. The difference between full batta and the revised rate of exchange leaves them considerable losers; added to which, the benefit of the difference of exchange between 11 and 12 per cent. has, I am given to understand, been almost nullified, as regards the sepoy, from the sowcars having reduced the quantity of copper exchange for the rupee, which, from always being scarce, was sufficiently small originally. I must not be understood as writing in any way to vindicate the conduct of these misguided men; I merely desire that the true cause of the bad feeling which has been raised may be made public as nearly as possible at the same time with the offence, and to shew that want of loyalty, as regards willingness to serve the state, has no part in the transaction. At the same time, it is satisfactory to know that the carrying out of an unpalatable measure, which has been canvassed by the sepoy for a length of time as a questionable act of justice, is not sufficient to cause disaffection in the native troops concerned. The Native Artillery received their pay, *minus* batta, and immediately fell in and were prepared to enforce (if required) the obedience of their brethren in arms, who perchance had not been fortunate enough to have the enormity and disgrace of such conduct forcibly explained to them. Again, the 1st regiment of Light Cavalry, which had been relieved by the 4th in consequence of the batta order, have to a man expressed their readiness to return to Secunderabad on half batta, should they be required to do so; and I have little doubt many, if not most, of our other corps are ready to follow so good an example."

The writer of the letter enclosed says:—"I went over to Bolaram, and got permission to see them from Capt. Bullock; the men were exceedingly glad to see me, and I reasoned and talked to them for a long time. Twelve of them begged me to take them out, and if I could not do it myself, to do all in my power in interceding for them. I think if they had an opportunity now, 200 would come back, and an act of mercy at this moment would bind those who have gone through fear and the force of example (not knowing the consequences), heart and soul to the service for life; but it appears that they will not be allowed to come back. It is most extraordinary, the men cannot even yet conceive that they have done wrong. They say, 'We killed nobody—we robbed nobody; and what have we done? we only asked for our just rights; and what harm is there in that?' The Government may call it mutiny, or whatever they choose, but not a native regiment in the service understand that combination is a crime, and the sooner perhaps that it is fully impressed upon them the better. Since writing the above, I have received certain information that every man will be glad to come back to their duty, and have begged of me to ask Capt. Anderson to go out, and they will all come back. Capt. Anderson has been to the general, and asked permission to go, but I am sorry to say it has been refused; had he been allowed to go, it would have saved the regiment. I have just sent them paper to make out a petition, and every man to sign it. I hope it will succeed, poor fellows; for all they have done, I cannot help admiring them. The 7th Infantry say, though they have taken pay this month, the resident promised batta next, and they would not take pay without."

Secunderabad, Feb. 16.—Since my last communication, every thing has been going on quietly in the cantonment. The prisoners of the 32nd and 48th regts. N. I. were

escorted hence towards Warrapilly on the 11th inst. On that morning, the horse and foot artillery were out with their guns, parading on the high road leading to the church and down the Madras road. The resident having provided for the escort of the prisoners of the 4th Light Cavalry, they marched towards Warrapilly on the 13th inst. On reaching Mulkapore, they are to be made over to the custody of Capt. Borradaile, 4th L. C., who is to assume command of the three companies of the 25th N. I., and proceed on. The families of the 4th L. C. have been permitted to accompany their relatives. The ringleaders of the 32nd regt. N. I. (nine privates) were brought to trial before a native general court-martial, which assembled on the 12th. Their trials were concluded on the 14th. The Court has been adjourned during the continuance of the Mohurram. Eighteen troopers of the 4th Light Cavalry, prisoners, were escorted in from Mulkapore on the 14th, and confined in the main guard. It is supposed that these were the ringleaders, and also from some of whom the trooper who had received pay had experienced the severe ill-treatment, from the effects of which he is now a patient in a hospital.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 22.

By a letter from Hyderabad of the 8th March, we learn that fear had been entertained the 10th N. I. would decline receiving their reduced pay. Reports were rife to this effect; but we are happy to say, that when it was tendered to them they accepted it without a murmur.—*Eastern Star*, Mar. 20.

THE INSURGENT ARABS.

A detachment of the Ellichpore Brigade has had a little sharp practice with a party of the insurgent Arabs, who had taken possession of the strong little fort of Byreghur. The troops marched from the fort of Mailah on the evening of 12th February, halted at Jamode, but moved again in time to reach Byreghur by daylight, and after surrounding it, summoned the inmates to surrender, but without effect. The guns then opened, but such was the strength of the walls, that although the firing was continued till sunset, when only thirty rounds of ammunition remained unexpended, no entrance could be effected. The walls of this ghurry are represented as being of solid masonry, forty feet in height, with a river running close to the fort on two sides, its precipitous banks increasing the height to seventy feet. The enemy mustered strongly both in the ghurry and on the neighbouring hills, distant about 800 yards, the occupants of which at last threatening an attack on the troops, the men were kept under arms all night, and a subadar's guard placed over the gate to prevent the Arabs from effecting their escape. The precaution was, however, ineffectual, for the fellows managed during the night to fasten a rope to a tree inside the fort, and thus to lower themselves into the bed of the river, whence they got away into the hills, much to the disappointment of the troops, who had made sure of their capture. A chupprassee of the brigadier's, and three unfortunate bunnahs, were found in confinement in the fort when the troops entered in the morning. The enemy left some men killed, but their wounded were all removed. Our loss was, a quarter-master of artillery severely wounded, and four sepoy's slightly wounded. It is supposed that the next movement will be amongst the hills, but without artillery, as guns cannot well be got up to the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the insurgents.

The rumour now is, that the man recently taken by Capt. Johnston, as the *soidisant* Appah Sahib, has turned out to be a different person, and that he merely gave out that he was the individual with a view to favouring the escape of his chief, who is, it is said, still at large in the hills, under the protection of Mulkot Rao, to whom he fled for refuge after the action with Capt. Johnston's party. A strong outpost, consisting of a brigade of guns and two companies of infantry, to be relieved from division head-quarters every three months, are to remain at Mailah. The insurgents at present in the hills are said to number between 3,000 and 4,000 men, of all castes and descriptions; but the Goonds have already brought in thirty-two prisoners, and promise more, so it is hoped that the leaders will soon be seized, and, indeed, there is every probability of it, as a reward of Rs. 1,000 each is offered for their apprehension.

EXCERPTA.

The left wing of the 32nd N.I., in passing through the Ceded Districts, has suffered very severely by cholera, which attacked the corps at hospital, on the 24th Feb.

An East-Indian gentleman at Madras has determined to display his loyalty on the occasion of the birth of a male heir to the throne, by presenting her Majesty with a pair of beautiful high-bred cream-coloured Ava ponies.

Five vessels have been taken up to convey the 6th Madras N.I. to China. The regiment is a thousand strong.

Three hundred bearers having been engaged by Government to go to China, the town is greatly inconvenienced for want of persons to carry palanquins, none being left but the old, the decrepid, and the blind. The pay of each bearer proceeding to China is Rs. 20.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADEN.

Extract of a private letter, dated 9th March :—" We have been quiet here during the past month ; supplies come in daily from the interior, to the number of 200 or 300 camel-loads, and I think the tribes are all anxious to be on friendly terms with us ; they like our dollars and rupees better than our bullets and grape shot. The old Sultan of Lahedge came in purposely to make peace with us, but the political agent would not agree to any terms, because he declined giving his sons as hostages. The Sultan of the Houshabee tribe came in with a number of followers this morning. A French ship-of-war is now here ; she has been cruizing about the Red Sea, and when at Mocha, a party of officers travelled into the interior, and were well received. They came to Lahedge, within eighteen miles of us. Had they been Englishmen, they would most probably have been murdered, for we cannot stir outside the wall here."

 THE EARTHQUAKE.

Notices of a severe shock of earthquake from various points, extending from Loodianah by Peshawur to Quetta, have reached us. The point of greatest vibration appears to have been at Peshawur, where it was felt at twenty minutes past eleven on the 19th ult. Here it lasted for one minute forty-seven seconds. It had an effect like sea-sickness on the troops. At Loodianah, it was experienced on the same day ; the vibration continued for a minute and a half, " the ground heaving like the waves of the sea, from north to south, in the most sickening manner." The phenomena at these two points, nearly 300 miles apart from each other, seem to have been nearly identical ; and, from the movement being felt at Loodianah from north to south, it is probable that the point of emanation, as well as of chief intensity, was Peshawur. At Quetta, the force of the vibration seems to have been inconsiderable, while it does not appear to have been noticed at all in any part of Scinde. It is said that the earthquake had shaken down two of the bastions and made a large breach in the walls of Jellalabad.—*Bomb. Times*, Mar. 16.

A letter from the camp at Kawul-sur, near Peshawur, dated 20th February, says : " Yesterday a fearful earthquake visited this part. The shock, which came on between ten and eleven o'clock, was long continued, and men, horses, tents, and even the ground under us, and the hills in the distance, appeared to be moving : it was an awful visitation, and made every nerve quake. In the direction of Peshawur (eight miles distant), clouds of dust appeared, which proved to have been caused by the falling of very many houses and buildings. The Vuzeer Baugh, in which the big wigs reside, suffered much. A salute was fired from the battery at Jumrood, for the purpose of announcing the safety of Rajah Pertaub Singh, son of Maharajah Shere Singh, who is not at Peshawur, who, it is said, narrowly escaped death ; the build-

ing in which he had been sitting came down almost immediately after he left it. The natives say that a tenth of the city is down, and a number of the inhabitants killed."

Another letter from the same camp, dated the preceding day, shortly after the occurrence, says: "It is now about twelve o'clock mid-day, and we have just experienced a most awful earthquake in camp; the natives say that nothing so severe of the kind has been experienced in India for the last fifty years. The earth literally trembled like an aspen-leaf, and rocked to and fro as an infant's cradle or a ship at sea. Many of the camels who were carrying the baggage of the troops moving up to Col. Wild's camp were thrown, and so great was the shock, which lasted full five minutes, that I was obliged to support myself by holding on to the camp furniture, and many of the officers fancied themselves suddenly taken ill. I expected every moment to have seen the earth open and swallow us up, and it is only by God's great and merciful providence that we have escaped through so awful a convulsion of nature. Every one complains of nausea. We have just been observing immense volumes of dust, that completely darken the atmosphere, in the direction of the old ricketty town of Peshawur, which is supposed to be nearly levelled to the ground, as the houses are but weakly built, being merely propped up by the beams of wood which may be observed placed in different spots under large walls and corners of the houses, and are even dangerous to passers-by at all times. I doubt not but tomorrow's dawn will bring us dreadful intelligence, and produce a fearful account of lives lost. The 20th.—Reports say that only from forty to fifty of the inhabitants of Peshawur were crushed and killed among the ruins of the falling houses. Gen. Avitabili's large dwelling-house, which had been recently built, and was being finished, also fell in, but luckily it did no injury to any one living in the house."

SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

As far as Scinde is concerned, the greatest panic appears to prevail there—whether reasonably or not is difficult to judge. There seems to have been a report that Sukkur and Shikarpore were to be attacked simultaneously, between the Mohurrum and Hooli festivals, and precautions of all kinds are the result. We do not think this belief is general among the politicals, because Major Outram and Brigadier England are strengthening the Cutchee posts from Sukkur and Shikarpore, and preparing for moving a considerable portion of the force up the Bolan Pass so soon as final orders from Government were received. This force was to consist of H. M.'s 41st Foot, the 6th N.I., one troop Horse Artillery, a light battalion formed of all the light companies in Scinde, and two squadrons of the 3rd Cavalry. On the 21st February, the last night of the Mohurrum, the ladies, children, &c., of Sukkur, were placed for protection in the fort of Bukkur. A report had also reached Sukkur of the murder of Lieut. Fraser, of the Indian Navy, at Schwan, and of an attack on one of the steamers on the river. No attack had been made on Sukkur up to the 22nd. We have received no specific contradiction of the part referring to the attack on the steamer, but it seems to be generally discredited. Nothing serious seems apprehended.—*Bombay Times*, March 9.

The attack upon the steamers is thus mentioned in the paper of the 5th:—"Letters of the 26th, received from Kurrachee by boat, state that there had been some tumults on the Indus. The *Satellite* steamer is said to be captured, together with the treasure. Lieut. Fraser, of the Indian Navy, is reported murdered near Sewan, about the 21st. The Beloochees were within ten miles of Sukkur. Our troops were busy entrenching themselves, and were to be kept during the night (of 21st) under arms."

Brigadier England's arrangements for the Scinde force stood thus on the 19th February:—"To proceed to Quetta with 1st troop Bombay H. A., 2 squadrons 3rd Lt. Cavalry, H. M.'s 41st regt., 6th N.I., and 150 of the Poonah Horse. The following remain in Scinde:—1 company European Foot Artillery, 1 do. Goundauze do., 1 squadron 3rd Lt. Cavalry, 4½ regts. N.I., and details of Scinde and Poona Horse. The same to be distributed as follows:—Sukkur, 2 regts. N.I., 2 guns, and

170 men of H. M.'s 40th regt.; Shirkarpore, 1 squadron 3rd Cavalry, 1 regt. N.I., and 2 guns; Janeederaah, 2 companies N.I.; Chuttur, 2 do.; Baugh, 2 do.; Seebee, 3 do., and a gun; Dadur, 3 do., and 2 guns. At Quetta will be 2 squadrons 3rd Cavalry, 4 regts., and 14 guns. Proposed to leave at Quetta a force equal to the present garrison, and to march on Candahar with H. M.'s 41st, the 6th N.I., and a battalion of flank companies, making a brigade of fully 2,500 men.

Captain Pontardent was near Dadur on the 20th of February, and as soon as he arrived, Nusseer Khan was to accompany him to Khelat. Nothing unpleasant was expected to arise among the Brahooe faction, and about Dadur and Seebee all was tranquil. Two howitzers are to go out from Sukkur, with one company of the 15th N.I., from Shikarpore; a company of the 8th is already there. Beeja Khan and Beebruch are both suspected of evil intentions towards us.

Intelligence from Dadur of the 22nd ult. states that all was quiet in that quarter, and that there was no prospect of any disturbance. This tranquillity is chiefly ascribed to the judicious management of Col. Stacy, who has rendered himself an object of much attachment to the young Khan. The influence he thus possesses has enabled him to do much towards quieting the country, which was improving considerably. Major Outram was very popular, and deservedly so, from his honourable and handsome conduct to the officers under him. Col. Stacy was in the Brahooee camp on the 29th, and proposed to march with the young Khan for Khelat on the 1st of this month, proceeding *via* Gundava, through the Moolla Pass, and crossing over to the Zudur and Kozdar route to Kelat. The brigade from Dadur, for service to the north, were to move on the 20th or 26th of this month.—*Agra Ukhar*, March 10.

From Quetta news has been received of the 20th February. The Pisheenees still refused to rise, and Guffoor Khan, the Kakur chief, will give no aid in the desired attack on Quetta; still it is of great consequence that we should again secure the fort of Abdoola, in Pisheen, and troops, we conclude, will be sent up as soon as the season opens. The natives say, that Timour Shah of Candahar is a traitor, and in league with the rebels; that treachery is on every side; and that unless troops are sent into the country, the Pisheenees may be forced to do what they refuse now, and our position be a hazardous one. The present being the season of the great Mahomedan fast of the Mohurrum, an additional degree of fanaticism will probably be kindled among our Moslem enemies; and reports are everywhere general of the flame spreading even to the banks of the Indus.—*B. Times*, Mar. 2.

A letter from Quetta, dated February 20th, relates the following sad occurrence:—"Since I wrote you on the 10th we have had weather so severe as to make writing almost impossible. The snow, sleet, and rain fell at different times between that date and the 17th. A large convoy coming from Dadur, with which were Col. and Mrs. Marshall, suffered most severely. They came out of the Bolan Pass on the 14th, and made a long and forced march through the snow to Siriab, eight miles from this. There they halted for some days, and many poor creatures were frozen to death, and all suffered much from the very inclement weather. Every assistance was sent from this, but even some of our dooly bearers who went died from cold, and many were severely frostitten."

From Cutchee we learn that the tribes of the plains seem preparing to annoy us again, as usual in the hot season, and to set at naught, as we always predicted they would do, all treaties which necessity might have urged them to agree to with the British Government; and it is very evident, that of all the tribes of Cutchee, hill or plain, none seem inclined to remain staunch to their word but our once generous enemies, the Murrees of Kahun: this tribe firmly repels every temptation to excite it, and is true to its promises. The Boogties still threaten an attack on Chuttur, and the matter will perhaps end in our troops marching again to their stronghold at Deyrah in the hills: while from Cutchee letters of the 23rd of February, we find that Durrya Khan, the chief of the Jekraanees, in British pay, caused his people to seize and carry off a convoy of 120 camels, on their way out to Chuttur, and that,

soon after, Toork Ali and all his family, with the principal of the tribe, all of them in our pay, absconded to the hills.—*B. Times*, Mar. 12.

The expected attack of the Boogties on Chuttur has not yet been made, but they are murdering and robbing in every direction, and are, since their treaties with us, become much more daring and open in their deeds than heretofore. Chuttur is a fort capable of making a very strong defence, and perhaps nothing could be better than that an attack should be made upon it. The fort, in addition to its strength of outworks, has provisions laid in for six months for 200 men, consequently the enemy would have little chance of prevailing either by numbers or patience. Some means, however, must be taken to reduce the Boogties; for the scourge they are to the cultivating classes is terrible in the extreme, and all means hitherto taken to check them have been utterly unavailing.

The Kujjucks and the Kahun Murrees came to blows a short time since, and some cattle of the former were taken; but, at our desire, the Murrees restored them, and consented to make peace. Seehee is improving every day, and is one of the finest strongholds now in Cutchee, and it will soon equal what Gundava was in the days of Mehrab Khan.—*Ibid.*, Mar. 23.

The following general view of the state of our affairs in Scinde is from the pen of a greatly valued correspondent. It will give the reader an exact idea of matters as they now stand:—how different from that in which they stood a twelve-month since under the previous administration, and before we had restored to the Beloochees their own selected chief! “You will be glad to learn that the three notorious outlaws, Janee, Dowlut, and Rehmut Jekranees, lately quaffed the bowl of martyrdom from the hands of Belooch Khan, a Dom-kee chief, in Lheree. This chief has been rewarded by the political agent for his meritorious services on this occasion by ten of his horse being enlisted into the Belooch horse, and to himself a zemindaree of Rs. 50 a month has been granted. Since those outlaws met their fate, every thing has gone on most prosperously in Eastern Cutchee. Some of the Oomranees of Manootee have also been added to the Belooch horse, and the pay of Durrya Khan has been put on a footing equivalent to his rank as chief of the Jekranee tribe. These matters I give you to shew the attention paid to even minor affairs, though in reality you who know the country must be aware, that at the present moment it is of the utmost consequence straining every nerve to keep our friends on the Murree and Boogtee frontier in proper order. The old Fort in Eastern Cutchee—Chuttur—is being repaired and made the head-quarters of the Scinde Irregular Horse, so that as the hill gentry have hitherto abided by their promises to the Khan, we may, I think, fairly count on the above detailed measures keeping them to their word. At Dadur the present and ex-Khan are quietly encamped near Major Outram, also Kumal Khan, the Itazye chief, and others of some note. The Bolan is quiet. How long we shall all enjoy this repose is another affair; but judging by appearances, and the measures adopted for securing a continuance of it, we may, I think, rest tolerably comfortable. Our disasters at Cabul are known to all, but the Brahooes are not friends of the Affghans, and they will not, I believe, be induced to join against us, on religious or other grounds. The Brahooes know full well that they are no match for the Affghans if in force, and that they only escaped from their rule by the dissensions that arose among them after Ahmed Shah's death. The Brahooes must therefore be aware that if they joined the Affghans to expel us, and succeeded in so doing, their allies would soon, as of old, become their masters.”—*Ibid.*, Mar. 5.

EXCERPTA.

Cholera has made its appearance here. The *Bombay Times*, of March 26, says: “No fewer than thirteen deaths from cholera occurred on board the *Auckland* steamer, on her late passage from Bombay to Kurrachee, and six cases were sent on shore dying. The deaths in Bombay from cholera average, we believe, at present, about six daily.”

A case of considerable importance to the Hindu community occupied the attention

of the Supreme Court during the past week for three entire days. One Ramchunder Pandoosett had laid claim to, as his own private property, the well-known place of Hindu worship called the Temple of Mombadavie (goddess of Bombay), situated in Coppersmith's Street, at the entrance of the Parell Road. This claim appears to have been resisted by the Mahajans, who assert that the temple is an ancient public foundation, of which the general management has always been invested in the whole body of the Mahajans. Ramchunder and his party, some months since, with the view of insisting upon his alleged right, broke into the temple, and forcibly expelled the officiating gosaen of one of the five shrines of the temple, called the shrine of Gunputty, and the present action was brought by this gosaen, Hera Pooree Bava, for the trespass to the shrine. The chief justice, in a long judgment explanatory of the evidence and of the law applicable to the case, pronounced his opinion to the effect that Hera Pooree Bava was not the proper person to bring the action, as he could not be considered in the exclusive temporal charge of the Gunputty shrine, and that he was therefore not entitled to claim any damage for the trespass of which he complained.—*U. S. Gaz., Mar. 4.*

On the 5th March, the Hubshee slave, who slew Lieut. Loveday, was hung at Dadur, orders to that effect having been received from the Supreme Government. This is imperfect justice till the person who directed the act receive a like punishment.

Ceylon.

We have for some days known that the Governor, in consequence of information received, had commanded picquets to be established in Kandy; but yesterday, various rumours of an insurrectionary disposition, manifested on the part of the natives near Kandy, reached Colombo. We have seen one letter, which says, that it was rumoured that two priests had collected a number of people on the lower Badula road, and that it was therefore considered unsafe to pass that way; and another, which states that the troops in Kandy have been ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice, and sleep with their arms by their sides. This, however, is evidently only another version of the picquets. We are not apprehensive of any serious result, as we know that the Governor was rather surprised when he first learned that there were no picquets kept in Kandy, and ordered them as usual in every garrison. The collection of natives will probably be found to have some reference either to the jury ordinance, respecting which they are much excited, or the sale of their Chena lands to coffee planters.—*Col. Obs., Mar. 3.*

Penang.

We noticed the purchase of the barque *Angelina* by the Rajah Mooda of Achcen, during his residence here a few months ago; and although at the time there were suspicions from native reports that his object in acquiring her was not solely for commercial purposes, we refrained from giving them publicity without better grounds than rumour. It now appears that the fears of our native traders were but too well founded; as we learn by a recent arrival from the Pedier coast, that the Rajah Mooda has anchored his vessel off Diamond Point, and, with a fast-sailing and well-armed boat stationed in-shore, has lately detained several prahus, and extorted money and goods from their nacodas, on the plea that, as Rajah Mooda, governing the ports between Diamond Point and Samalangan, where he resides, he is entitled to levy duties on all vessels passing them. The traders from these ports and Achcen are in consequence in a state of great alarm, the more particularly as seven prahus from the latter place, bound to the Straits, with rice and other merchandise, have been seized by the Rajah Mooda and sent into Samalangan. It is said that about forty boats, engaged principally in the rice trade, have been hauled on shore and laid up at Teluksamoy, under

a dread of capture, and that there will not be the usual annual supply of the article from this part of Sumatra for the consumption of the Straits. We should not be surprised to hear if some of the Kling vessels, now about to return hence to the coast of Coromandel, were overhauled and plundered by the Rajah Mooda.—*Gaz.* Jan. 8.

The brig *Emma* returned last week from her voyage to the west coast of Sumatra, bringing intelligence that the Rajah of Trumon, with the aid of two armed schooners, was employed in collecting the revenues and duties payable by the different ports extending as far as Tampat Tuan, his former jurisdiction to the northward; and that, although there were some manifestations of resistance and bad feeling on the part of the chiefs and people, in two or three places, they were kept in awe by these vessels and the crews by which they were manned, consisting principally of Europeans; but there were serious apprehensions that some terrible mischief would sooner or later break out. The circulation of all descriptions of copper coin, bearing the impression of the arms of the English East-India Company, had been declared illegal in the ports to the southward of Tampat Tuan, and Dutch tokens substituted instead. These latter are rejected by the ports to the northward of Tampat Tuan, whose people will have nothing but British copper currency. A grab slip (name unknown) belonging to Bombay, had been seized by the authorities at Sinkel, on a charge of smuggling opium; the whole of her cargo had been landed, her topmasts and yards taken ashore, and it was strongly surmised that a case would be made out to have her condemned altogether. There were three French vessels on the coast, and one American, the *Lucila*; another, the *Uncuo*, having left with a full cargo a few days before the *Emma* sailed.—*Ibid.*

Singapore.

Yesterday, the arrival of another large junk from China was reported, belonging to Chongliem, which is the fifth of the superior class of junks of the season that have arrived; and it gratifies us to learn that, notwithstanding the present state of affairs on that coast, there is every prospect of the number of junks this season, especially tea-junks, being equal to that of the past year. We understand that from Chongliem and a neighbouring port in the same bay, there are no less than sixteen expected altogether, of which three are already in port; and it is said that new junks were building, to be employed in the same trade, to which the high prices obtained last year for their teas have given an unusual impetus.—*Free Press*, Feb. 10.

We publish the official Comparative Statement of the trade of this port for the years 1839-40 and 1840-41, by which the imports for the latter year, including the trade with Penang and Malacca, are shewn to have amounted to Drs. 14,165,222, or Co.'s Rs. 31,805,563, being Drs. 3,787,229 over the preceding year; and the exports to Drs. 11,906,392, or Co.'s Rs. 26,733,801, being Drs. 2,527,637 over the preceding year. This is a larger annual increase than is exhibited by any former statement of the trade, and takes its rise principally in the trade with Great Britain, Bombay, Calcutta, and China, the import and export trade with the latter being just double the amount of 1839-40.—*Ibid.*

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not seem that the European and other foreign residents have yet received any order to remove their houses.

Persia.

The Indian Government have published the commercial treaty concluded between Great Britain and Persia, at Tehran, 28th October, 1841. It stipulates that the merchants of the two states are reciprocally allowed to carry into each other's territories their goods and manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any part of their respective countries, and on the goods which they import or export custom-duties shall be levied; on entering the country, the same amount of custom-duties shall be levied, once for all, that is levied on merchandize imported by the merchants of the most favoured European nations; and at the time of going out of the country, the same amount of custom-duties which is levied on the merchandize of merchants of the most favoured European nations shall be levied from the merchants subjects of the contracting parties; and except this, no claim shall be made upon the merchants of the two states in each other's dominions, on any pretext or under any denomination; and the merchants or persons connected with or dependent upon the contracting parties in each other's dominions mutually, shall receive the same aid and support, and the same respect, which is received by the subjects of the most favoured nations. It is further agreed that, as it is necessary for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the merchants of the two parties respectively, that from both Governments commercial agents should be appointed to reside in stated places, two commercial agents on the part of the British Government shall reside, one in the capital and one in Tabreez, and in those places only, and on this condition, that he who shall reside at Tabreez, and he alone, shall be honoured with the privileges of consul general; and as for a series of years, a resident of the British Government has resided at Bushire, the Persian Government grants permission that the said resident shall reside there as heretofore; and in like manner, two commercial agents shall reside, on the part of the Persian Government, one in the capital of London, and one in the port of Bombay, and shall enjoy the same rank and privileges which the commercial agents of the British Government shall enjoy in Persia.

Abyssinia.

Extract of a letter from Aden, dated 9th March:—"Lieut. Barker, I.N., who accompanied the mission to Ankobar, in Abyssinia, returned here alone a few days ago, by the same road as the mission went, part of the way in company with a caravan bringing slaves to the coast, but afterwards with a Dankalli chief. The Dankalli tribes occupy all the coast up the Red Sea as far inland on the way to Abyssinia as the river Hawash; they are a barbarous and treacherous race, and as they think the object of our mission is to stop the slave trade, they are very jealous of Europeans entering their country. The mission, which he left at Ankobar, had only eighty dollars left, and a caravan, which proceeded from the coast about three months ago, with the remainder of the presents for the king, Sehelar Selassé, and supplies and money for the mission, had not arrived, and is supposed to have been cut off. The *Euphrates* has gone across to inquire after it, and has taken over a doctor, named Johnson, who, without money, clothes, or the slightest knowledge of any Eastern or African language, is going to attempt to reach the Niger. The climate at Ankobar is very fine, but the rough log-houses are ill-suited to the cold weather. The natives do not even know how to saw wood, so the doors are made of solid large trees; and although there are carpenters with the mission, the king will not give them any wood, and his authority is so absolute, that nothing can be obtained without his order. A Greek mechanic built a bridge at Ankobar, but the king will allow no one to pass over it but himself, although men are frequently drowned in wading through close to it. There are no shops in any of the Abyssinian towns."

Mauritius.

Advices from the Mauritius have been received to the 9th of January. They announce the death of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, governor of the island, who was taken ill, on the 31st of December, at his country house, at Reduit, and expired suddenly on the 3rd of January, of effusion of water on the chest. He was in the 64th year of his age. He is replaced temporarily in the government of this island by Col. W. Stavely, C.B., the senior officer next in command, and late commandant of the garrison. On the 5th, Lady Smith (who was the sister of Sir Henry Pottinger) expired.

The papers contain results drawn from the Report of the Committee of Finance on the estimated receipts and expenditure of 1842. The total expenditure is estimated at £197,195, which is about £16,000 more than that of last year. The revenue is estimated to meet this expenditure, there being a reduction in the amount set down for customs as compared with 1841, but an increase in the items of registration and post. The calculations of the state of the Colonial Bank give, as the result, that the disposable means amount to £212,304.

China.

The intelligence from China, although a month later than that brought by the last mail, communicates no circumstance of the slightest moment, with reference to the progress or termination of the war. Some operations of an unimportant character have taken place in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, of which Sir H. Pottinger has published the official details in the following "Circular," dated 24th January, addressed to her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China:—

"H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China has the pleasure to announce to H. M.'s subjects in China, that the district cities of Yuyao, Tsikee, and Funghwa, distant respectively forty, twenty, and thirty miles from Ningpo, have been lately visited and temporarily occupied by detachments of her Majesty's combined forces.

"The Chinese Government having thrown garrisons into the cities in question, and given out that the object in so doing was to encourage (or perhaps, more correctly speaking, to intimidate) the inhabitants of Ningpo and the surrounding districts to withhold obedience to the British authorities, and likewise to deter them, as far as possible, from furnishing provisions and supplies, it was resolved by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief to take an early opportunity of dislodging those garrisons; and on the weather (which had been extremely wet in the early part of December) becoming frosty and favourable for operations, the necessary arrangements were completed for carrying that resolution into effect. The *Sesostris*, *Nemesis*, and *Phlegethon* steamers, carrying about 700 men of all arms, and towing a number of boats, weighed from their positions at Ningpo on the morning of the 27th Dec., and proceeded up the river. The former ship, owing to her greater draft of water, was obliged to bring up about two-thirds of the way to Yuyao, off which place the two smaller vessels anchored late in the afternoon; when the troops landed immediately, under the personal directions of his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough; and having taken possession of a small battery mounting four guns (which the Chinese had thrown up to enfilade the approaching reach of the river, but which they did not venture to defend), were lodged for the night in a large temple or joss-house, situated on a hill which overlooked the town at the distance of less than half a mile. At daylight on the morning of the 28th, his Exc. the Naval Commander-in-Chief disembarked, with the seamen and marines, and preparations were made for escalading, when some of the people came out and declared that the garrison (stated to have consisted of 1,200 regulars and an equal number of militia) had quitted the town during the night, and that the gates were open. Our troops in one division, and the seamen and marines in another, accordingly marched in, and separated at the southern gate, to go round the town along the ramparts. When

the naval division had advanced part of the way, a fire of jinjals and matchlocks was opened on it by a considerable body of Chinese soldiers, which had taken post outside the walls, at a spot near the N. W. angle, where they were covered by a deep canal. It unavoidably occupied some little time for H. M.'s forces to gain egress from the town by the northern gate, leading over the canal, and in the interim the enemy had decamped across the country. They were hotly pursued for seven or eight miles, during which numbers of them threw away their arms and heavy clothes. A military position on which they retreated, about five miles from Yuyao, was burned; and a very extensive barrack (temple), close to that town, containing a magazine of gunpowder, and great quantities of arms, clothing, and other munitions of war, was subsequently set fire to and utterly destroyed. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken, amongst whom were several subordinate officers; and it is believed that from 75 to 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded during the affair. Had they only stood to allow her Majesty's forces to close with them, not a man could have escaped; but their local knowledge of the roads, combined with the fact of the whole country being knee-deep with frozen snow (which covered up and concealed the paths), gave them a decided advantage over their pursuers in their flight.

"On the 29th the city was examined, and an immense public granary of rice was discovered, and given to the inhabitants to carry away. On the 30th the small steamers descended the river, and rejoined the *Sesostris*. The three vessels anchored that afternoon on the nearest point to the city of Tsikee, which lies between four and five miles from the left bank, and which was found on the following morning (the 31st) to be deserted by the Chinese troops and all the civil authorities. The public buildings were here destroyed, as far as that could be done without endangering the town. The population were permitted to take the grain from the government granary, which was very large, and quite full of rice; and the combined forces having re-embarked, the steamers returned to Ningpo on the evening of the 31st of December.

"It affords H. M.'s plenipotentiary extreme gratification to add, that not a single casualty occurred during these movements. Mr. Midshipman Lock, of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, was struck on the foot by a spent jinjal ball, but fortunately escaped with a slight contusion. The cold was intense during the whole period; the thermometer ranging at night 10° and 12° below the freezing point; but, notwithstanding this fact, and the unavoidable exposure, the troops, seamen, and marines, all came back in the highest health and spirits.

"An unfavourable break in the weather prevented the intended movement on Funghwa being put into execution until the 10th inst. On that morning the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* started from Ningpo, and were brought up by a bridge across the river about noon. The land forces, with the Lieut.-General commanding, here landed, whilst the seamen and marines, under his Exc. the Admiral, went some miles further up the river in boats. The two divisions arrived simultaneously at the city of Funghwa about dusk, and found it deserted by the Chinese authorities and troops. The same steps as were adopted at Tsikee with regard to the public buildings and granaries were next morning adopted here, and the combined forces returned to the steamers, on the afternoon of the 11th, and to Ningpo early on the 12th inst.

"Although these operations are of no moment considered in a military point of view, yet their moral and political effect is highly important, and on that account H. M.'s plenipotentiary deems it expedient to make the result of them public. They evince our irresistible power, as well as extraordinary forbearance so far as the people are concerned; and it has been ascertained, that such was the consternation, on the news of the descent on Yuyao reaching the provincial capital of Hong-chow-foo (distant above 100 miles), that imperial commissioners, and other high Chinese officers, fled from that city to Soochow, 90 miles further north.

"The *Phlegethon* steamer and *Bentinck* brig of war have just proceeded to examine and reconnoitre the bay of Hong-chow-foo and the fort of Chapoo."

A letter from Ningpo, January 4th, gives the following account of the attack on

Yu-Yao:—No opposition was made to our entering the city, and mounting the walls, we commenced marching round them. When we arrived near the gate, we were saluted by a shower of matchlock and jinjal balls, and, to our astonishment, saw the Chinese forces, or rather part of them, drawn up in very good order in some fields outside the town. Rather a new feature in tactics for an enemy to defend his town from outside. Our men stooped as they ran along the rampart to get to the gate, for the fire from the enemy was rather heavy. However, it did no execution, and no sooner did they get sight of our men running towards them, than off they scudded, helter-skelter. There was a large barrack outside the walls, on a rising ground, at which another considerable number of the enemy were assembled; but their courage could not stand the test of the bayonet, so off they scudded too. Our men followed in full cry, and chased the enemy nearly nine miles across the country, deeply covered with snow as it was. The Chinese made such good use of their heels, that few were shot compared to their original number, which was said to be 1,400 regulars, and 2,000 militia. There was also a report that Lin himself was at their head. A number of common prisoners were made, who were released before our departure; but three, being mandarins (one having a peacock's feather), have been detained. The 29th was passed at Yu-Yao, and a large granary, with the public buildings, were given over to the populace for pillage—(by the bye—*loot* is the fashionable word here).

In some numbers of the *Pekin Gazette*, which fell into our hands at Tsikee, the emperor expresses himself very bitterly against the British, and says, he is determined to fight until we are exterminated.

A letter from Hongkong says:—"Nothing of any moment has transpired in respect to the further operation of the force; and as far as the ultimate object of the expedition is concerned, we are precisely in the same position as when we first put its wheel in motion. It is, however, to be hoped, that the contemplated movements of Sir Henry Pottinger to the Court of Peking, and the adoption of other stringent measures, as the seizure of Chinese junks and the close blockade of all principal ports about Canton and its neighbourhood, will decide the result of that mission, and lead to a speedy and final termination of the present most expensive and equally ruinous service, to both countries. We have, however, as yet made no impression on the minds of the Chinese, notwithstanding the brilliant and successful achievements of our arms in almost every quarter to which they have extended."

A letter from Ningpo, dated January 4th, says:—"We had snow on the 14th of last month, and it snowed incessantly for two days. Ever since, the weather has been intensely cold, the thermometer once as low as 19°. As there seemed no hopes of getting any money out of the Government, it was determined that the merchants of Ningpo should be made to pay one million of dollars, before any trade was allowed at Ningpo. Various meetings were held by Mr. Gutschaff with the principal merchants, and in order to incline them to the measure, a duty of 5 per cent. was levied on all imports, and 10 per cent. on exports, exclusive of a levy, by way of ransom, on each cargo, of 10 per cent. Mr. Gutschaff had great hopes of being able to procure the ransom, but the merchants seemed to have been buoying him up with false promises; then some of them went out of town, and, after some delay, it was at last determined to seize the ransom out of goods which lay stored up in the city. This report, somehow or other, spread among the Chinese, and immediately most of the shops were shut up. A chop was also issued that unless the owners of the numerous junks in the river pay 10 per cent. on their value, they will be destroyed: whether the threats will be put in execution remains to be seen."

Another letter states that in this city the snow was so deep that they were obliged to cut a lane through the snow lying in the streets.

Sir Henry Pottinger, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, arrived at Hongkong in H.M.S. *Blenheim*, on the 1st February, having left Chusan on the 24th January, and Amoy on the 29th. The object of his visit, which it is said will be of several weeks' duration, is only guessed at; probably the organization of affairs at Hongkong will

engage his attention, and it is likely that the Chinese at Canton will, for the present at least, escape punishment for their infraction of the truce in building fortifications and obstructing the river. No news of any interest has been brought from the north by the *Blenheim*; but there are said to be no indications whatever that lead to the supposition that the Chinese are inclined to come to any settlement. No overtures of any kind are said as yet to have been made to H.M.'s plenipotentiary; and although a number of high officers were known to be at Hang-chow-foo, since fled to Sow-choo, no communication from them has been received.

The Canton papers express dissatisfaction at the supposed quiescence of the plenipotentiary.

A stop had been put to the seizure of trading junks; and it is also said that the senior naval officer on the Canton station had all along been acting under a mistaken view of his orders in making any such seizures at all, and that Captain Smith, of the *Druid*, was to be appointed to the command at that station. It was expected that a flourishing trade at Hongkong would ensue from this alteration in regard to the seizure of junks.

Another high mandarin is said to have arrived at Canton, and that great activity was prevailing among the Chinese in finishing their fortifications. The Chinese troops are frequently exercised at great guns and small arms. Every thing, however, remained quiet. A good many runaway European sailors of different nations have been engaged by the Chinese, to teach them, it is said, the gun exercise. The promised monthly pay, by which these men have been deluded into Chinese service, is 50 Sp. Drs., and has overcome all scruples or even reflection.

The local government of Canton have demanded eight or ten lacs of dollars from the Hong merchants to defray the expenses of building forts, &c.; but it is very doubtful whether the whole body of the Hong merchants will be able to raise this large sum. Business and the usual routine of affairs were proceeding as previously, and there is not any material alteration in the market, either in teas or imports, except that it is said that the demand for cotton is a little on the increase.

It is reported, on good authority, that Lin is dead.

The following is a translation of the report from the tetuh, or general, of the province of Chekeang, on the loss of Chinhae and Ningpo:—

"Your slave, Yu Pooyun, kneeling reports. On account of the district of Ningpo being unoccupied or deserted (by the Chinese troops), it is now necessary to establish regulations for its defence and safety, and looking up I pray for the imperial glance on the affair. I, your slave, humbly state, that, on the 26th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10, 1841), because of the loss of Chinhae, I retreated on Ningpo, to defend it; I then took a hasty view of matters, and forwarded a post-haste despatch at the rate of 600 *le* a day; and I immediately headed and led on officers and troops, whom I distributed and appointed for the particular and stricter defence of the 6th gate of Ningpo; but it was of no avail, as the walls were broad, and 20 *le* in compass; and the regular garrison in the city before did not amount to 4,000 men; and these, besides, were distributed to guard the different military stations and encampments, and there hardly remained 700 and odd men in the town; and although the troops who had been defeated at Tinghae and Chinhae hastened to return with all speed, still out of every ten men not more than one or two returned, and these, moreover, were frightened, and had lost their nerve, and it was difficult by any influence to prevail on them to keep their ranks.

"Yukeen, from the 26th day of the moon, when he retreated from Chinhae and entered Ningpo, on the same day, during the *seuh* period (from 7 to 9 p. m.), and escorted by Fung, Shintae, and others, with some hundreds of soldiers of the province of Keangnan, retreated day and night to Yuyao and Chaouhing. The officers and troops who were in the neighbourhood merely pretended to accompany and guard him (Yukeen):—but it was the *name* only, not the *reality*; and generally they did not enter and keep the city (Yuyao); and as they (Yukeen and his escort) passed through the district, all the people were in a great fright and ran away;

hiding themselves, crowding on the roads, and trampling each other down; and the sound of weeping and wailing spread all over the country; and a starving, helpless class of vagabonds seized the opportunity of combining with banditti and to plunder the people of their wealth and goods. I, your slave, met in consultation the chefoo of Ningpo district, Tang Tingtsae, and we directed the civil and military officers who were in the city to examine and seize (the robbers), and immediately to repress and punish; but when the city had become in a slight degree tranquil, unexpectedly the steamers and barbarian ships came right in upon Ningpo on the north-east side below the city, sounding the depth of water. The guns belonging to the city had been sent in the 6th moon of last year to Tinghae and Chinhae; so we were at the time unprovided with any guns to fire off; and men's hearts were exceedingly agitated. Connecting all these matters, and considering that I, your slave, have been to this time the general of the province of Chekeang, and constantly living in camps, there are very many of the gentry of the city district whom I have not seen, I depended wholly on the district magistrate Tang, who possessed the people's entire confidence, to issue official orders to fill the ranks and guard and defend (the country); and as to the former orders (to defend the city), only the third and sixth gates of the city overlooked the river; but as there was no artillery, and also the fire from the barbarian ships and their fire-arrows (rockets) being murderously destructive, I became fearful that we had nothing to rely on (for opposition or defence). Every place in the whole province of Chekeang is of the last importance; and at present there are no troops to be distributed (for its defence). I, your slave, alone have utterly exhausted my mind and strength, in heading and leading on the civil and military officers, and in devising and establishing means of maintaining fast hold (of the province); at the same time I have summoned the defeated troops to collect together with the stout and brave villagers and called them to the rescue; and also sent flying summonses to the officers and troops of each province to hasten for the safety (of Chekeang). I look up for help and support from heaven's dread majesty (the emperor), altogether hoping that if the city is preserved, all the inhabitants will be preserved.

"I have thus in a flying despatch respectfully stated the deserted and unoccupied state of the district of Ningpo, the power and authority of which is in the most imminent danger, and the circumstances of establishing means and regulations for its guard and safety; and prostrate I beg for the imperial glance of the great emperor, and instructions how to act."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney papers to the 12th of January contain no intelligence of interest. The depression of trade still continues, one effect of which is the deterioration of the revenue; another is, the prospect of further insolvencies. Mr. Macquoid, the high sheriff of Sydney, committed suicide in October, in consequence of having got into difficulties through unsuccessful speculations, by which, it is said, his character was compromised. The *Sydney Herald* says that the cause assigned is, his fear that his private affairs were in such a state that he would have to declare himself insolvent. The verdict returned was, "That the deceased had destroyed himself in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by a delusion as to the state of his private pecuniary affairs." There is no truth in the rumour as to any deficiency of public money, or the money of the suitors.

Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of New South Wales, died at Sydney, on the 9th November.

The failure of Messrs. Duke and Co. had excited much alarm; their liabilities are variously estimated at £100,000 and £170,000.

The Sydney papers are strongly advocating the introduction of Coolies into the colony.

PORT PHILLIP.

Port Phillip papers, to 12th January, give a good account of the crops. The *P. P. Patriot*, January 3rd, says: "Amid the gloom which obscures the commercial horizon, it is consolatory to find that the agricultural operations of the season have been crowned with the most abundant success in all parts of the province. The wheat crop is more luxuriant, and promises to be more productive than we have ever witnessed it, during an experience of ten years, even in the most favoured spots of New South Wales; and we are told by a gentleman now here on a visit from Van Diemen's Land, that the crops of the present season in that colony will fall far short of the returns of the crop here. Neither is the crop so limited in extent as might be supposed from the youth of the settlement. On the Moonee Moonee Ponds and Merri Creek alone there are upwards of a thousand acres in cultivation; in the Heidelberg district there are above 600 acres, and on the Plenty and Darabin there cannot be much short of 1,000 acres; for one settler alone (Mr. Coulstock) has 125 acres of wheat ready for the sickle on his own property. It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the quantity of land in the district actually in cultivation—that is to say, actually under the plough and bearing crop—but we think we are considerably within bounds in taking it at 20,000 acres. Calculating it at the lowest estimate, there are about 5,000 acres of wheat, 5,000 acres of potatoes, and 10,000 acres of oats, barley, and other crops. Within a circle of thirty miles round Melbourne, the wheat will return an average crop of 40 bushels per acre, potatoes six to eight tons per acre, and hay from two to three tons per acre: taking it, however, at the lowest estimate for the whole province, of 30 bushels of wheat per acre, five tons of potatoes, and one and a half tons of hay, we have a return for the present season of 150,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 tons of potatoes, and 15,000 tons of hay."

A resident in this town has lately discovered an insect, the *Anostomata Australasia*, in its perfect state, and of a character and development unknown in England. Westwood, generally esteemed the highest authority in this science, merely represents it in its imperfect or pupa state. The specimen will be forwarded to England.—*P. P. Herald*, Jan. 4.

At a late hour on Monday night the jury who sat at the trial of the two men and three women, natives of Van Diemen's Land, known as Robinson's blacks, from their having for so long a period (nearly thirteen years) been attached to the person of the Chief Protector, brought in their verdict. The men, Bob and Jack, were found guilty; but the women were acquitted without an exception. The circumstances connected with this event have lately occupied so much of the public attention, that it is not necessary to do more than briefly repeat the most prominent. For a number of years these blacks had followed the fortunes of Mr. Robinson in his pacific expedition against the wild savages of the sister colony, and subsequently during his superintendence of the establishment formed at Flinder's Island, for the remnant of these broken tribes, under the authority of the Van Diemen's Land Government. When Mr. Robinson was translated to the charge of the Protectorate at Port Phillip, the prisoners were selected to accompany him to his new charge. While in this province their character has been most orderly, both during the term of their residence in the Chief Protector's family, and when employed under his sanction with other settlers. Suddenly, without any peculiar temptation or exigency having predisposed their minds to the outrages which followed, they committed among the stations of the distant settlers several robberies, accompanied with violent demonstrations, and finished their career by the murder of two unoffending strangers; thus establishing, by another instance, that which we have always opinionated of their ineradicable love of destruction, and, as a consequence, the imperative necessity of coercion in their management. The prisoners having been captured in the neighbourhood of Western Port, were arraigned before the Resident Judge; Bob, in the first count, as principal, the rest as aiders and abettors; the whole, in the second count, as *participes criminis*. The defence was conducted by Mr. Barry,

whose chief points of objection rested in the composition of the jury, and the jurisdiction of the court, in a territorial view; and whose principal appeal laid in the ignorance of their savage nature, and especially as regards the women—their slavish subjection to the men. The judge, on summing up, reserved counsel's objection to the want of natives on the jury for the consideration of the Governor in Council, and consented to the arguments raised in favour of the females.

The prisoners will, at an early period, be taken hence and detained for life in the prisons of Cockatoo Island. There the fate of these dispossessed inheritors of life's freedom and irresponsibility will end in oblivion; and when time shall have swept for centuries over the rising nations of Australia, their bones may afford a theme of speculation to the curious, when the history of their origin and deeds will be for ever forgotten.—*P. P. Gaz.*, Dec. 22.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have had an awful fire at Port Lincoln. The resident magistrate invited all the natives that could be found into town, at the full of the moon, to give them some flour. As they never travel without fire sticks, destruction invariably follows their path. They came into town in three tribes. About forty women and female children and sixty males were assembled, to whom were given a bag, or nearly, of flour. This was not sufficient for the men, and they sent all the women away. It was intended, I believe, through Mr. Schürmann, to endeavour to hold some friendly discourse with them, and to try to prevent any hostilities for the future. This, however, was frustrated; for scarcely had they baked their dampers before it was discovered that the whole range of coast for twelve miles was one mass of flames. All hands were called to assist in saving the town, leaving the natives to have the run of every person's premises. At Mr. Hawson's, I understand, they committed some thefts, and behaved very badly. So rapidly did the fire travel, assisted by a strong north-west wind, that Happy Valley was soon reached, and but for a small fire that happened two days previously (which was got under without much damage), which stayed the flames in that direction, five or six acres of fine wheat would have been sacrificed. It took its course towards the town, and the united exertions of every inhabitant were scarcely sufficient to prevent the destruction of all the combustible parts of Port Lincoln. By sun-down the fire had been stayed, it having burned round the town, when the wind changed, and some heavy rain fell. Very great losses have been sustained. Independently of the danger which follows in the wake of the tribe of natives carrying fire-sticks through ripe grass, two or three feet high, they always set fire to scrubby places, wherever a small patch is found, in order to hunt. On this occasion one tribe alone brought into town eight wallabies, three bandicoots, three snakes, two lizards, and one guinana.—*Adelaide Chron.*, Dec. 22.

Cape of Good Hope.

There is little local news in the Cape papers. Preparations were being made at Graham's Town for the departure of troops to Natal, but no date was positively fixed for the advance. The weather there and at Fort Beaufort had been favourable for the crops.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

LEVY OF RECRUITS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Loodianah, Feb. 5, 1842.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the formation, at each of the stations named in the margin,* of a levy of recruits of one thousand men. The recruits are to be raised for the army generally, and must be prepared to join any regiment of native infantry of the line (the general service corps excepted) into which they may be drafted. The levies must be recruited with great care, and each man, before being brought on the rolls, must be subjected to the customary examination by an experienced medical officer.

Officers commanding corps in Oude, and in the province of Behar, will cause intimation to be given in their vicinity that these levies are being formed, and will encourage eligible recruits to proceed to the stations fixed upon. Descriptive rolls of men enlisted are to be sent weekly to the office of the adjutant-general of the army, and numerical returns are to be forwarded to the same department half monthly. Orders for the formation of companies and fixing the establishments of the levies will hereafter be promulgated.

The following officers are appointed to the command, and to be adjutants of the different levies, and will proceed forthwith to the stations indicated:—*Agra Levy*: Capt. J. Woodburn, 9th N.I., to command; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Grissell, 61st N.I., to be adj.—*Meerut Levy*: Major J. Cowslade, 2nd Europ. Regt., to command; Lieut. B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I., to be adj.—*Kurnaul Levy*: Capt. C. Croudace, 11th N.I., to command; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. G. Miller, 39th N.I., to be adj.

Feb. 11.—In conformity with Gov. G. Os. of 31st ult., a fourth levy will be added to the number specified in G. Os. of the 5th inst., and will be formed at Cawnpore. Capt. A. W. Taylor, of the 1st Eur. L. I., is app. commandant, and Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, of the 73rd N.I., is app. adj.—The recruits already raised by Capt. Taylor are, as directed by Government, to be incorporated with the fourth levy, but he is now authorized to strike off the rolls any man who may not appear in every respect fit for a corps of the line.

Major J. Croudace's levy will be fixed at Delhi instead of at Kurnaul, as directed in orders of the 5th inst., and the recruits now at that place, belonging to the 16th regt. of N.I., are to be incorporated with it; but having been enlisted for a particular corps, it is to be explained to them that they will eventually be drafted to it.

Capt. H. M. Graves, of 16th regt. of N.I., and Capt. W. S. Prole and Ens. J. Peel, of the 37th N. I., will do duty with Major Croudace's levy.

Major J. Cowslade's levy will be formed at Juanpore, instead of at Meerut; and Capt. J. Woodburn's levy will be established at Futtehgurh, instead of at Agra.

The cavalry depôt, authorized in Gov. G. Os. No. 25 of 31st ult., will be formed at Cawnpore, and will be commanded by Major B. T. Phillips, of 7th regt. of L. C. Cornet A. S. Galloway, of 3rd L. C., is app. adj.

These officers will repair forthwith to their destination, and every facility is to be afforded them for recruiting to the extent indicated in the Government Order above quoted.

Drill instructors will be furnished from 8th regt. of L. C., and orders will hereafter be issued fixing the establs. &c. of the depôt.

The 8th regt. of irregular cavalry, authorized to be raised by Gov. G. O. No. 25, of the 31st ult., is to be formed at Futtehgurh.

* Agra, Meerut, Kurnaul.

Lieut. W. H. Ryves, of the 61st regt. of N.I., is, subject to the approval of Government, appointed commandant; and Lieut. N. R. Sneyd, of 57th regt. of N.I., second in command; and Ens. R. H. Hicks, of the 1st Europ. L. I., adjutant.

The regt. will be of the following strength, viz.:—4 rissaldars; 8 naib rissaldars; 8 jemadars; 1 woodee major; 8 kote duffadars; 64 duffadars; 8 nishan burdars; 8 nagarchees; and 640 sowars.

The officers appointed to the corps will proceed forthwith to the destination assigned to it, and instructions for its organization will be communicated to the officer nominated to the command by the Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Fort William, Feb. 23.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to fix the following scale of allowances and establishments for the levies directed to be raised at Agra, Meerut, and Kurnaul, by G. Os. of the 5th inst.

The commandant will draw the allowances going with the command of a corps of the line, from the 1st of the month subsequent to that on which he may report his arrival to the officer commanding at the station fixed for the formation of the levy—this allowance is to be held to cover all charges incidental to the command, for writers and stationery, and for providing pay sircars.

Whenever arms are delivered out, the recruits will be formed into companies of 100 each, not including instructors, with an allowance of (25) twenty-five rupees per mensem for each company, for the repair of arms and accoutrements, petty stores, butts, and targets, &c. &c.

The following establishment will be placed under the adjutant, who will be entitled to the allowances of an adjutant to a corps of the line, from the 1st of the month, subsequent to that on which he may report his arrival at the depôt station:—One tindal and 2 lascars for the ammunition; 1 bheestie for every 100 men; 1 lascar for every 100 men in possession of camp equipage; 1 hackery for spare arms, when marching. The usual bazar establishment, 1 native doctor; 1 doolie and 5 bearers, on reaching 400 men. One drill havildar and 1 drill naick, to each levy. Drill instructors from corps, who may be attached to the levies, will be entitled to full batta, while so employed.

NEW TROOP OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Loodianah, Feb. 16, 1842.—In anticipation of the orders of government, a troop of horse artillery will be formed at Meerut, by drafts of men and horses from the troops and companies at and below that station, according to the following detail. (Then follow the details.)

Establishment.—1 serjeant for staff serjeant; 6 corporals for serjeants; 6 bombardiers for corporals; 2 trumpeters; 2 European and 1 native farriers; 10 gunners for bombardiers; 2 rough riders; 80 gunners; 1 native doctor; 1 naick for havildar; 2 privates for naicks; 24 privates; 160 horses. A proportionate number of syces and grass-cutters to be sent with the horses.

The drafts, both men and horses, must be in every respect unexceptionable; they are to be struck off the rolls of their respective troops from the 1st proximo, and sent to Meerut, under such care, and provided with such establishments, as may be deemed suitable and necessary.

Brev. Major W. Geddes is appointed to organize and command the new troop, and directed to proceed forthwith to the destination assigned to it.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVANTS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Humbur, Feb. 18, 1842.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, under instructions from Government, to notify, for the information of the parties concerned, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have approved of the subordinate medical servants attached to the army of the Indus, being allowed to

participate in the donation batta granted by Gen. Orders by the Governor-General, of 18th Nov., 1839, to the officers and soldiers of that force.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Sidham, Feb. 19, 1842.—The 4th Regt. of L.C. will march from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, where the corps is to be stationed, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, and according to a route which will be furnished by the quarter-master general of the army.

Fort William, March, 2, 1842.—H.M.'s 39th regt. of Foot is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Establishment, from the date of crossing the Nerbudda.

THE FORCE FOR AFGHANISTAN.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1842.—The right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of his Ex. the Commander-in-Chief, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of the troops under the command of Major-Gen. George Pollock, c.b.

Major-general J. McCaskill, K.H., to be a divisional commander.

To be Brigadiers of the 2nd Class—Colonel W. H. Dennie, c.b., H.M. 13th L.I.; Lieut.-Col. T. Monteath, c.b., 35th regt. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. M. White, H. M. 3rd light dragoons.

To be Chief Engineer—Capt. F. Abbott.

To be Commissary of Ordnance—Capt. John Theo. Lane, of the 1st comp. 2nd batt. artill.

To be Deputy Judge Advocate-General—Capt. J. Macadam, 33rd regt. N. I.

To be Field Surgeon—Surg. W. Darby, of 1st L. C.

The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to nominate an officer to perform the duty of deputy assist. adj. general to the infantry division; also majors of brigade to the cavalry and four brigades of infantry; a medical store-keeper, a baggage master, a provost marshal, and an assistant baggage master, with a provost serjeant to each brigade.

The troops will be formed into divisions and brigades, and staff officers will be attached to them in the manner set forth in the following detail. Major-Gen. McCaskill will send to the adjutant general of the army the name of an officer for the appointment of Aide-de-camp.

Detail—General Staff.—Maj.-Gen. G. Pollock, c.b., to command the force; Lieut. Sir R. C. Shakespear, military secretary; Lieut. R. H. Pollock, aide-de-camp; Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, assist. adj. general; Capt. R. Codrington, assist. quarter master general; Capt. F. Abbott, chief engineer; Capt. J. T. Lane, commissary of ordnance; Major W. J. Thompson, assist. com. general; Capt. F. Lloyd, sub-assist. com. general; Capt. G. Johnston, sub-assist. com. general; Capt. G. Nugent, sub-assist. com. general; Capt. E. R. Mainwaring, sub-assist. com. general; Surg. W. S. Stiven, superintending surg.; Surg. W. Darby, field surg.; Assist. surg. —, medical store keeper; Capt. J. Macadam, deputy judge advocate general; Lieut. —, baggage master.

Division Staff—Division of Infantry.—Major-Gen. J. McCaskill, K.H.; Capt. —, deputy assist. adj. general; Capt. —, aide-de-camp.

Brigade Staff—Cavalry.—Brigadier M. White; —, Major of Brigade; H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons; 1st Light Cavalry; Detachment 5th Light Cavalry; 10th Light Cavalry; 3rd Irregular Cavalry; Detachment Anderson's horse.

Artillery.—Capt. A. Abbott, commandant; Lieut. —, adjutant; 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery; No. 5, light field battery; No. 6, light field battery; Back-house's Mountain Train.

1st Brigade.—Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B.; Brigade Major Wade; H.M. 13th Light Infantry; 37th regt. N. I.; Broadfoot's sappers, and Burn's irregulars.

2nd Brigade.—Brigadier W. H. Dennie, c.b.; Brigade Major M. Smith; H. M. 9th Foot; 28th regt. N. I.; 60th ditto ditto; Company sappers and miners.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier C. F. Wild; Brigade Major M. E. Loftie; 30th regt. N. I.; 50th regt. N. I.; 64th regt. N. I.

4th Brigade.—Brigadier T. Monteath, c.s.; —, Brigade Major; H. M. 31st Foot; 6th regt. N. I.; 33rd regt. N. I.

SERVICES OF DEPUTY COMMISSARIES.

Fort William, Feb. 23, 1842.—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 21st Dec., 1841, be published for general information:—

“Para. 45. In consideration of the long and meritorious services of Deputy Commissaries Samuel Chill and John Cross, and of Assistant Commissary A. Cameron, and of your and the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation, we authorize you to grant to them commissions as lieutenants on the invalid establishment, with date of rank from the date of your receipt of this despatch.”

The Hon. Court's despatch having been received on the 22nd instant, commissions on the non-effective establishment will be granted from that date.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1842.—The *Dwarkanauth* steam-boat arrived off Chandpal Ghaut at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Governor-General of India and Governor of Fort William in Bengal. His lordship was received at the foot of the Chandpal Ghaut by a deputation of the secretaries of the Government and personal staff of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, and landed immediately with the usual honours. At five o'clock Lord Ellenborough took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Governor-General in the Supreme Council of India. The following proclamation is published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council:—

Proclamation.—Whereas the Right Hon. Edward, Lord Ellenborough, a member of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to be Governor-General of India and Governor of Fort William in Bengal, upon and from the time of his arrival at Fort William in Bengal, or upon and from the time of his joining the major part of the Supreme Council of India; and whereas General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, hath been appointed to be an extraordinary member of the Council of India, and William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., Major-General Sir William Casement, K.C.B., and Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., have been respectively appointed to be the first, second, and third ordinary members of the said Supreme Council of India; and whereas the Hon. the Court of Directors have declared and confirmed Andrew Amos, Esq., to be and to continue the fourth ordinary member of the said Council; and whereas the said Right Hon. Edward, Lord Ellenborough, hath on the day and date hereof arrived in Calcutta, and assumed the said offices of Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal. The above recited appointments are hereby notified, and it is further proclaimed, that the said Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, hath this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in the Supreme Council of India, and that William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., Major-Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B., Henry Thoby Prinsep, and Andrew Amos, Esqs. (his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief being absent on a visit to the upper stations of the army), have respectively taken their seats in the said Council.

March 1, 1842.—The following appointments, made on the 28th ult. by the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India, are published in G. Ords.:—Lieut. H. M. Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, to be private secretary to the Governor-General. Capt. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, to be military secretary to the Governor-General. Lieuts. W. R. Herries, H. M.'s 43rd regt.; C. J. Colville, H. M.'s 40th regt.; and W. J. Mackintosh, 43rd regt. Bengal N.I., to be aides-de-camp to

the Governor-General. Surgeon J. T. Pearson has also been appointed, for the present, to the medical charge of the Governor-General's household.

March 12.—Lieut. G. E. Hillier, H. M.'s 14th L. Drags., to be an aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, until further orders.

GRANT TO THE TROOPS IN CHINA.

Fort William, March 2, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has great gratification in publishing, for the information of the army, the following paragraphs, which they have been informed by the secretary to the Hon. the Court of Directors will form the next military letter to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Par. 1. "We take the earliest opportunity of apprizing you that as a mark of the high sense which her Majesty entertains of the gallant behaviour and successful exertions of the officers and men of her Majesty's and of our service employed in the late operations in China, the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that a grant be made to them of a portion of the sum of money received from the Chinese authorities at Canton under the convention concluded by Captain Elliott.

2. "We now enclose a copy of a minute by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, directing that her Majesty's grant shall consist of the following allowances, viz.—

1st. "To the officers and men employed in the operations against Canton, in 1841, twelve months' full batta.

2nd. "To the officers and men not entitled to share under the preceding paragraph, who were employed in the operations on the coast of China from the commencement of hostilities to the end of the month of June, 1841, twelve months' full batta.

3rd. "To those employed only at Ningpo, Chusan, and in the operations in the Canton river, in 1840, or in one only of those operations, six months' full batta.

"A deduction will necessarily be made from this allowance in either case of any sum which may have been already given as gratuity to any portion of the force employed.

"It is further the pleasure of her Majesty that the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's fleet should receive the same allowances of full batta as are accorded to the corresponding ranks in the land forces employed; and, further, that the officers and men of the East India Company's steamers should receive the allowance as officers and men of her Majesty's ships."

3. "You will take the necessary measures for carrying these instructions into effect."

NATIVE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Fort William, March 5, 1842.—The following appointments, made by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, are published in General Orders:

Azeem Khan, ressaldar of the 7th regt. of irregular cavalry (late ressaldar of the 4th regt. of irregular cavalry on service in Afghanistan) to be an aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, from the 1st instant.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General has likewise been pleased to appoint, from the 1st instant, the subadar, for the time being, in command of the guard of infantry at Government House, to be an aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, for the month during which such subadar shall be employed on that duty.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Fort William, March 9, 1842.—The presence of a brigadier on the Eastern frontier being no longer considered necessary, Maj. Gen. J. H. Littler, on whom, in consequence of the appointment of Maj. Gen. W. Battine, C.B., to Ferozepore, the command of the presidency division has temporarily devolved, is, at the suggestion of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, directed to proceed to Barrackpore, for the purpose of being attached as brigadier to that station.

2. The appointment of major of brigade to the troops on the Eastern frontier,

which was authorized in General Orders of the 15th Dec. 1837, will cease from the date of Maj. Gen. Littler's departure from Sylhet.

3. The transfer of Maj. Gen. Littler to one of the permanent brigade commands renders it necessary to dispense with the services of one of the temporary brigadiers nominated in the G. O., dated the 5th of Jan. last, and accordingly the appointment of temporary Brigadier Col. M. C. Webber, the junior of that class, is cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 8. Dr. T. W. Wilson, assist. surg. of Mymensing, to be register of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that district.

12. Mr. G. M. B. Berford to be an assist. to magistrate and collector of Budaun, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of that district.

Mr. B. J. Colvin to be superintendent of settlements in the Patna and Behar districts.

14. Lieut. J. A. Weller, executive engineer, Kamaon division, to officiate as an assist. to agent and commissioner of Kamaon, during absence, on field service, of Lieut. H. Ramsay.

15. Mr. J. H. D'Oyly to be special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, for Calcutta division.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to continue to officiate as collector of Dinagepore until arrival of Mr. C. D. Russell, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Cardew to be civil and sessions judge of Beerbhoom.

16. Mr. S. Garling to act as governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, during absence of Mr. Bonham on deputation to Borneo, at the same time retaining charge of his own office at Penang.

Mr. H. Unwin to be a member of the Local Committee of Education at Agra.

Mr. R. Trotter to be salt agent at Chittagong in suc. to Mr. C. Bury.

Mr. C. Bury to be salt agent at Tumlook and superintendent to the Tumlook salt chokies.

17. Mr. W. Edwards to officiate as private secretary, until further orders, to the lieut. governor Central Provinces.

18. Mr. C. J. Wingfield to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector at Goorgaon.

19. Mr. Edward Thomas to be joint mag. and deputy col. of Seharunpoor.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be joint mag. and deputy col. of Allyghur.

21. Lieut. T. Smith, 15th N. I., to be assist. to resident at Catmandhoo, and commandant of the escort, in room of Brev. Capt. G. W. Williams, resigned.

Brev. Capt. D. Wilkie, 4th N. I., to officiate as 2nd assist. to resident at Indore, in room of Cornet A. Harris, 1st L. C., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief to join his regt. proceeding on service.

The services of Capt. G. J. Fraser, 1st L. C., assist. to resident at Nagpore, being required with his regt., that officer placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. A. Orr and Lieut. J. G. Balmain, of Madras artill. placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in H. H. the Nizam's artillery.

Mr. W. Monckton perm. to resign E. I. C.'s service, from 1st May.

23. Mr. W. H. Belli to officiate as sub-treasurer.

Mr. T. Taylor to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Nuddea.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Sylhet.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell to officiate as collector of Sylhet, retaining charge at same time of his own duties as special deputy collector of Sylhet.

Lieut. C. Scott to be a principal assist. to Commissioner of Assam.

Capt. Jno. Butler to be a jun. ditto to ditto, v. Lieut. Scott.

Lieut. G. T. Dalton to officiate as a junior ditto to ditto, during absence of Lieut. Sturt.

Dr. W. H. Boyes to be a civil assist. surg. at Gawalparah.

Mr. H. C. Raikes permitted to proceed to England under med. cert.

Messrs. M. H. Court, W. J. R. Carnac, and J. J. Fitzpatrick, writers, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

24. Brev. Capt. W. J. Cade, 13th N. I., and adj. of Mhairwarrah local batt., to be second in command, in succession to Capt. J. Abbott app. an assist. in charge of Nimor. Lieut. C. T. Cartwright of the 15th regt. N. I., to be adj. in room of Brev. Capt. W. J. Cade.

25. Mr. G. J. Morris permitted to resign E. I. Co.'s service.

Feb. 26. Cornet H. G. C. Plowden 9th L.C., attach. to H.H. the Nizam's army, placed temporarily at disposal of Com.-in-Chief, to do duty with his regt.

Messrs. W. H. Belli to be collector of East Burdwan, and E. Stirling to be ditto of Hooghly.

28. Dr. E. Mitchell to be civil assist. surg. of Pubna.

Dr. S. H. Batson to continue in med. charge of civil station of Shahabad.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to exercise powers of a joint mag. and deputy. coll. in Sarun.

Assist. Surg. Ritchie to officiate as surg. and post-master at Peshawur.

Lieut. H. L. Evans, 17th Bombay N.I., to be adjutant of the Malwa Bheel corps.

March 1. Lieut. and Adj. T. E. Colebrooke to be post-master at Hansi.

Assist. Surg. G. A. Guise to be post-master of Mynpoory.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Butler to be post-master of Saharunpoor and Deyrah division.

2. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be secretary to Government of north-western provinces, in judicial, revenue, political, and general departments.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be commissioner of Agra division, but to continue to officiate as commissioner of the Rohilcund division.

Mr. G. F. Harvey to be magistrate and collector of Saharunpoor.

Mr. G. Blunt to be magistrate and collector of Ally Ghur.

Mr. H. Unwin to be magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, but to continue to act as collector of customs at Agra.

Mr. J. Thomason to be a member of Sudder Board of Revenue.

3. Mr. A. F. Donnelly to officiate as commissioner for superintendence of Abkarry revenue, during absence of Mr. S. G. Palmer.

Mr. B. Hodgson to officiate as an assist. in office of political agent at Subathoo, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Rainey.

Mr. B. Hodgson received charge of office of political assist. of Subathoo.

Mr. J. H. Walker, officiating deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, placed in charge of the treasury of the district of Goorgaon.

4. Mr. J. B. Thornhill to be post-master general.

Mr. R. Houston to be collector of Calcutta stamps, and head assistant to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

7. Mr. M. H. Court, writer, reported qualified for the public service, to be attached to north-western provinces.

Lieut. D. C. Shute, of the 19th N.I., attach. to Bundelcund legion, to act as adj. of cavalry in that force for period during which Lieut. J. D. Lander officiates as capt. of cavalry, or until further orders.

10.—Capt. Henry Havelock, II.M.'s 13th foot, appointed Persian interpreter to Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, c.b., commanding the troops proceeding to Affghanistan.

Surg. R. M. M. Thomson to be marine surg., v. Surg. II. S. Mercier proceeded to Europe.

11.—Mr. R. B. Garrett to be collector of Rajeshiye.

Mr. J. Wheeler to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noakolly.

Mr. J. J. Ward to be magistrate of Mymensing.

Mr. J. W. Templer to officiate as collector of East Burdwan.

12.—Lieut. G. E. Hiller, II.M.'s 14th L.D., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-General until further orders.

Capt. E. A. Monro, inv. estab., to be postmaster of Simla.

Mr. J. G. Campbell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bograh, v. Mr. W. A. Law, dec.

15.—Mr. John Curmin permitted by Hon. the Court of Directors to return to office of assay master of the Calcutta mint.

16.—Mr. P. Taylor to officiate as magistrate, collector, and assist. superintendent of tributary Mehals at Balasore, during absence of Mr. Repton, or until further orders.

17.—Mr. C. B. Greenlaw to be secretary to mint committee of Calcutta.

19.—Assist. Surg. H. W. Rumley to officiate as residency surg. at Nepaul, during leave of absence granted to Assist. Surg. R. Christie.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 16.—The Rev. H. Moule reported his arrival as an assist. chaplain.

17.—The Rev. Chas. Whimberley permitted to proceed to England on furl.

The Rev. F. Fisher to officiate as district chaplain at Barrackpore, and chaplain to Governor-General, on departure of the Rev. Mr. Whimberly.

March 9.—The Rev. Walter J. Whiting reported his arrival as an assist. chaplain.

14.—The Rev. W. J. Whiting, M.A., to officiate as chaplain at Chinsura, and the Rev. Horatio Moule, M.A., as chaplain at the old church Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort Wilkam, Feb. 16, 1842.—7th L. C., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. J. Tabor to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. W. Radcliffe to be Lieut., from 11th Jan., 1842, in suc. to Capt. Thomas Fraser transf. to inv. estab.

9th N.I. Capt. G. A. Smith to be maj.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Du Pre Townshend to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. W. W. D. Voyle to be Lieut., from 15th Feb., 1842, in suc. to Maj. Charles Field, retired on pension of a Lieut. Col.

64th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Burt to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. Thomas Rattray to be Lieut., from 24th Jan., 1842, v. Capt. Alex. Wilson, killed in action.

Cadet of Artillery G. Holland admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadets of Infantry T. Williams, F. A. V. Thorburn, John Fraser, and F. G. Lamb, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Boys, M.D., placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal for employment as civil medical officer at Gawalparah, v. Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, app. to civil station of Pubna. Assist. Surg. R. O'Shaughnessy placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for employment at the Medical College.

Assist. Surg. R. V. Shuter, attached to civil station of Nowgong in Assam, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Feb. 23.—The name of Lieut. J. C. Robertson, of 21st N.I., removed from list of army.

5th N.I. Ens. F. H. Warren to be Lieut., from 24th Jan., 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Bascombe Lock killed in action.

8th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. P. Farquharson to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. H. M. Wilson to be Lieut., from 23d Feb., 1842, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. F. F. Vincent, retired on pension of a Lieut. Col.

Capt. John Powell, 28th N.I., at present acting in the situation, app. major of brig. at Barrackpore, v. Dickson, who has quitted the station with his regt.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet:—Lieut. T. Riddell, 60th N.I.; Lieut. Wm. Hore, 18th do.; Lieut. G. E. Herbert, 9th L. C.; Lieut. T. Young, 2d N.I.

Assist. Surg. Theodore Cantor, M.D., now officiating as deputy apothecary general, placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal for employment in the Straits, v. Assist. Surg. C. Boswell dec.

Cadet of Infantry B. T. Reid, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Brev. Maj. L. H. Smith, 6th L.C. to be commandant of 1st Irregular Cavalry. v. Col. J. Skinner, C.B., dec.

Maj. Gen. Robert Hampton app. to staff of the army, from 26th Dec. last, v. Maj. Gen. W. Burgh, dec.

Feb. 26.—21st N.I. Ens. T. T. King to be Lieut. from 8th Dec., 1841, v. Lieut. J. C. Robertson removed from the army.

58th N.I. Ens. A. H. Trevor to be lieut., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Higginson resigned, will rank from Oct. 1840, for the augmentation.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. C. L. Showers, 14th N.I., to be adj. to 5th irregular cavalry, v. Cornet T. N. Edmonstone whose appoint. has been cancelled.

March 2.—*Regt. of Artil.* Major Geo. Brooke to be Lieut. Col., Capt. and Brev. Major Edward Huthwaite to be major, 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Gaitskell to be capt.; and 2d Lieut. H. A. Olpherts to be 1st lieut., from 28th Feb., 1842, in succes. to Lieut. Col. C. H. Bell retired on pension of a colonel.

Cadets of Infantry, L. G. Da Costa and W. E. Sandys admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. R. M. M. Thomson placed at disposal of governor of Bengal, as marine surg. at this presidency, v. Surg. H. S. Mercer, who has obtained permission to proceed to Europe on furl.

March 5.—Lieut.-Col. George Warren, 1st Eur. Regt., to be town and fort major of Fort William, v. Col. E. Barton, resigned.

March 9.—65th N.I. Ens. G. Weston to be lieut. from 21st Feb. 1842, v. Lieut. Joseph McCance, dec.

69th N.I. Ens. John Nisbett to be lieut. from 23rd Feb. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Garrett, dec.

Capt. John Scott, 55th N.I., to be major of brigade at Ferozepore, v. Mathias, about to quit the station with his regt.

Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, of artil., to officiate as deputy com. of ordnance at Chunar; during absence of Lieut. J. H. Campbell, on leave to Cape.

Lieut. R. J. Graham, 72nd N.I., to be adj. to Ramghur L. I. Batt., v. Brev. Capt. Edward Garrett, dec.

Mr. W. G. Goodridge admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Deputy Assist. Com. George McDowell, to be assist. com. of ordnance, and Conductor W. Gibson, to be deputy assist. com. of ordnance, from 23rd Dec. 1811, in success. to Assist. Com. J. Permain, dec.

March 10.—Capt. Henry Havelock, II. M.'s 13th Foot, to be Persian interpreter to Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, c. b., commanding the troops proceeding to Affgha. nistan.

March 16.—Surg. J. Thompson, to be superintending surg. to force serving in China, from date of his quitting his corps at Kurnaul.

Surg. W. S. Stiven, at present acting as superintending surg. to troops in Affgha. nistan, to be a superintending surg. on estab., from 11th Jan. last, v. Superintending Surg. G. Lamb, embarked for Europe.

Surg. William Watson, garrison surg. of Allahabad, to officiate as superintending surg., during absence, on leave, on med. cert. of Superintending Surg. Halliday, or until further orders.

Veterinary Surg. Richard Willis, 8th L.C., to be veterinary surg. to the Hissar stud, v. Veterinary Surg. Francis Rogers, perm. to proceed to Europe on furl.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 1, 1812.—Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate-general at Cawnpore, during absence, with his regt., of Lieut. R. D. Kay, or until further orders.

Feb 8.—Qua.-Mas. H. Mayne, II. M.'s 49th regt., to be brigade quarter-master and baggage-master to force at Ningpo.

Capt. J. L. Dennis, II. M.'s 49th regt. to be military magistrate at Chusan.

Major T. Stephens, II. M.'s 49th regt., to be military commandant at Chusan.

Capt. M. Smith, II. M.'s 9th Foot, to be major of brigade to 1st brigade of infantry of force moving upon Peshawur.

Cornet C. G. Becher, 1st L. C., and adj. of 6th irregular cavalry, remanded temporarily to regimental duty, and directed to proceed to Ferozepore by dawk, at the public expense.

11th L. C. Lieut. J. H. L. M. Toone, to be adj.

Lieut. R. Thatcher, to act as adj. to 9th N.I.

Capt. H. N. Pepper, recently removed to 5th comp. 7th batt. artil., re-posted to 1st comp. 6th batt., at Cawnpore, and directed to join.

Feb. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard, attach. to 1st troop 3rd brig. horse artil., to afford med. aid to artil. and Eur. Inf. detach. marching to Upper Provinces, on 1st Feb., under orders of Capt. F. Brind.

Ens. W. R. Cunningham, 6th N.I., and acting interp. and qua.-mast. of 1st L.I. batt., to rejoin his own regt. on its arrival at Ferozepore.

Feb. 11.—Major F. Angelo, lately transf. to inv. estab., permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

Surg. W. Mitchelson, 1st Eur. L.I., posted to 11th L.C., and directed to join on being relieved from his present charge.

Lieut. C. S. Salmon, at present acting as adj. to 57th N.I., confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut. W. Richardson, interp. and qu. mast., 73rd. regt. N.I., to act as adj. to 1st irregular cavalry, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Skinner.

Feb. 11.—Ens. Robert Duffin to do duty with 66th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Feb. 15.—Surg. R. M. M. Thomson to continue attached to 1st bat. art.

Feb. 16.—Surg. II. M. Stweddell, 51st N.I., to afford med. aid to Benares detail of artil., during time Assist. Surg. G. E. Morton may be doing duty with 6th L.C.

Assist. Surg. II. Bedborough, doing duty at general hospital, to afford med. aid to detach. of Europ. infantry drafts, under orders to march from Dumn-Dum to Kurnaul, under command of Capt. Wilson.

Ens. A. H. Campbell to do duty with 32nd N.I., at Dinapore.

Lieut. Col. T. Fiddes removed from 46th to 1st N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Holbrow, on furl., from latter to former corps.

Maj. Gen. W. Battine, c. b., to command station of Ferozepore.

69th N.I.—Lieut. P. Drummond, 22nd N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

1st L.I. Bat.—Lieut. W. Birch, 7th N.I., to be interp. and qu. master.

The undermentioned officers to do duty at Landour depôt during ensuing season.—Brev. Capt. L. Desborough, II. M. 3rd Foot; Capt. H. N. Vigers, II. M. 13th Foot; Capt. C. S. Maling, 68th N.I., Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2nd Eur. Regt.

Feb. 17.—Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, k. c. b. and k. h., to return from head-quarters, by dawk, at public expense, to his station at Cawnpore.

4th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wilson to be adj. v. Salter prom.
Arracan Local Bat.—Lieut. A. Fytche, 70th N.I., doing duty with bat., to be adj. v. Latter, 67th N.I., directed to rejoin his corps.

Surg. T. B. Barker, 66th N.I., to afford med. aid to the volunteers, from 1st Feb.
 Surg. H. Bousfield, 25th N.I., app. to med. charge of a detach. of 2nd com. 5th bat. of artil.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th troop 1st brigade horse art., on his return from annual practice, to resume med. charge of 62nd N.I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. R. Dunmore, 31st N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. Cawnpore division, on departure of Capt. J. Macadam, 33rd N.I., to join his regt. at Ferozepore.

Capt. Joseph Turton, 3rd comp. 6th bat., removed to 1st comp. 2nd bat. art., and directed, on being relieved from his present charge, to join No. 7 Light field battery at Kurnaul.

Lieut. and Adj. G. Jackson, 2nd irregular cavalry, now acting as 2nd in command of that corps, trans. to 2nd in command to 7th irregular cavalry, and directed to join its head-quarters at Bareilly.

Lieut. A. Carrington, 24th N.I. and at present acting as adj. to 2nd irregular cavalry, confirmed in that app.

Feb. 19.—Ens. R. Cox, to join and do duty with 51st N.I. at Benares.

Ens. J. J. Hamilton to join and do duty with 32nd N.I. at Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. C. L. Cox, to join and do duty with volunteer batt. at Barrackpore.

Unposted Ens. John Smith, doing duty with 51st N.I., posted to that regt.

Capt. J. T. Lane, 1st comp. 2nd batt. of artil. on his arrival at Ferozepore, to assume charge of ordnance and stores under despatch for Peshawur, and to act as commissary of ordnance, until further orders.

Feb. 22.—Surg. James Morice, M.D. (new. prom.) posted to 9th N.I.

Lieut. and Adj. B. M. Loveday removed from Juanpore to Delhi levy, and Brev. Capt. and Adj. A. G. Miller, from latter to former.

Feb. 23.—Lieut. Col. N. Wallace (on furl) removed from 2nd to 69th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. R. W. Lane (new prom.) posted to 2nd N.I.

Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D. 31st N.I., to act as garrison surg. of Chunar, during period Surg. R. Brown may be employed as a superintending surg. or till further orders.

Unposted Ens. F. G. Stainforth, at present doing duty with 51st, posted to 61st N.I. at Agra, and directed to join.

Unposted Ens. J. J. Hamilton with the 32nd, posted to 2nd N.I., and directed to do duty with 2nd dépôt batt. at Allahabad.

Lieut. W. Birch, 7th N.I. to act as interpreter and qua. master.

The under-mentioned officers to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th, to do duty with 26th N.I.; Ens. G. Robertson, 37th, to do duty with 26th do.; Ensigns J. N. Young, E. R. Wiggins and W. Metcalf, 35th, to do duty with 53rd do.; Ensigns B. Parrott and H. K. Macmullen, 37th, to do duty with 60th do.

Lieut. W. Timbrell to join and do duty with 2nd troop 2nd brigade horse artil.

Ens. B. E. Bacon, 50th regt. to act as interp. and qua. mast. to 73rd N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Richardson.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wilson to act as adj. v. Salter prom.

Feb. 26.—Capt. F. B. Boileau, of artil. to officiate as deputy judge advocate, and conduct proceedings of a native general court-martial ordered to assemble at Khyook Phoo.

Lieut. T. F. Hobday, 72nd N.I. and acting interp. to H. M. 21st fusileers, permitted to resign that appointment, and rejoin his own corps.

March 1.—*Assam Light Infantry.*—Assist. Surg. W. Shurlock app. to medical charge of the corps, v. Furnell prom.

The following removals of acting interpreters and quarter-masters directed:—

Lieut. A. Q. Hooper, 24th N. I., from 71st to 73rd N. I.—Ens. B. E. Bacon, of 59th N. I., from latter to former corps.

March 2.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Boileau, M.A., doing duty at general hospital, to proceed to do duty with artil. at Dum-Dum.

Cornet R. Christie, 5th L. C., to join and do duty with cavalry dépôt at Cawnpore.

March 3.—Surg. C. B. Francis removed from 67th, and posted to 47th N. I., which regt. he will join on its arrival at Barrackpore.

Lieut. J. G. Holmes, 59th N. I., interp. and qua. mast. of 2nd L. I. batt., directed to act as adj. to 6th irregular cavalry, during absence, on service with his regt., of Cornet and adj. C. G. Bacher, or until further orders.

11th *J. C.*—Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, 63rd N. I., to act as inter. and qua master, March 4.—1st *Depôt Batt. Benares*.—Brev. Maj. O. Phillips, 56th N. I., to be commandant; Lieut. and brev. Capt. T. S. Price, 8th N. I., to be adj.

2nd *Depôt Batt. Allahabad*.—Capt. W. Freeth, 53th N. I., to be commandant; Lieut. R. F. Fanshawe, 18th N. I., to be adj.

3rd *Depôt Batt. Allypore*.—Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N. I., to be commandant; Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N. I., to be adj.

4th *Depôt Batt. Bareilly*.—Capt. E. Wintle, 71st N. I., to be commandant; Lieut. C. R. Larkins, 20th N. I., to be adj.

Unposted Cornet A. P. C. Elliot, posted to 7th L. C., under orders for Kurnaul, and directed to join.

Unposted Ens. D. A. Chase, posted to 64th N. I., and to join and do duty with recruits of that corps serving with 4th *depôt Batt.* at Bareilly.

Unposted Ens. A. H. Campbell, posted to 9th N. I. at Agra.

March 5.—Lieut. G. R. Cookson, 4th N. I., to act as adj. to 7th irregular cavalry, v. Toone, as a temp. arrangement.

Volunteer Battalion.—Lieut. W. W. Davidson, of 32nd regt. of N. I., to be adj.

Lieut. J. W. H. Pownall, of 52nd regt. of N. I., to be interp. and quartermaster.

Surg. C. Maxwell, at present acting as garrison surg. at Allahabad, is removed from 18th N. I. to 1st Eur. L. I., and directed to join the head-quarters of the regt. at Kurnaul.

Examinations.—Lieuts. T. J. W. Hungerford, artillery, R. Shaw, 23rd N. I., and J. Chambers, 21st do., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, are exempted from further examination.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 16. Lieut. W. Bayley, artillery; Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring, 1st N. I.; Surg. C. B. Francis. —March 2. Lieut. James Grant, 22nd N. I.—9. Capt. A. Lewis, 32nd N. I.; Lieut. W. D. Goodyear, 47th N. I.; Capt. C. Gale, inv. estab.—16. 1st Lieut. H. M. Durand, engineers.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 16. Capt. H. Temple, 7th N. I., for health.—Capt. F. Knvett, 64th N. I., for health.—1st Lieut. F. Pollock, engineers, for health.—Surg. H. S. Mercer, for health.—23. Lieut. S. W. R. Tullock, 22nd N. I., for health.—Surg. C. Llewellyn, for health.—Assist. Surg. H. T. Eales, for health.—Capt. R. Woodward, 2nd N. I., for health (permitted by government of Bombay).—March 2. Ens. J. O. Armit, 46th N. I., for health.—16. Brev. Capt. G. Murray, 8th L. C., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 16. Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 19th N. I., for two years, for health.

To Singapore and Java.—Feb. 23. Ens. D. M. C. D. Law, 56th N. I., for nine months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

Feb. 17. *Chieftain*, from London; *Shaw Allum*, from Bombay.—18. *Runnymede*, from Penang.—19. *Indian*, from London; *Apollo*, from Boston.—21. *Artemis*, from Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius; *Vanguard*, from London.—22. *Regina*, from China; *Reaper*, from London; *Corvette Dunaid*, from Penang.—23. *Paul Amelia*, from Bourbon; *Norna*, from Bourbon; *Ocean*, from Glasgow; *Isabella Robertson*, from China; *Arethusa*, from Madras and Masulipatam; *Livingston*, from China.—24. *Mary Lyon*, from Madras.—25. *Bland*, from London; *Minerva*, from Colombo; *Asia*, from Singapore.—26. *Pilote*, from Marseilles; *Ashmony*, from Coringa.—27. *H.M.'s ship Cambrian*, Chads, from Madras (no date).—28. *Fattle Curreeem*, from Judda; *H.M.'s brig Childers*, C. P. Halsted, from Moulmein; *Juliana*, from Moulmein; *Jumna*, from Liverpool; *Gertrude*, from London and New Zealand; *Glen Huntley*, from London.—March 1. *Nankin*, from London; *John Bayshaw*, from Liverpool; *Isabella Cooper*, from Greenock.—2. *Allerton*, from Moulmein; *Hindoo brig Cuspoos Mucks*, from Madras.—3. *Intrepid*, from London; *Arabella*, from Boston.—5. *Imogen*, from Newcastle; *Fame*, from Moulmein; *Roseanna*, from Liverpool.—6. *Soorut Jamal*, from Rangoon.—7. *Frances*, from Liverpool; *Amelia*, from Singapore and Malacca; *Colonel Burney*, from Rangoon; *Lady McNaughten*, from Sydney.—8. *Dido*, from Singapore; *Black Joke*, from Singapore; *Coringa Packet*, from Moulmein; *H. C.'s ship Amherst*, from Chittagong.—13. *Bengal Packet*, from Bombay; *Enterprise*, from Liverpool.—14. *Endymion*, from Bombay, Cape, and Madras.—15.

Medusa steamer; *Sea Horse*, from Moulmein; *Montoperis*, from Point Pedro.—18. *L'Aigle*, from Bourbon; *Mary Ann*, from China and Singapore; *Herald*, from Greenock; *Sylph*, from China and Singapore.—19. *Express*, from Ceylon; *Pink*, from Glasgow; *Bidston*, from Liverpool and Cape; *Fairlie*, from Sydney and Port Philip.—20. *Union*, from Mauritius; *Warrior*, from Port Louis; *Kitty*, from Moulmein.—21. *Hero*, from Singapore and Penang.

Departures from Saugor.

Feb. 13. *Percy*, for Madras and China.—15. *John Hepburn*, for Rangoon.—16. *Thames*, for Madras and China; *Harlequin*, for Singapore and China; *Clown*, Towns-
end, for China and Singapore.—17. *Duke of Bedford*, for Madras; *Zemindar*, for
London; *Clarissa*, for Singapore; *Thomas Metcalfe*, for Newcastle.—20. *Mary
Sophia*, for London; *Cinq Frères*, for Havre; *Suffren*, for Bourbon; *Sarah Nichol-
son*, for London; *Gabriel*, for Bourbon; *Constellation*, for Glasgow; *Esther*, for
London; *Rohomany*, for Madras; *Scotia*, for London; *Undaunted*, for Colombo;
Isabella Thompson, for Singapore; *William*, for Bombay.—21. *Harvest Home*, for
Liverpool; *Hindoo*, for Liverpool; *Weraff*, for Singapore; *Asie*, for Bordeaux.—
22. *Louisa*, for Singapore and China; *Columbine*, for ditto.—23. *Penward Park*, for
the Mauritius.—25. *Lemnos*, for Liverpool; *Auguste*, for Havre.—26. *Hamoody*,
for —; *Prince Albert*, for Moulmein; *Trident*, for Havre.—27. *Robert Small*, for
London, *via* Cape.—28. *Wm. Carey*, for London.—March 1. *Helen Stewart*, for
Colombo.—2. *Duke of Argyll*, for London, *via* Madras; *Portescue*, for China.—3.
Coromandel, for Muscat; *Globe*, for Bordeaux; *Coaxer*, for Liverpool; *Adele*, for
Marseilles; *Lady Bute*, for London.—4. *Franjee Cowasjee*, for —; *Carnatic*, for
London; *Cosmopolite*, for Bourbon; *Reward*, for the Mauritius.—5. *Windsor*, for
London; *Mauritian*, for the Mauritius.—6. *Sea Gull*, for London; *Sea Queen*, for
Singapore and China.—8. *President*, for the Mauritius; *Jessy*, for Penang; *Amazon*,
for London.—9. *Cambrian*, (H. M. S.) Chads, for the Straits and China; *Calliope*,
(H. M. S.) Kupe, for —; *Agricola*, for London.—10. *Diane*, for Bordeaux.—
12. *Washington*.—15. *Joseph and Victor*.—16. *Prince of Waterloo*; *Livingston*;
Lord Elphinstone; *Lord Hungerford*; *Tenasserim*; *Winchester*; *Earl Grey*; *Artemis*.
—17. *Argaum*—18. *Burnhopeside*; *Lysander*; *Palinurus*; *Ranger*.—19. *Sophia*;
Falcon; *Martha*.

Freights to London (March 20).—Saltpetre, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Sugar and Rice,
£2. 10s. to £2. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £2. 15s. to £3.; Rum, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s.; Hides,
£1. to £1. 4s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Hemp and Jute,
£2. 10s. to £2. 15s.; Indigo, £4. to £4. 10; Silk Piece Goods and Raw Silk,
£1. 4s. to £1. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 3. At Jubbulpoor, the lady of Capt. Brown, J. A. C., son.
6. At Sounk, the wife of Mr. J. Rainy, customs department, of twins.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Major-General Boyd, daughter.
7. At Meerut, the lady of Alfred William Begbie, Esq., of the C. S., daughter.
8. At Bhaugulpore, Mrs. Walker Langdale, daughter.
9. At Bogwangolah, Mrs. Charles Rose, daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. C. Howe, son.
— At Mussoorie, Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late Capt. Wilson, 64th N. I., son.
10. At Bareilly, the lady of Henley Clarke, Esq., C. S., daughter.
— At Delhi, the wife of Mr. W. Kirke, daughter.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Theophilus Lloyd, daughter, still-born.
13. At Hansi, the lady of Capt. P. P. Turner, 61st regt. N. I., daughter.
— Mrs. J. Castello, jun., daughter.
14. At Jellalore, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., daughter.
16. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Barr, horse artillery, son, still-born.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 2d F. L. I., son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. Maylark, son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Herbert Marshall, daughter.
17. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Capt. A. J. Fraser, 56th N. I., daughter.
— At sea, on board the *John Fleming*, the lady of John Maxton, Esq., daughter.
— At Barrah Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of Joseph Hill, Esq., son.
18. Mrs. T. Pickford Goodall, daughter, still-born.
19. At the Penn, Allipore, Mrs. James Low, daughter.

- Feb. 20. At Sealdah, Mrs. John Augier, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Glassup, son.
 — At Benares, the lady of L. Abadie, Esq., son.
 21. At Kishnaghur, the lady of James Hills, junr., Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Raban, daughter.
 23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. D'Monte, daughter.
 — At Chundernagore, Mrs. M. T. Bonnaire, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Twidale, of a son.
 24. At Howrah, the lady of Capt. H. Lovett, son and heir.
 — At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. James Morgan, jun., daughter.
 25. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. William Maxwell, artillery, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wale Byrne, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Rodrigues, son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of E. Smart, Esq., son.
 28. At Feridpore, Moorsheadabad, Mrs. Munro Innes, son.
 March 1. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. P. D'Sylva, daughter.
 3. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Lewis, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 4. At Dum-Dum, Mrs. Caroline Ogle, son.
 6. At Meerut, the lady of Frederick Trower, Esq., 16th lanciers, son.
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Martin, son.
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. Beckett, officiating assistant military auditor-general, daughter.
 9. At Comillah, the lady of F. Courjon, Esq., son.
 10. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. R. S. Tickell, S. A. C. Gl., daughter.
 11. At Patna, the wife of Mr. James Wright, daughter.
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of S. Mendham, Esq., daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Marsh Testelin, daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of A. Wylly, Esq., 8th light cavalry, son.
 — At Mymensing, the lady of Arthur Littledale, Esq., C. S., son.
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. P. M. Stavers, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. T. Stapleton, twin daughters.
 17. In Russell-street, Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. P. W. Willis, of the Bengal engineers, daughter.
 18. At Dacca, the lady of Bransby Henry Cooper, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 — At Contai, the lady of Capt. Finnis, daughter.
 — At Dinagepore, the lady of E. Loutour, Esq., son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 3. At Prince of Wales' Island, Capt. R. J. Morris, of the brig *Patriot*, to Miss Luckstedt.
 31. At Hissar, Mr. Edwin Collard Smith, clerk in the collector's office, Hissar, to Miss Mary Anne Durant, daughter of Mrs. Jemima Durant.
 Feb. 1. At Camp, Sukkur, Mr. George Elander, head-assist. to the political agent, Shikarpore, to Mrs. Sarah Gibbons.
 — At Agra, the Hon. Spencer Mildmay St. John, 4th light cavalry, to Dora Clutterbuck, only daughter of the late Capt. Clutterbuck, H. M. 59th regt.
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. C. Megee to Miss J. M. Foley.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. H. S. Roberts to Miss Edith Lumsden.
 — At Dacca, A. S. O. Donaldson, Esq., 45th regt. N. I. (late of H. M. 29th regt.), to Eliza, only daughter of J. H. Wagentreiber, Esq., of Dacca.
 — At Delhi, Edward G. Austin, Esq., B. II. artillery, to Anna Theresa, daughter of Horace Watson, Esq., Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.
 — Mr. Thomas William Bartlett, to Miss Diana, daughter of Ambrose Mercado, Esq., of the Presidency Pay Office.
 10. At Agra, Thos. K. Loyd, Esq., B. C. S., to Annie Hirst, eldest daughter of the late James Haig, Esq., of Bedford.
 11. At Agra, Mr. Alexander Carlow, assistant Agra Bank, to Miss Emma Charlotte Phelan.
 14. Henry Stranger Leathes, Esq., Bengal artillery, to Louisa Charlotte, only daughter of the late Joseph Woolly, Esq., surgeon, 17th N. I.
 16. Mr. Charles Aguilar to Mrs. Margaret Ann Duffield.
 17. John Bennett, Esq., to Miss Sarah Anna Bull, grand-daughter of the late T. Sheppard, Esq., senior branch pilot in the H. C. marine.
 18. At Lucknow, Lieut. Hastings Broughton Impey, 74th B. N. I., son of Edward Impey, Esq., late of the B. C. S., to Georgiana Cordelia Corfield, daughter of Chas. Corfield, Esq., Taunton, Somersetshire.
 — At Calcutta, J. Murray, Esq., to the relict of the late J. E. Breen, Esq.

Feb. 19. At Howrah, Mr. Francis Grose to Mrs. Matilda Elias.

21. At Delhee, Mr. R. J. Smith, ordnance commissariat, to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late deputy assistant commissary, Henry Richardson, sappers and miners.

23. At Chandernagore, Auguste Christien, Esq., to Miss Marie Elizabeth Bourrilhon, daughter of Bernard Bourrilhon, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Philip Mirriam to Miss Kitty Clover.

— At Burdwan, James Macash, Esq., civil assistant surgeon of Burdwan, to Frances Christiana Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. W. Greenwood.

24. At Mysore, Mr. E. Van Ingen, second son of Mr. H. Van Ingen, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Mr. F. Lewis.

25. Major Henry Court, Esq., civil service, to Helen Withelmina Vos, daughter of the late Dr. J. R. Vos.

— At Chittagong, Mr. R. A. Fink, head master of the Ramree government school, and second son of the Rev. J. C. Fink, to Julia Mary, daughter of the late Capt. John Rogers, of Howrah.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Elloy to Miss A. Phillips, the eldest daughter of Mr. A. Phillips.

— At Ghazeepeer, Lient. F. Atkinson, adjutant 2nd Eur. regt., to Mrs. Sturrock.

28. At Calcutta, Daniel Jennings, Esq., to Miss Ellen Anderson, of Calcutta.

March 2. At Calcutta, Desimus Jenkins, Esq., to Caroline L. N. Shum, eldest daughter of the late John Shum, Esq., Bengal civil service.

5. Mr. Richard Plummer to Caroline, daughter of Thomas James Lundie, Esq., of H. M. Customs, Hull, England.

7. The Rev. William Hope Meiklejohn, junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, to Margaret Skene, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kinlock, Perthshire, N.B.

9. At Calcutta, M. Zorale, Esq., to Ischan Malcolm Manuk, youngest daughter of the late M. Manuk, Esq.

10. At Dacca, James Davenport, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon H.M.S., to Eliza, only daughter of Lieut. Col. R. Wilson, 65th N.I.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. Killed in action, at the taking of Chusan in China, Ensign R. J. Duel, H.M.'s 35th Foot, when carrying the colours of the regiment.

Jan. 7. At sea, James Binning, Esq., M.D.

— At sea, Major William Gregory, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment.

Feb. 2. At the Marine Pay Office, Calcutta, Capt. Thomas White, officiating marine pay master and naval store-keeper.

11. At Calcutta, Dr. John Bouchier, M.D., of the Bombay medical service.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Morton, of the ship *Zemindar*.

— At Calcutta, Johannes G. Apar, third son of G. Apar, Esq., aged 11 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Finch, youngest son of the late John Finch, Esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, aged 23 years.

15. At Fort William, Mrs. Alicia Duel, widow of the late Ensign R. J. Duel.

— In Fort William, Sophia, wife of Capt. H. A. Boscawen, secretary to the clothing board, aged 32 years.

16. At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of Mr. C. W. Lamborn, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Wale Lamborn.

— At Singapore, M. David, Esq., aged 30 years.

20. At Sealdah, Cicelia Catherine, wife of Mr. John Augier, aged 23 years.

21. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Ellen Kay, relict of Mr. James Kay, shipwright.

23. At Mundumpore, of cholera, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. E. Garret, 69th regt. N.I., and adjt. of the Ramghur light infantry battalion.

— At Malda, Mr. Alexander Botello, aged 43 years.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. James William Ashman, second officer of the ship *Falcon*, aged 19 years.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Alfred Nunn, aged 34 years.

— At Calcutta, Fanny Udny Law, wife of S. G. Palmer, Esq., C.S., aged 38.

— At Trivenny, Hooghly, of cholera, Govind Chunder Goopt, accountant to the Agra Bank, Calcutta agency.

25. At Calcutta, of cholera, the Begum, mother of the late Prince Mahomed Shoakroollah, aged 72 years.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Edward Quinton, of the *Englishman* press.

— At Chandernagore, Lieut. Henry Cranmer Gordon, R.N., aged 47 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Barnes, jun., aged 16 years.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. P. Pereira, sen., assistant Board of Customs.

27. At Bhaugulpoor (occasioned by a fall from his horse), Louis J. Saget, Esq.

Feb. 27. At the residence of Mr. Linton, Howrah, of brain fever, Bryan Through-ton, Esq., chief officer of the ship *Allalevie*.

March 1. At Ajmere, in her 69th year, the wife of Mr. C. Phillips.

— At Calcutta, William Thomas Beeby, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Boyd, Beeby, and Co., aged 47 years.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mrs. A. E. Carey, aged 43 years.

2. At Calcutta, the Rev. Robt. Gibson, A. B., aged 25 years.

3. At Calcutta, W. A. Law, Esq., C.S., aged 32 years.

4. At Calcutta, Anne Jane, daughter of Qu. Mast, Mayne, II.M. 40th foot.

— At Calcutta, George Denton, Esq., executive officer, Culmejole, aged 60.

6. At the Anchoring Creek, on board the bark *Justina*, Mr. Henry Gill, master pilot, accidentally drowned, aged 35 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Duncan, aged 45 years.

8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Jewell, the wife of Mr. Manuel Jewell, aged 40 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Lewis Perreux, of cholera, in his 40th year.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Rice, aged 45 years.

11. At Calcutta, Isabella, wife of Mr. S. Clarke, of the conservancy dept.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Dubordeaux, an assistant in the civil auditor's office.

14. At Calcutta, Rose Maria, the lady of Joaquim d'Almeida, Esq., of Singapore.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Francis Pereira, of the General Post-office, aged 62.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Keys, aged 36 years.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary De Cruz, aged 70 years.

19. At Calcutta, John Pittar, jun., Esq., aged 30 years.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Britto, aged 56 years.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. Thomas Crawford, aged 51.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

THE AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 18, 1842.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a tenth company, of the present strength shall be added to each native infantry regiment of the line of the Madras army.

HOUSE-RENT AND TENTAGE.

Fort St. George, Feb. 28, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the suspension, from the 1st proximo, as a temporary arrangement, and pending a reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors, of the operation of G. O. G. No. 137, of 1838, which was published for the purpose of giving effect to the orders of the Hon. Court contained in their military despatch to the Governor of Bengal, No. 38, dated 10th April, 1838.

All staff officers, whether at the presidency or in the provinces, who are at present, under the provisions of the above general orders, in receipt of superior house-rent or tentage, will accordingly cease to draw that allowance from and after the 1st proximo; and will, from that date inclusive, become entitled to regimental tentage, under the rules in force prior to the 1st. Aug., 1838.

BATTA TO THE 37TH GRENADIERS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1842.—In continuation of the G. O. No. 45, of yesterday's date, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has authorized the payment of six months batta to the heirs and representatives of the officers and men of the 37th Grenadiers who were lost on the transport *Golconda*, from the gratuity which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on the troops serving in China.

GUN LASCARS.—SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 9, 1842.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, four companies of gun lascars have been raised for

service in China, each consisting of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 8 havildars, 115 lascars, and 2 bheasties. The companies are to be lettered from A. to D., and will be under the orders of the officer commanding the Madras artillery in China for the general duties of the corps. Officers in command of these companies are authorized to draw an allowance of Rs. 30 a month for stationery, &c.

Under authority from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the A, B, and F companies of sappers and miners are to be maintained at the following strength until further orders:—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 serjeants, 2 first corporals, 2 second corporals, 5 havildars, 9 nalkes, 2 buglers, 131 privates, 1 regimental lascars, and 2 bheasties.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1842.—It is notified that the 14th regt. Madras N.I., from Moulmein, and the 39th regt. Madras N.I., from Malacca and Singapore, have been ordered by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council for service in China.

NEW PAY AND AUDIT REGULATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having approved of the military pay and audit regulations prepared under the superintendence of the military auditor-general by Capt. Geo. G. Mackenzie, 1st assistant military auditor-general, is pleased hereby to establish the same as a code of rules for the guidance of all concerned, and to abrogate all previous orders or regulations in any way militating against those contained in the work now authorized for promulgation, which will have full force and effect from and after the 1st May, 1842.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 22.—Mr. William Marsh, to be postmaster at Trichinopoly.

Mr. P. S. Dirskz, to act as master attendant at Cochin.

J. W. Cherry, Esq., permitted to resume his duties as assistant to collector and magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

25.—H. Dickinson, Esq., to be 1st puisne judge of court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to be 2nd puisne judge of ditto, ditto.

Malcolm Lewin, Esq., to be 3rd puisne judge of ditto, ditto, to act as 2nd puisne judge.

F. M. Lewin, Esq., to act as 3rd puisne judge of court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

W. Lavie, Esq., to be 2nd puisne judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.

G. J. Waters, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

H. Morris, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

W. Harrington, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to be 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

W. A. Neave, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

J. Horsley, Esq., to be 2nd judge of ditto, ditto, for Northern Division, but to act as 1st judge, during absence of Mr. Boileau on sick certificate, or until further orders.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, during employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty, or until further orders.

J. Walker, Esq., to act as 3rd judge of ditto, ditto, for Northern Division, during employment of Mr. Glass on other duty.

F. Anderson, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Canara.

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- T. Prendergast, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Combaconum.
 William Elliot, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura.
 J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Salem.
 T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.
 W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, during employment of Mr. Walker on other duty, or until further orders.
 R. H. Williamson, Esq., to be deputy collector of sea customs at Madras.
 A. S. Mathison, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Gunttoor, during employment of Mr. Goldingham on other duty, and until arrival of Mr. Stokes.
 H. A. Brett, Esq. to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Prendergast on other duty, or until further orders.
 F. B. Elton, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.
 W. C. Oswell, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Brett on other duty, or until further orders.
 March 4. —M. P. Daniell, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, during absence of Mr. Forbes on leave, or until further orders.
 C. T. Arbutnot, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. Daniell on other duty, or until further orders.
 J. W. Cherry, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Peters on sick leave.
 A. Purvis, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Mathison on other duty.
 W. E. Cockrane, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Purvis on other duty.
 G. N. Taylor, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.
 8.—W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. E. B. Thomas on sick cert.
 Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass to assume charge of Assay department, and to act as secretary to Mint Committee, during absence of Mr. D. Ross, on leave.
 11.—E. Smith, Esq., to act as government agent at Chepauk and paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.
 W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, but to continue to act as judge and criminal judge of Malabar.
 A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura, during employment of Mr. William Elliot on other duty.
 G. Ellis, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly, during employment of Mr. Woodgate on other duty.
 15.—T. L. Strange, Esq., permitted to reside in provinces of Malabar and on Neilgherry Hills until further orders.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—March 3. J. Ratcliffe, Esq., for three months, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on private affairs.—5. E. Story, Esq., for 18 months, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—8. E. B. Thomas, Esq., for 3 months, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 8. The Rev. W. P. Powell, D.C.L., to officiate as chaplain at Vepery, during absence of the Rev. H. Cotterill, A.M., permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 18, 1842.—Lieut. T. L. Patch, 8th, N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. H. Birley, 15th N.I., perm. to retire from service of E.I.C., from 1st March 1842.

Feb. 22.—Assist.-Surg. J. Ratton, permitted to enter on general duties of army.
 Feb. 25.—8th N.I. Ens. John Curtis to be lieut. v. Paton invalided; date of com. 18th Feb. 1842.

Cadet of Infantry E. T. Boddam admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. T. K. Whistler, of artil. to resume his duties as deputy judge advo. gen.

The undermentioned officers, attached to army of H.H. the Nizam, replaced at disposal of this government for employment of their respective regiments proceeding on foreign service: Lieuts. A. Wyndham, 2nd N.I.; D. W. McKinnon, 2nd N.I.; W. B. McCally, 41st N.I.; W. J. Hare, 41st N.I.

March 1.—Cadet of Infantry H. T. Campbell admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Cadet of Cavalry W. C. Clarke admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Artillery J. W. F. Taylor and J. F. Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry John Jacob, H. J. B. Edwardes, and M. Meyer, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. Boulderson, 35th N.I., Assist. Surveyor General, re-appointed to act as assistant to superintending engineer at Presidency.

Lieut. Col. Charles Herbert, c.b., to be restored to the effective list next after Lieut. Col. Arthur Cooke, ranking as supernumerary lieut. col. of infantry until a vacancy occur to place him in position he would have occupied had he not been invalided.

March 4.—15th N.I. Ens. E. Gage, to be lieut. v. Birley retired; date of com. 1st March, 1842.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Lorimer, M.D., to be garrison assist. surg. of Fort St. George.

Mr. H. J. Peimy admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at Presidency.

Major H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, permitted to retire from service of E. I. Company on pension of a capt., he being about to become a settler in V.D. Land.

March 8.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. T. Gibson, to be col. v. James Wahab, c.b. dec.; date of com. 27th Feb. 1842.

Assist. Surg. Walter Laurie, M.D., to be surg. v. Brown retired.

Horse Brigade.—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) E. Brice to be adj.

Assist. Surg. R. Chaytor, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Wyllie, 29th N.I., permitted to retire from service of E. I. Company on pension of his rank from 4th March, 1842.

In consequence of the death of Col. (Maj. Gen.) James Wahab, c. b., of the Infantry, the following addition to list of officers entitled to off-reckonings authorized:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Johnstone Napier—to a half-share from the fund from 28th Feb. 1842.

Assist. Surg. W. P. Molle, permitted to resign office of zillah surg. of Coimbatore, and his services replaced at disposal of the Maj. Gen. Commanding the Forces.

March 11.—Supernum. Lieut. Col. Charles Herbert, c. b., of Infantry, brought on effective strength of army to complete establishment.

Assist. Surg. A. Goodall, of D. Troop Horse artill., permitted to proceed to Bombay and Neilgherry Hills, on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence from 20th Feb. to 31st Aug. 1842.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Porteous to be civil surg. of Coimbatore.

March 15.—Assist. Commissary of Ordnance Lieut. O'Brien app. to charge of Arsenal at Vizagapatam, v. Lieut. Brookes, dec.

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Gordon to be Capt., and Ens. G. Ed. Taylor to be lieut., v. White dec.; date of comms., 3rd March, 1842.

Lieut. William Garrow, 9th N.I., to be capt. by brevet from 10th March, 1842.

Assist. Surgs. A. C. Macleod and William Forrester permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

The following appointments have been made in the revenue department:—Capt. R. Lambert of 16th Regt. N.I. to be employed in the 7th division.

Lieut. G. C. Collyer, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer of 6th division, during absence of Capt. Henderson on foreign service, or until further orders.—

Lieut. J. W. Tombs, corps of engineers, to be assist. to civil engineer in 8th division, to act as 1st assist. during absence of Lieut. Shaw on foreign service, or until further orders.—Capt. S. G. Macpherson, 8th N.I., to act as principal assistant to collector and magistrate and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during absence of Maj. Campbell on foreign service, or until further orders.

March 22.—Cadet of Infantry H. D. Taylor admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been replaced temporarily at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty with their corps proceeding to China:—14th N.I.—Capt. G. Burn, deputy judge advo. general; Capt. C. F. Liardett, deputy assist. adj. gen. Nor. Division.—39th N.I.—Capt. J. V. Hughes, acting paymaster at Trichinopoly; Capt. C. G. Ottley, fort adj., Vellore.—Major Henry Taylor, 2nd L. C. transferred to Invalid Estab.

Capt. J. F. Porter, 1st L. C., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view to his being appointed to officiate as a Junior Assistant to Commission of Mysore.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, &c., Feb. 18, 1842.—Lieut. L. McQueen, 3rd L. C. to act as Aide-de-camp to Commander of the Forces, during absence of Capt. Campbell, 1st Bengal L. C.

Feb. 19.—Lieut. S. T. Watson, 4th L. C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language at the college, reported qualified as interpreter.

Assist. Surg. C. Timins removed from doing duty with 3rd to do duty with 2nd bat. artillery, and to join detachment proceeding to China.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Horak, M.D., posted to 41st N.I.

Assist. Surgs. T. Dunlop removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, and J. K. Ogilvie, M.D., from general hospital to do duty with 6th N.I.

Feb. 22.—Capt. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Cannanore, during employment of Capt. Woodward upon other duty, or until further orders.

Feb. 23.—Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. Centre Division of Army, during absence of Capt. Shirreff on foreign service.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. S. G. Showers, of artillery, to resume his duties as Aide-de-camp to Officer Commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. T. L. Patch posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Feb. 25.—Surg. R. Sutherland removed from 1st bat. artillery to 1st Madras Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Pickering removed from 1st bat. artillery to 34th L. I.

The undermentioned officers of Cavalry and Infantry are posted to regts., viz.—Cornets W. C. Clarke to 4th L. C.; A. W. Bernal, 7th do.; F. L. Magniac, 5th do.; Ensigns F. Edwardes, 38th N. I.; S. Waller, 3rd L. I.

Feb. 26.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall removed from 22nd to 6th N.I.

Feb. 28.—The following removals ordered in the Artillery:—Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C. B., from H. brigade to 3rd bat.; Lieut. Col. J. M. Ley, from 3rd bat. to II. brig.; Capt. G. Middlecoat, from 1st do. to 4th bat.; Capt. T. K. Whistler from 2d do. to 1st do.; Capt. J. C. McNair from 4th do. to 1st do.

Capt. T. McGoun, 6th N. I., deputy judge advocate-general, to proceed to join his corps *via* Calcutta.

Assist. Surg. J. Ratton removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artil. to do duty under Superintending Surg. N. Division, and to proceed to join forthwith.

Assist. Surg. J. Tait to do duty under Superintending Surg. N. Division, and to join at Masulipatam, when relieved from his present charge at Nellore.

Assist. Surg. J. Innes removed from 27th to 22nd N. I.

March 1.—Under instructions from Government, Assist. Surg. F. Le Messurier, M.D., to accompany and afford med. aid to the Lord Bishop of Madras until arrival of his Lordship on the Neilgherry Hills.

Lieut. W. D. Mainwaring, 2nd E. I. Infantry, app. to charge of detail of that corps under orders to proceed from the Mount to join regimental head-quarters at Bangalore.

2nd Lieuts. J. W. F. Taylor and J. F. Smith to do duty with 2nd bat. artillery.

Ensigns J. Jacob to do duty with 40th N. I.; H. J. B. Edwardes with 4th N. I.; M. Meyer and H. T. Campbell, with 10th do.; and E. T. Boddam, with 36th do.

March 3.—Assist. Surg. A. C. McLeod, to do duty with 2nd batt. artillery.

Assist. Surg. R. Chaytor, M.D., to do duty under superintending surg. Northern Division, where he will proceed to join forthwith.

Assist. Surg. J. Ratton, to do duty with 17th N. I.

March 4.—Capt. T. McClellan, 32nd N. I., to act as deputy judge advocate general IX district, during absence of Lieut. L. McQueen on other duty.

Lieut. R. Hunter, 7th L. C. to be an extra aide-de-camp to the officer commanding the forces.

Lieuts. R. T. Snow, 24th, and H. F. Gustard, 6th N. I., to take charge of commissariat and public followers proceeding to Singapore, and for the use of H. M. 98th regt. and the royal artillery.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Gingell, passed examination in the Hindoostanee language.

March 6.—Lieut. S. T. Watson, 4th L. C. to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 6th Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Pritchard, M.D., removed from 15th, and app. to 28th N. I.

March 7.—Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, M.D., posted to 27th N. I.

The following removals are ordered:—Surg. C. Desormeaux, from 1st to 17th N. I.; Surg. J. Macfarland, from 17th to 1st N. I.; Assist. Surg. R. Hicks, from 1st to 17th regt. N. I.; Assist. Surg. G. H. Eastall from doing duty 2nd European L. I., to do duty under superintending surg. ced. dis., and to join forthwith: Assist. Surg. J. T. Donne, M.D., from doing duty H. M. 57th regt., to do duty with 2nd Europ. L. I.; Assist. Surg. R. R. Suttleffe, doing duty with 2nd batt. artil., to do duty under superintending surg. Mysore division; Surg. Macfarland, to continue with 7th N. I. until relieved.

March 8.—The following postings and removals in infantry ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. T. Gibson (late prom.) to 1st M. E. Regt.; Lieut. Cols. H. Walpole

from 3rd L.I. to 26th N.I.; C. Herbert, c.b., to 16th N.I.; J. Wright, from 50th to 29th do.; J. Kerr from 16th to 3rd L.I.; T. L. Green (late prom.) to 50th do.; B. M'Master from 40th to 17th do.; R. Alexander from 17th to 40th do.

Lieut. Col. M. McNeill (late prom.) posted to 8th L.C.

March 12.—Surg. G. W. Scheniman removed from 48th to 26th N.I.

Surg. W. Laurie (late prom.), posted to 48th regt., but to do duty with 1st bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Pickering, removed from 34th to 48th N.I.

Maj. F. Blundell, 2nd bat. artillery, to command detachment consisting of C troop horse brigade, D company 3rd bat., details of 2nd bat. artillery, and gun lascars proceeding on service to China.

Lieut. A. K. Gore, 29th N.I., permitted to resign app. of acting qu. mast of 52nd N.I., and to rejoin his own corps.

March 16.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Donne, m.d., removed from 2nd Europ. L. I. to do duty under superintending surgeon Ceded Districts, and to proceed forthwith to Cuddapah and take medical charge of left wing 48th N.I. from Surgeon Scheniman.

March 17.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, from 14th N.I. to 37th Grenadiers; Lieut. Col. J. Campbell from 37th Grenadiers to 14th N.I.

The following medical removals ordered:—Surgs. B. Williams from 14th to 13th N.I.; R. Oliphant from 26th to 25th do.; D. Richardson from 39th to 46 do.; J. T. M. Maule from 13th to 14th do.; J. Ladd from 46th to 39th do.

March 18.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Macleod removed from 2nd bat. artillery to do duty under superintending surgeon of the Mysore division.

March 19.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Assist. Surgs. A. Mackintosh, m.d., from 18th to 20th N.I.; W. Evans, m.d., from 20th to 13th N.I.; J. D. V. Packman from medical charge of details &c. at Mergui to do duty with 20th N.I.; D. D. Foulis, m.d., to 16th N.I.; A. C. B. Neill, m.d., to 13th N.I.; W. H. Scales from H.M. 57th F. to do duty under staff surgeon Tenassarim Provinces, but to continue to do duty with H.M. 57th F. until provided with a passage.

March 21.—Capt. A. E. Brooke, 5th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Cannanore during absence of Capt. J. H. Macbraire on med. cert.

March 22.—Maj. Gen. R. West permitted to proceed to Bangalore and eventually to Neilgherries, with permission to reside and draw his pay at either of those stations.

Assist. Surg. E. Young to do duty with H.M. 63rd regt.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. F. G. Nuthall, horse artillery, Jaulnah, creditable progress; Lieut. C. Æ. Searle, 39th N.I., Malacca, creditable progress; Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N.I., Sholapore, creditable progress; Ens. C. Mortlock, 23rd L.I., creditable progress.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 22. Lieut. W. L. Walker, 4th L.C.—March 1. Lieut. Col. J. N. Abdy, 2nd N.V.B.; 2nd Lieut. G. C. Collyer, engineers; Capt. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I.; Capt. (Brev. Maj.) A. Pinson, 46th N.I.; Ens. G. E. Taylor, 18th N.I.—8. Lieut. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I.; Lieut. R. B. Mylne, 19th N.I.—15. Lieut. A. A. Geils, Europ. Regt.—22. Maj. J. Chisholm, 1st N.V.B.; Lieut. J. Smith, 13th N.I.; Capt. John Sibbald, 34th L.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 22. Capt. C. A. Roberts, 29th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Wilton, 36th N.I.—18. Maj. H. Taylor, 2nd L.C., for health.—22. Cornet W. P. Cust, 7th L.C., for health.

To Eastern Coast and Ceylon.—March 15. Capt. G. O'Connell, com. of ordnance, until 1st Jan. 1843, on med. cert.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 15. Lieut. T. Greenaway, 46th N.I., for 18 months, on med. cert.—22. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) G. A. Underwood, engineers, for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—March 18. Capt. H. Gordon, 18th N.I., until 25th May, 1842, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 20. *Cleopatra*, from Pondicherry.—21. *H.M.S. Cambrian*, from England and Cape (with the new Governor-General).—22. *Sarah Scott*, from Calcutta; *William Money*, from Calcutta.—24. *Roberts*, from Calcutta.—25. *Herefordshire*, from Cal.

cutta; *John Fleming*, from London and Cape.—27. *Bengal Packet*, from Bombay and Ceylon.—28. *Chilo*, from Boston.—MARCH 2. *Thames*, from Calcutta.—3. *Percy*, from Calcutta.—4. *Madura*, from Dundee; *Duke of Bedford*, from Calcutta.—5. H.M.S. *Endymion*, from Trincomalee.—8. *Sesostris*, from China and Singapore.—9. *Sarah*, from Coringa.—10. *Charles Dumergue*, from Vizagapatam.—11. *Scotia*, from Calcutta.—12. *Norfolk*, from Mauritius; *Rahomany*, from Calcutta.—15. *Amelia Thompson*, from New Zealand, Manilla, and Penang.—17. *Echo*, from England and Tristan de Acunha; *Buccaneer*, from Ceylon.—18. *Inez*, from Ganjam; *Eliza Ann*, from Cochin and Trincomallee.—19. *Actress*, from Bombay and Mangalore.—22. *Paquebot des Mers du Sud*, from Calcutta.—23. *Duke of Argyll*, from Calcutta; *Niagara*, from Newcastle, &c.—24. *Competitor*, from Port Louis, &c.

Departures.

FEB. 22. H.M.S. *Cambrian*, for Calcutta.—23. *Swallow*, for Moulmein.—25. *Orpheus*, for London.—26. *Sarah Scott*, for London.—MARCH 1. *Indian Queen*, for Calcutta.—4. *Hungerford*, for Cape and London.—5. *Bengal Packet*, for Calcutta.—6. *Flowers of Ugie*, for Singapore.—8. H.M.S. *Endymion*, for Calcutta.—9. *Iris*, for Singapore; *Ayrshire*, for Moulmein (with troops).—10. *Surat Merchant*, for Singapore; *William Money*, *Duke of Bedford*, and *Urgent*, all for China (with troops).—12.—*Robarts*, *Thames*, and *Percy*, all for Singapore and China (with Troops).—13. *Teazer*, *Defiance*, *Lady Flora*, and *City of London*, all for Singapore and China (with troops).—17. *Scotia*, for London.—19. *Vectis*, for Penang and Singapore; *Echo*, for Calcutta.—20. *Chilo*, for Calcutta; *Madura*, for Calcutta.—21. *Actress*, for Calcutta; *Charles Dumergue*, for the Northern Ports.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- FEB. 2. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. H. W. Wood, 4th N.I., daughter.
4. The lady of B. Cardozo, Esq., daughter.
5. At Vizagapatam, the wife of the Rev. E. Porter, missionary, daughter.
7. At Royapettah, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Haswell, son.
12. At Waltair, the lady of Lieut. Church, 17th N.I., son.
14. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Surg. G. Thompson, son.
16. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 2nd E.L.I., son.
19. At Bellary, the wife of John Ratliff, Esq., civil service, daughter.
22. At Vizianagrum, the lady of Maj. George Hatton, 22nd N.I., daughter.
24. At Coonoor, Neilgherries, the wife of Mr. W. Norris, son.
25. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. E. W. Kenworthy, 23rd L.I., daughter.
— At Seonie, the wife of Mr. James Purcell, daughter.
27. At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. T. H. Perry, daughter.
MARCH 3. At Neyoor, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Cammerer, daughter.
4. At Nellore, the lady of L. D. Daniell, Esq., son.
5. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. J. J. Heywood, son.
10. At Bellary, the lady of W. Fisher, Esq., civil service, daughter.
12. At Madras, Mrs. P. DeCeles, daughter.
13. The wife of Mr. J. Endsor, son.
14. At Royapooram, the lady of G. Gahan, Esq., son.
15. At Bellary, the lady of C. C. Linton, Esq., 5th L.C., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- FEB. 15. At Belgaum, Capt. Thomas Faunce, H.M. 4th regt., second son of Major Gen. Faunce, C. B., to Augusta Sophia, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Delamotte, C. B., Commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army.
16. At Negapatam, Capt. Wm. Cooke, of the brig *Waterloo*, to Miss Julurane Harbertena Bregencia, daughter of the late E. H. Vauttek, Esq.

DEATHS.

- FEB. 13. At Mysore, Mr. P. J. Cassin, aged 46 years.
— At Bellary, Mr. John Ross, Pension Establishment.
17. On the road to Bangalore, Charlotte, wife of Mr. S. Macdonald.
27. At Ootacamund, Maj. Gen. James Wahab, C. B., of the 1st Madras European Regiment, and lately in command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
MARCH 2. At Madras, Mrs. P. F. De Silva, aged 40.
3. At Bellary, Assist Surg. J. Boyd 32nd N.I.
— At Ahmednuggur, Capt. M. White, 88th N.I.
— At Bellary, Mr. Joseph Wrightman.
7. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Wm. Brooks, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Battalion.

8. At Sholopore, Cornet R. Stone, 1st Regt. I. C.
9. At Tripasore, Mr. William Bowie, late of the H. C.'s's.
10. At Egmore, Emma, daughter of the late Capt. R. Allan, 41st N.I.
20. At Chintadrepettah, Mrs. Caroline Thomson.
21. At Wallajahbad, Capt. Henry Lee, 2nd Native Veteran Battalion.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MR. MARRIOTT.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 26.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 31st December, 1841.

“Public Department. Our Governor in Council at Bombay.—We have appointed Mr. Saville Marriott, a provisional member of council at your presidency.

“We are &c.,

(Signed) “GEORGE LYALL.

” “J. L. LUSHINGTON.

(and others.)”

LIEUT. A. ROBERTSON.

Bombay Castle, 8th March.—The following extract of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 1st December last, is published for general information.

Letter dated 19th June, 1841: A charge of bigamy brought against Lieut. Alexander Robertson of the 10th N.I., now in Europe on leave on sick certificate.

This charge against Lieut. Robertson having been fully established, we resolved, on the 21st of September, 1841, to remove his name from the list of the army, on and from that day.

ADDITIONAL TENTH COMPANY TO NATIVE INFANTRY CORPS.

Bombay Castle, 8th March.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to direct that an additional or tenth company of the present strength, as stated in the margin,* be raised for each Native Infantry regiment of this Presidency; and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give immediate effect to this measure.

12th March.—With reference to G. G. O., 8th March, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief directs that commanding officers of regiments of native infantry, will adopt immediate measures for completing their respective corps to the strength indicated by regimental recruiting, and forming the additional, or tenth company.

The formation of the tenth company, and which will be numbered the seventh, will be made by drafts from the other companies, to the extent of 1 subedar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naiques, 50 privates, and to be completed to the strength in drummers, fifiers, and privates, by enlistment. The promotions to supply the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks, are to have effect from the 10th instant.

In giving effect to this measure, commanding officers will be particularly careful that no men are enlisted but such as are in every respect fit for the ranks of the native army. Commanding officers are authorized to detach parties into such districts as they may think best adapted for recruiting, and where men of a proper description are most likely to be obtained.

Descriptive rolls of recruits, as they reach the head-quarters of the corps, and are passed by the surgeon, are to be forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General of the army.

PALANKEEN ALLOWANCE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, March 11.—With reference to clause XII. of the rules in page 174 of the 2nd Supplement to the Military Code, it is here notified, that in confor-

* 1 Subedar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 Naiqs, 2 drummers, 100 privates.

mity with the regulations of the Bengal presidency, the palankeen allowance is to be drawn only when medical officers are so situated, as to require a conveyance for visiting the sick officers and men and their families, and that it can on no account be drawn by medical officers when on duty with troops on board of ship, nor when absent on duty, whether stationary or travelling, except they have troops under their charge.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. PILFORD, 2ND FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, 21st February, 1842.—At a General Court-Martial, holden in camp near Deesa, on the 9th of December, 1841, Lieut. M. R. Pilford, H.M.'s 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges.

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances, viz. :—

1st. In having, in a letter, dated Poonah, 14th August, 1841, addressed to the adjutant of H.M.'s 2nd regiment of foot, for the information of his excellency the Commander-in-chief, stated—"That actual retirement from the service in which I have passed all my life, and number many friends, ancestors, and relations high in rank, and that, too, without having first secured some other profession and means of support, could never have been seriously contemplated by me; and I am, therefore, unable to divine the cause why this intention has ever been attributed to me"—such statement being contrary to fact and to his (Lieut. Pilford's) express declaration to Lieut. Stirling of the same regiment, at Deesa, in January or February, 1841, when that officer (Lieut. Stirling) was urgently solicited by him (Lieut. Pilford) to be the medium of obtaining permission to effect an exchange or to retire from the service.

2nd. In having, in the aforesaid letter, knowingly made the following false assertion—"Nor did I, on quitting Deesa, consider myself under any understanding or engagement whatsoever to effect an exchange, beyond what my own private wish might induce"—such assertion being contrary to his written declaration and pledge, dated Deesa, 18th January, 1841.

3rd. In having, in the aforesaid letter, in respect to the aforesaid purpose of leaving the regiment, and in respect of the arrest he was then under, asserted—"That the subject of that arrest was not disposed of at once, nor by any to me communicated decision of higher authority as to its merits; but laid over during seven days, till I had with extreme reluctance and after much persuasion consented to send in an application for leave to England for the purpose of effecting an exchange into some regiment not in India"—thereby, knowingly, falsely insinuating that the proposal to exchange from the regiment, or to retire from the service, did not come from him, and that the delay was not attributable to him.

4th. In having, in the aforesaid letter, stated that the pledge or declaration signed by him on the 18th January, 1841, referred to in the 2nd instance of this charge, was to the effect that—"In consideration of twelve months' leave to England, I would *bona fide* effect an exchange, and in the event of not doing so, that I would retire from the service"—thereby wilfully endeavouring to pervert the true meaning of that pledge, which contains these words—"That if the commanding officer will forward my application for leave to England for twelve months."

5th. In having, in the aforesaid letter, stated—"That to avoid the publicity of a court-martial, I must consent to quit the regiment or the service, and which proposal I refused"—thereby wilfully insinuating that the proposal to quit the regiment was not made by him.

6th. In having, at Deesa, in January or February, 1841, or thereabouts, falsely asserted to the aforesaid Lieut. Stirling, that he (Lieut. Stirling), and I, his immediate commanding officer, were trying to ruin him (Lieut. Pilford); such assertion being without the shadow of foundation.

2nd Charge.—For highly unofficer-like, insubordinate, and contumacious conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.:—

1st. In having, in the aforesaid letter of the 14th August, 1841, referred to in the preceding charge, reverted to an application made by him for a Court of Inquiry on the 23rd September, 1840, which subject had been decided on by a general court-martial holden at Deesa for his (Lieut. Pilford's) trial on the 7th December, 1840.

2nd. In having, in the aforesaid letter, reflected on my conduct, as his immediate commanding officer, in refusing him leave of absence in January, 1841; and also reflecting on my conduct in having placed him in arrest on the 12th January, 1841.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has been adduced in support of the prosecution together with what the prisoner Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilford, of H.M.'s 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot has brought forward on his defence, is of opinion, That with regard to the 1st instance of the 1st charge, the prisoner is not guilty: the Court considering that Lieut. Pilford never seriously contemplated retiring from the service without having first secured means of support.

Not guilty of the 2nd instance.

Not guilty of the 3rd instance.

Not guilty of the 4th instance.

Not guilty of the 5th instance.

Guilty of the 6th instance, but not with false intent, the words used being an unguarded ejaculation, uttered in private.

The Court acquits Lieut. Pilford of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

The Court are of opinion, the prisoner is guilty of the 1st instance of the 2nd charge, but attach no criminality to it.

Not guilty of the 2nd instance.

The Court acquits the prisoner of highly unofficer-like, insubordinate, contumacious conduct.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent specified in the 6th instance of the 1st charge, do adjudge him, Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilford, H.M.'s 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, to be admonished in such manner as the confirming officer may be pleased to direct.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court having taken into consideration the contents of the above-mentioned letter, and having with all due deference to the opinion therein expressed, reconsidered the evidence both for the prosecution and defence, most respectfully begs to adhere to its former finding and sentence.

Disapproved,

(Signed,) THOS. McMAHON,

Lieut.-Genl. and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks.

After an attentive consideration of the proceedings on the present trial, I felt it to be my imperative duty to direct them to be returned for revision, both of the finding and sentence, as the former, on which the latter necessarily depended, appeared to me to be on every charge and instance of charge at variance with the most direct written evidence and positive and unrefuted oral testimony.

The Court having adhered to its original verdict and award, nothing now remains for me but to prevent, as far as lies in my power, the injury to be apprehended to the public service from such a line of conduct, by affixing my unqualified disapproval of the whole decision, and expressing my regret, that the Court should have so perversely disregarded the clearest and most convincing proof, a re-consideration of which I imagined would have produced a more correct result.

Besides my non-concurrence in the finding and sentence in this case, it becomes also my unpleasant duty to advert to another material, although collateral error, on
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the part of the Court in the investigation now closed. At an early stage of the proceedings, the conduct of one of the members of the Court, Lieut. MacDonald, of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, having, on points quite unconnected with the matter before it, led to his being put under arrest by his immediate commanding officer, who was also prosecutor on the trial, the former officer went "in person" to make known the circumstance to the Court, by which the matter was most unauthorizedly and extra judicially inquired into, and a censure passed on an officer in command of a regiment for the exercise of the powers intrusted to him by his sovereign, and for which he is also accountable to his immediate superiors.

As the matter now referred to involves a point of the most vital importance to the discipline of the army, I consider it proper, although occasioning considerable occupation of space, to place on record, in a succession to those remarks, an extract from a letter from the Judge-Advocate General, which I have directed to be transmitted to the President of the Court, on its most unprecedented and dangerous mode of procedure.

In concluding these observations, I have only to add that I decline for the reasons before stated, giving any admonition to Lieut. Pilford, who will however remain under arrest on charges which have been preferred against him by other officers since the commencement of these proceedings.

(Signed,) •THOS. McMAHON,

Lieut.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

Extract of a letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Bombay army, dated Poonah, 24th December, 1841, to the address of Lieut. Col. Schuler, President of a general court-martial at Deesa.

"I have had the honour to receive and lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 15th inst., accompanied by an extract from the proceedings of the general court-martial, of which you are president, relating to the circumstance of Lieutenant Macdonald, of her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) regiment of foot, a member of the Court having been placed in arrest by Major Brough, commanding that regiment, and prosecutor on the trial and reporting the adjournment of the Court till the instructions of his Exc. are received. In respect to the subject above specified, I am instructed by his Exc. to communicate the following observations.

"The case under reference, is certainly one of unprecedented occurrence, and is unprovided for by any legislative enactment or Article of War. But as the circumstances out of which it arose are wholly unconnected with the matter, for the investigation of which the Court is assembled, it appears to the Commander-in-Chief that it must be considered and decided on by the strict rules of military usage and discipline. The point, therefore, resolves itself into the questions, whether an officer, whilst a member of a court-martial, is exempt from the control and authority of his immediate commanding officer, in matters perfectly distinct from his judicial functions, and whether the Court can take cognizance of the latter, in the event of his considering it incumbent on him to place the subordinate officer under restraint for misconduct.

"On a full consideration of these important questions, his Exc. is decidedly of opinion that the preservation of discipline, and the due efficiency of the army, and of every regiment composing it, imperatively require that they should both be determined in the negative. For, with the fullest becoming regard for the recognized powers of military tribunals, it would, he conceives, lead to incalculable evils, if such a body, unless borne out by an express provision, emanating either from the sovereign or the Legislature, were permitted to assume an authority of the nature which has been claimed in the present instance. Major Brough, no doubt, adopted a strong measure, in placing Lieut. Macdonald under arrest, whilst the latter was a member of a court-martial; but, as it was before remarked, wholly unconnected with the matter under trial, the former officer was, in his Excellency's opinion, alone responsible for that act to his immediate superiors, and also for any deviation from the

general orders referred to. The Court, therefore, exceeded its legitimate powers in calling for information, and passing a censure in a matter which should alone proceed through the intermediate channels of the brigade and divisional authorities to the head-quarters of the army."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 15. Mr. R. Keays, first assist. to collector of Kaira, permitted to remain in the Kupperwunj, Thausra, and Alleena Purgunnas for a further period of four months, to complete the jumma bundee settlement.

24. Mr. E. H. Goldsmid, superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in southern Mahratta country, placed in charge of Hooblee talooka.

25. Lieut. Vincent, 7th Regt. N.I. appointed to act as assistant to executive engineer at Bhow, in suc. to Lieut. Scott, about to proceed with his regiment to Aden.

March 1. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be dep. collector of continental customs and excise.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, first assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, placed in permanent charge of the Dhundooka, Ranpoor, and Gogo Purgunnahs.

Mr. E. W. Burton, second assist. to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, placed in charge of the Puruntege Purgunnah.

Mr. W. A. Pelly, uncovenanted assistant to collector of continental customs and excise, resumed charge of his duties.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. W. Hart, to act as assist. judge and session judge at Poona, and assist. agent or Sirdars in the Deccan.

2. Ensign W. C. Anderson, 1st Bombay European Regt., app. assistant to superintendent of the revenue survey in the Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. J. N. Rose to act as first assist. collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, confirmed in office of second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandeish.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. E. M. Stuart, first assistant magistrate of Sholapoor, the full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

4. Mr. J. B. Inverarity, app. first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. F. Sims, second do do.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, as third do do.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett to be second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Hart, to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagheer, retaining for the present his acting appointment as assistant judge of Poona.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett to act as collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, and to join this appointment on being relieved of the special duty on which he is at present employed.

11. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Mr. T. A. Comton, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, was examined in the printed regulations on the 26th ultimo, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. Company's service by Mr. T. H. Talbot.

16. Mr. C. J. Erskine, to be fourth assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. H. Jackson collector of Tannah, permitted to continue in the districts on deputation, for a further period of two months, from the 1st inst., for the purpose of completing the revenue settlement.

Assist. Surg. W. Kirk to be deputy assay master.

Assist. Surg. W. Pitcairn to act as deputy assay master.

Mr. William Courtney, political superintendent of Sawunt Warea, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 5th ultimo to the 5th instant, under section XI. of the absentee regulations, on which latter date he resumed charge of his duties.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be assist. magistrates in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates:—Capt. G.

Fulljames, 25th N.I., commandant of the Guzerat irregular horse. Lieut. D. O. Q. Compton of the 18th N.I., acting second in command of the same corps.

March 26. Mr. A. Hornby, permitted to resign the service.

30. Mr. R. Y. Bazett, 3d assist. to collector of Ahmednuggur, placed in permanent charge of Talooks, Ankola, Sunquernair, Rahooree, and Patoda.

FURLONGHS.

March 2.—Mr. H. R. Stracy, assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad, allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the coast, on private affairs.

Mr. E. F. Danvers, junior magistrate of police, allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit the Mahabaleshwar Hills on private affairs, and Mr. L. C. C. Rivett is appointed to act for that gentleman during the absence.

12.—Lieut. W. S. Furneaux, assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks, is allowed to proceed to Mahabuleshwar, on sick certificate.

14.—Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, allowed leave of absence for three months, to remain at the presidency.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mar. 2.—Rev. F. J. Spring, app. acting chaplain at Kurrachee, during absence of Rev. C. Sandys, on sick certificate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24.—Lieut. Giberne to act as adj. and qu. mr. to artillery in Scinde, till Lieut. Erskine may join.

Lieut. W. Kenyon, 2nd light cav., to be brigade major at Deesa, on arrival of corps at that station. Capt. Littlewood, 9th N.I., to be brigade major at Deesa till Lieut. Kenyon's arrival.

W. Walter E. MacPherson admitted as a cadet of infantry, and prom. to ensign.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of cavalry and infantry and as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. The cadet for the cavalry to be promoted to cornet and those for the infantry to ensigns. Cavalry: Mr. Francis John Oldfield, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Feb. Infantry: Mr. Frederic George Newham, do.; Mr. John Deen Simson, do.; Mr. James Pitcairn Dnawles, do. Medical Establishment: Mr. Henry John Carpenter, do.

Lieut. S. W. Brown, 26th N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Feb.

Feb. 25.—Major E. Holum, 19th N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Lieut. S. Turnbull, reg. of artillery, app. act. assist. sec. to mil. board, vice Cruickshank, resigned.

26.—Ens. J. Madden, II M.'s 41st reg.; Ens. J. Thompson, 8th N.I.; Ens. C. T. Tuckey, II M.'s 41st reg., to act as commissariat agents.

Capt. Davies, 11th N.I., to take charge of Pay Office, at Ahmednuggur.

Ens. Jermyn, to act as qu. mr. to 2nd gren. reg. N.I., during time Capt. Hart may be in charge of the reg.

Capt. A. P. Hockin, of the invalids, removed from appointment of paymaster of pensioners.

Lieut. C. H. Boye, of the Invalids, is appointed to succeed Capt. Hockin in Southern Konkan; and the situation of paymaster of pensioners in the Northern Konkan is abolished.

Assistant Surgeon R. Hosken, appointed to act as marine and port surgeon, vice Assistant Surg. Peart, during absence of Assistant Surg. Ranclaud.

28.—Lieut. Stock, 23rd N.I., to take charge of offices of line adjutant and commissariat agent at Bhooj, on the departure of the 12th N.I. from that station.

Lieut. Heyman to act as adj. to left wing of the 15th N.I.

Ens. Bowles to act as adj. to left wing of the 23rd N.I. on the departure of the right wing and head-quarters from Kurrachee.

Surg. R. Wight, of the 15th N.I., to perform duties of superintending surgeon to the field force, from that date until further orders.

Bombay Castle, Mar. 3.—Mr. James R. Swinton admitted to service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensign.

The following temporary arrangements are made in the quarter master-general's department:—Capt. E. P. Del Hoste, senior assist. qu. mr. gen., to act as dep. qu. mr. gen. of army during Major Holland's absence on sick certificate. Capt. W. S. Adams, senior dep. assist. qu. mr. gen., to act as assist. qu. mr. gen. vice Capt. Del Hoste.

Lieut. W. A. Anderson, left wing 1st European regt. to act as dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. vice Capt. Adams.

The following officers, cadets of the seasons 1826 and 1827, promoted to brevet rank of Captain:—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N.I. (16th Feb.) Lieut. H. J. Woodward, 1st Eur. regt. (do.) Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th N.I. (do.) Lieut. J. W. Ramsay, 19th N.I. (do.) Lieut. C. R. Hogg, 1st Eur. regt. (18th do.)

The following temporary appointment is made in the quartermaster-general's department:—Capt. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mr. gen. in Upper Scinde, until further orders, vice Capt. Boyd, resigned the appointment.

Assist. Surgeon S. McMorris is directed to proceed as early as practicable to Kurrahee for general duty, under officiating superintending surgeon of the Scinde Field Force.

Lieut. Vincent, 7th regt. N.I., app. to act as assistant to executive engineer at Mhow, in succession to Lieut. Scott, proceeding with his regiment to Aden.

The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. E. S. Blake to take rank, vice Nann, struck off (4th Sept. 1838); Lieut. E. Welland to take rank, vice Cotgrave, prom. (20th Jan. 1839); Lieut. W. Massie to take rank, vice Waring, dec. (20th April, 1839); Lieut. G. P. Kennett to take rank, vice Stamford, prom. (8th July, 1839); Lieut. J. C. Pownell to take rank, vice Whittle, prom. (30th Sept. 1839); Lieut. G. A. Pruen to take rank, vice Grant, prom. (13th Dec. 1839); Lieut. C. R. Dent to take rank, vice Cleather, dec. (25th Feb. 1840); Lieut. D. Erskine to take rank, vice Webb, prom. (9th Aug. 1840); Lieut. J. Pottinger to take rank, vice Creed, killed (20th Feb. 1841); Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite to take rank, on the augmentation (17th Aug. 1841). *Promotions.*—Lieut. W. C. Say having died on the 27th June, 1841, prior to his promotion on the 17th Aug. 1841, his promotion of lieutenant to be cancelled, and 2nd Lieut. C. J. Bruce to be 1st lieutenant on the augmentation (17th Aug. 1841); 2nd Lieut. R. B. Brett to be 1st lieutenant, vice Farquharson prom. (19th Dec. 1841).

2nd Regt. European Light Infantry.—Lieut. W. P. Shakespeare to take rank, vice Gordon ret. (19th Oct. 1840.) Promotion; Ensign W. Brassey to be Lieut., vice Shortrede prom. (1st April 1841).

4th Regt. N.I. (Rifle Corps).—Lieut. A. Price to take rank, vice Watkins, struck off the list of the army (28th January, 1839); Lieut. J. S. Aled to take rank, vice Ramsay prom. and removed to 2nd regt. L. I. (8th Oct. 1839); Lieut. W. G. C. Hughes to take rank, vice Wheatley dec. (2nd May 1840); Lieut. A. Morris to take rank on the augmentation (3rd Oct. 1840). Promotion: Ensign J. Hunter to be lieut., vice Honner prom. (19th April 1841).

The undermentioned cadets for the artillery and infantry are ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to regiments to fill vacancies as follows. *Artillery:* Thomas Biggs, to rank as 2nd lieutenant in the regiment, 17th August 1841, in the army, 10th December 1841, appointed to the regiment of artillery (not arrived); Walter Sparks Hatch, do. do. do. (not arrived); Henry Lee Gibbard, do. do. do. (not arrived); James Thomas Keir, do. do. do.; Archibald Crawford, do. do. do. (not arrived); Geo. Robertson Douglass, do. do. do.; Duncan MacDougall, do. do. do.; Douglass Gaye, do. do. do. (not arrived); William Stevenson, 19th Dec. do. 18th Dec. 1841. *Infantry:* Robert Gordon, to rank as ensign in the regt., 5th January 1842, in the army 1st October 1841, appointed to 4th regiment N.I. (not arrived); Cockburn Fiske Gooding Church, do. do. 2nd Eurp. L.I. (not arrived); John Bates, do. 4th Dec. do. 8th Regt. N.I. (not arrived); Thomas Tristram Piers, do. 10th Dec. 1841, do. 1st Eur. regt. (not arrived).

Capt. Teasdale, app. sub-assist. commissary general, to take charge of det. at Quetta.

Capt. Mant, to conduct the duties of dep. assist. adj. gen. southern division of the army, during absence of Lieut. E. Warburton.

March 5.—Assist. Surg. W. Thomas appointed to the charge of the duties of port surgeon, until arrival of Assist. Surg. R. Hosken.

Lieut. Morriot, corps of sappers and miners, appointed adj. and quarter-master to that corps.

Lieut. W. R. Anderson, act. dep. assist. qu. master general, attached to northern division of the army, and directed to join forthwith.

March 7.—Assist. Surg. Mackenzie to afford medical aid to 3rd regt. light cavalry, consequent on the departure from that station of Assist. Surgeon Dent.

March 11.—10th Regt. N.I. Capt. J. D. Browne to be major; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) T. Jackson to be captain; and Ensign T. G. Ricketts to be lieutenant, vice Hallum invalided (25th Feb.) Frederic Scheneider to rank as ensign, vice Ricketts, prom. (26th Feb. 1841).

The services of Capt. G. G. Malet of the 3rd light cavalry, commanding at Bal-

meer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, for regimental duty.

March 12.—Capt. C. Giberne, 16th regt. N.I., app. commissariat agent at Bhooj. Capt. G. Brown, 16th N.I., to charge of commissariat department at Bhooj, pending arrival of Capt. Giberne from Karrack.

Mr. William Bainbridge admitted on establishment, as an assist. surgeon, from 15th Jan.

Ensign H. E. Marriot, 16th N.I., permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service.

Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2nd European regiment, light infantry, permitted at his own request to resign his situation in commissariat department at the presidency, and his services are placed again at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

In p. 72 of the Military Code, it is hereby notified, that in accordance with the practice in Bengal, the two boglers of each native regiment are not to be in excess to, but included in, the authorized establishment of privates.

March 15.—Capt. R. Mignon, Bombay European regt., app. a 1st class agent, in commissariat office at the presidency, vice Bainbridge resigned.

March 15.—J. Hamilton, regt. of artillery, app. line adjutant at Ahmednuggur, v. Turnbull (9th March).

Surg. C. Ducat permitted to resign the Hon. Co.'s service, from 1st inst.

March 16.—Capt. G. Rowley, 2nd regt. light cavalry, to act as joint remount agent, during absence of Capt. Scobie on sick certificate, or until further orders; and Capt. A. R. Wilson, 14th N.I., to act as superintendent of pensioners and family payments, in the place of Capt. Rowley.

Surg. J. A. Sinclair attached to the 1st bat. of artillery at Ahmednuggur, and directed to join.

Ens. M. Haig, lately arrived from England, attached to do duty with the 19th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. Anson to rec. med. charge of 1st Grenad. regt. N.I.

Surg. Fraser, 12th N.I., to rec. charge of Field Hospital at Sukkur.

Surg. J. A. Sinclair, attached to 1st batt. artillery, at Ahmednuggur, and directed to join.

March 17.—Major H. Ord, 24th regt. N.I., permitted to retire from service, from 13th inst.

Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2nd regt. European light inf., to be acting brigade major at Poonah, v. Capt. Shepherd, who vacates the appointment on removal of his regiment from the station.

March 18.—10th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. Lodwick, v. Robertson, whose name has been removed from the list of the army (21st Sept.).

Lieut. J. G. Ricketts, v. Aston prom. (28th Oct.)

Ensign J. S. Gell to be lieutenant, v. Jackson prom. (25th Feb.)

Ens. Fred. Macgowan, posted to 10th N.I., v. Gell prom. (25th Feb.)

March 19.—Major Decluzeau, horse brigade, to act as commissary of ordnance at Poonah.

Assist. Surg. R. Kirk app. dep. assay master.

March 21.—Assist. Surg. Seaward to medical charge of wing of the 24th regt. N.I., en route to Asseerghur.

Assist. Surg. Dickinson to afford medical aid to left wing 24th regt. N.I., proceeding to Asseerghur.

Assist. Surg. Dickinson to return to Malligaum, on delivering over medical charge of the wing 24th N.I. to Assist. Surg. Seaward.

Assist. Surg. Faithful, M.D., to take medical charge of the 26th M.N.I., on departure from that station of Surg. Pollock.

March 24.—Capt. C. D. B. Prescott, 4th N.I., allowed to retire from service, on pension of his rank.

March 28.—Lieut. Col. G. R. Jervis, of the engineer corps, having returned to his duty by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors, is appointed to be superintending engineer of the Northern Provinces, and to act as superintending engineer of the Southern Provinces, until the return of Major Waddington, at present employed in Scinde, or until further orders. Capt. C. W. Grant will act as superintending engineer in the Northern Provinces, until relieved by Lieut. Col. Jervis, or until further orders.

March 29.—24th N.I. Capt. G. More to be major; Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. H. Bellasis to be captain, and Ensign W. Montrieux to be lieutenant, in succession to Ord, retired (13th March). Ens. Walter Ed. M'Pherson to succeed Montrieux, prom. (13 March.)

Senior Assistant Surgeon Joseph Bowstead to be surgeon, v. Ducat, resigned (1st March).

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as cadets of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and assistant surgeons, on this establishment. The cadet for the cavalry to be promoted to cornet, for the artillery to 2nd lieutenant, and for the infantry to ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment. Mr. Christopher Bukle, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March. Artillery—Mr. Anthony Charles Romer, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March. Infantry—Mr. David Irving, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March; Mr. Murray Haig, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March. Medical Establishment—Charles Thorngate Weston, M.D., date of arrival at Bombay, 16th March; Mr. James Vaughan, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Jervis, of the engineers, and Lieut. J. G. J. Johnston, of the 10th N.I., have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Bombay, the former on the 14th March, and the latter on the 6th March, 1842, at Aden.

Lieut. R. FitzGerald, 12th N.I., app. adjutant to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Major General G. B. Brooks is allowed to proceed to England agreeably to the regulations.

33rd Regt. N.I.—Ens. J. E. Bowles to be lieut. vice Cartwright dec. (30th Jan.)

Brevet Capt. C. C. Lucas to be adjutant, and Lieut. J. S. Aked to act as quarter master and interpreter to the 4th N.I. (Rifle Corps) consequent on the app. of Capt. Honner to command of the recruit dépôt at Poonah.

Lieut. Cotgrave, 8th N.I., to act as interpreter to the 1st grenadier regiment N.I.

Lieut. Heyman, 15th N.I., to act as line adjutant, and to charge of the treasure chest at Kurrachee.

Lieut. Scole to act as adj. to left wing of the 15th N.I.

Head-Quarters, &c., Feb. 21.—Major Gen. J. McCaskill, K.H., to assume command of the brigade with which he is marching, and Capt. M. Smith, of H. M.'s 9th Regt. Foot, to continue to act as brigade major and staff officer to the force.

Capt. J. T. Lane of the 1st company 2nd battalion of artillery, on his arrival at Ferozepore, to assume charge of ordnance and stores under despatch for Peshawur, and act as commissary of ordnance, until further orders.

Feb. 22.—Surg. James Morice, M.D. (new prom.), is posted to the 9th N.I.

Lieut. and Adj. B. M. Loveday removed from the Juanpore to the Delhi levy, and Brevet Captain and Adjutant A. G. Miller from the latter to the former.

Feb. 23.—Brevet Capt. Interpreter and Quarter Master G. P. Thomas of the 64th N.I., to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin.*

Assist. Sur. H. M. Nugent to medical charge of detachment of convalescents of H. M.'s regiments in China, under orders to proceed by water to Berhampoor, and directing them to return to their duties at the general hospital on making over charge of the men to surgeon of the dépôt at that station.

Lieut. Col. N. Wallace (on furl.) from 2nd to 69th N.I.

Lieut. C. R. W. Lane (new prom.) to 2nd N.I.

Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D., 31st N.I., to act as garrison surg. at Chunar during time Surg. R. Brown may be employed as sup. surgeon.

Unposted Ens. F. G. Stainforth, doing duty with 51st, posted to 61st N.I., at Agra.

Unposted Ens. John J. Hamilton, doing duty with 32nd, posted to 2nd N.I., and directed to do duty with 2nd dépôt bat. at Allahabad.

Feb. 26.—Ens. W. E. McPherson, lately admitted to the service, attached to do duty with the 5th N.I., and directed to join.

Surg. McAndrew, H. M. 40th regt., to afford medical aid to the 3rd company 1st battalion of artillery, on their march to Candahar.

Assist. Surg. Wright, to afford medical aid to company of H. M. 41st regiment and detachment Poona auxiliary horse, proceeding to Quetta.

Feb. 28.—Surg. Doig to the medical charge of the A. company 1st bat. Madras artillery.

Surg. Taylor, 2nd regt. light cavalry, to medical charge of the 9th N. I. on departure from Deesa of Assist. Surg. Allender, until arrival at that station of Assist. Surg. Hudson.

Lieut. J. W. Simpson, 17th N. I., app. Bheel agent and commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 3. Vet. Surg. F. Rogers (Beng. Estab.), for health.—12.

* Detail sappers and miners, 53rd regt. N. I., 64th regt. N. I.

Ens. G. F. Duke, 23rd N.I., for a year, on private affairs.—14. Capt. C. Honnor, 2nd Europ. Light Inf., for 3 years, for health.—Ens. W. Brassey, 2nd Europ. Light Inf., for 3 years, for health.—24. Capt. C. J. Owen, 1st Light Cav., for a year, for health.—27. Surg. R. Montgomery, 1st Bat. Artillery, for three years, for health.—28. Lieut.-Col. J. T. Osborne, 22nd N.I., for 3 years, for health.—29. Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, 19th N.I., for health.

To Neilgherries.—March 3. Major J. Holland, for one year, for health.—16. Capt. D. M. Scombie, 14th N.I., for one year, for health.

To Mahabeshwur.—March 11. Lieut. J. P. Grant, on med. cert.—17. Lieut. H. Barr, on private affairs; Ens. A. R. Moyle, 2nd N.I., on med. cert.—29. Capt. H. Stockley, for health.

To Egypt.—March 29. Ensign R. T. Goodwin, 16th N.I., for three months, for health.

To Sea.—March 12. Sup. Surg. C. Kane, for one year, for health.—17. Capt. H. Gordon, for three months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT. W. E. CAMPBELL, I.N.

Bombay Castle, March 14, 1842.—The Hon the Governor in Council having had under consideration the minutes of a Court of Inquiry held by order of his Exc. Sir William Parker, K.C.B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India, on board the Hon. Company's steam frigate *Sesostriis*, at Ningpo, on the 8th December last, to investigate charges of neglect of duty and disobedience to orders, preferred by Commander Ormsby against Lieut. W. E. Campbell, of the Indian Navy, is pleased to direct that Lieut. Campbell be suspended from employment until the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors shall be made known.

FURLOUGH.

To the Neilgherries.—March 17. Lieut. Quanborough, of the Invalid Establishment of the Indian Navy, for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 1. *Benares*, from Bencoolen.—2. *Shakspeare*, from Liverpool; *Asiatic*, from Macao and Singapore; *Union*, from Mooras.—3. *Kawido*, from Colombo; *Sir J. Carnac*, from Surat.—5. *Larkins*, from Rangoon.—6. *Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, from Surat; *Alauker*, from Port Philip.—7. *Forth*, from Penang; *Lady Kennaway*, from Sydney.—10. *Wallace*, from Port Philip; *Zenobia*, from Kurrachee; *Marie*, from Cochin.—14. *Emily*, from Karrack; *Berenice*, from Suez.—15. *Cleveland*, from Madras.—16. *Chance*, from Aden; *Ellen*, from London.—18. *Woodman*, from Liverpool.—20. *Sir J. Carnac*, from Porebunder.—21. *Salem*, from Newcastle.—22. *Earl of Balcarra*, from Manilla; *City of Aberdeen*, from Singapore.—23. *Zenobia*, from Kurrachee; *Auckland*, from Kurrachee; *Margaret*, from Sea.—28. *Diana*, from London.

Departures.

MARCH 1. *Victoria*, to Suez.—2. *Zenobia*, to Kurrachee.—3. *Wave*, to Hull.—5. *Margaret*, to Macao.—6. *Regina*, to Calcutta; *Sir J. Carnac*, to Surat.—7. *Friends*, to Singapore.—12. *Glasgow*, to Liverpool; *Ruparell*, to China.—14. *Seaforth*, to Colombo.—15. *Intrinsic*, to China; *Zenobia*, to Kurrachee; *Auckland*, to ditto; *Nurbuddah*, to Gogo.—16. *Adam Lodge*, to Liverpool; *Mahie*, to Persian Gulf.—17. *Queen Victoria*, to Singapore and China; *Christiana*, to Liverpool; *Indus*, to Kurrachee.—19. *Corsair*, to Singapore.—21. *William Perrie*, to Macao; *Herald*, to ditto; *China*, to China.—23. *Union*, to Madras.—26. *Marie*, to Seychelles.—28. *Colchester*, to Falmouth; *Devonport*, to Macao.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 3. At Deesa, the lady of Capt. W. R. Salmon, Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., daughter.

21. At Tannah, the lady of H. A. Adams, Esq., 18th N. I., son.

26. At "the Wilderness," the lady of Lieut. Cruikshank, Engineers, son.

27. At Colaba, Mrs. N. T. Sucker, daughter.

28. The lady of Capt. George Rowley, 2nd L. C., daughter.

March 12. At Sehore, the lady of Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, son.

16. At the Retreat, Byculla, Mrs. W. Brown, daughter.
 20. At Colaba, the lady of M. de Lima Souza, Esq., daughter.
 23. In the Fort, Mrs. J. T. Hannah, son.
 28. At Tannah, the lady of John Buchanan, Esq., civil service, son.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 7. At Calicut, Miss Rosa Barboza, aged 15.
 March 12. At Kurrachee, Rachael, wife of Mr. M. Porrett, Ordnance Department.
 21. At Girgaum, Miss Jane O'Mealy.
 22. At Bombay, Elizabeth, wife of Surg. E. W. Edward, 23rd N.I.
 30. Capt. C. De B. Prescott, 5th N.I.

Ceylon.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 20. At Trincomalle, Mr. John Hunter, late assistant missionary.
 28. At Colombo, C. De Saram, Esq., 4th Maha Modilliar.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

- Jan. 3. At his country-house at Reduit, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of the island, in the 64th year of his age. Lady Smith died three days after her husband.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society met on the 16th of April; Professor Wilson in the chair. A variety of donations to the library was presented. Thomas Williamson, Esq., of the East-India Company's civil service, and Henry S. Lawford, Esq., A.M., were elected resident members of the Society.

The honorary secretary read a paper, written by the late Right Hon. President of the Society, the Earl of Munster, on a curious dress in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Dresden. His lordship's attention was drawn to this dress while at that city last year; and understanding that some obscurity hung over its origin and use, he was induced to draw up a few observations, with a view to an explication.

It appears that the dress was found in a provincial church in Saxony, and that it was supposed to have belonged to some Eastern Catholic ecclesiastic; its shape, and the Arabic inscription it bore, led his lordship to form a different opinion. He considered it to be one of those dresses of honour which it has been the practice of Egyptian and Asiatic monarchs, from very remote times, to bestow, as marks of approbation, on their inferiors. His lordship adduced instances to shew that these dresses of honour were neither offered to, nor accepted by, equals in rank, and referred to Pharaoh arraying Joseph in vestures of fine linen, and to Belshazzar clothing the Prophet Daniel. The Arab khalifs continued the custom of bestowing dresses on their courtiers, especially upon those who received appointments of trust; and the expression equivalent to such a gift, namely, that of being *invested*, has become synonymous with receiving office in almost every European language. His lordship then shewed that the Tartars, the Seljüks, and the Moguls followed a like practice, as did also the Osmanlıs at Constantinople. In India, these dresses have always been used by the descendants of Timour down to the present time; and British officers, both civil and military, on being introduced at the Court of Delhi, usually receive such an honour from the hands of the emperor. The British governors of India have wisely adopted a like custom with regard to dependent chiefs, and to natives visiting the Governor-General's durbār.

His lordship quotes several passages from Ibn Khaldún's *Prolegomena*, relating to the use of the *taraz*, or a peculiar mode of weaving figures and inscriptions in the cloth intended for dresses of honour among Mahomedan princes, and which word afterwards became to be applied to the dress itself; and also to an officer appointed to superintend the dyeing and weaving processes, called *sahib al taraz*.

The dress under consideration bore the name of Sultan Moathem, often repeated; shewing that its date must be placed after the time of the first Mahomedan conqueror of India, Mahmúd of Ghizni.

His lordship gives historical data for his supposition, that the dress may probably be the identical one intended by the Ayoubite sultan of Egypt for the French king, St. Louis; or that it might have been one accepted by a French or German nobleman belonging to that monarch's disastrous expedition against the Ayoubites, which led to the defeat of the chivalry of France. By whatever means it reached Europe, it was doubtless considered as a spoil worthy of being dedicated to God, and of being placed in a holy repository, as are flags and other trophies.

His lordship then shews that the word *taraz*, as applied to these dresses of honour, gradually gave way to the term *khelat*, by which they are at present known in India and Turkey.

The dress at Dresden was obviously woven in a loom, the width of which did not exceed thirteen inches, but must have been of the most complicated and ingenious construction, and such as Europe, at that period, 600 years ago, could not boast.

After some remarks on the great antiquity and perfection of gold-thread weaving, it being extremely probable that the hangings of the moveable temple to God in the desert, with cherubim on them, were of this woven stuff, his lordship concluded his paper by stating, that he himself possessed a curtain taken from a mosque at Acre, which offered a striking example of the present state of the manufacture in the East, having the first chapter of the *Korán*, besides other ornaments, most elaborately woven in gold in its texture. He was told by several artisans in England, that the looms of Europe were unable to produce such a manufacture; although the civilization and luxury of ancient India and Egypt, 1,500 years before our era, had perfected and created a demand for it.

A communication from Sir James E. Alexander was also read, on traces of Phallus (or Lingam) worship among the Aborigines of North America. Sir James stated that, while at New York, last winter, he was shewn some notes on the subject, made by Dr. Troost, professor of geology at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he derived the following particulars. During excursions made by Dr. Troost in the state of Tennessee, the doctor had been much struck with the numerous evidences he met with of the existence of old races of people, now wholly extinct. These remains consisted of tumuli and burial-grounds: some of the latter were a mile long. Rough stone coffins were found lying close to each other; and the skulls of their occupants shewed lateral compressions. Many small images, trinkets, &c. were discovered, all of a very rude construction. Some of these ornaments indicated the southern origin of the people. The images were principally of baked clay, and sandstone, enclosed in a sanctuary, namely, a large shell. Most of the figures were in a kneeling position; and all were naked. The largest found by Dr. Troost were a male and female, sixteen inches high; the male, seemingly, a rude imitation of the ancient Priapus. Another Phallic emblem found was of amphibolic rock, upon which steel made no impression; and it must, therefore, have been ground down by a substance as hard as emery. Sir James thought that it was not likely that much time would have been spent to fabricate an object of this sort out of mere whim; it was most probably intended for purposes of worship; and held in as much veneration as the Phallus and Lingam of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Hindús. In corroboration of his opinion, he refers to Kircher's statement, made on the authority of Cortes (whose despatches are now in course of translation by the New York Historical Society), that Phallus worship once obtained in Central America; and also adverts to a plate in Stevens's *Travels*, shewing a trace of the worship alluded to.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Society was announced for the 7th May.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this institution was held on the 9th of April, at which the Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., took the chair. A letter was read from Baron Mac Guckin de Slane, of Paris, announcing the completion of his English translation of Ibn Khaldun's *Lives of Illustrious Men of Islamism*; and offering his condolence with the Committee on the loss it has sustained in the death of the Earl of Munster.

A complete set of the publications of the Committee was ordered to be presented to the Education Committee of Calcutta.

The Rev. Thomas Robinson, late archdeacon of Madras, was unanimously elected a member of the committee. The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., was announced as a subscriber to the Fund.

The chairman submitted for the consideration of the committee, a *New History of Mohammed*, partly drawn from the *Hyat al Kulub*, which was offered to the committee by the Rev. J. L. Merrick, an American missionary.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 19.—Emigration.—In answer to questions put by *Mr. P. M. Stewart*, namely, whether there was in the colonies a great demand for labour, and high remunerating wages were given; and whether there was an intention on the part of the Government to afford any facilities in the means of transport to persons desirous of emigrating from this country to our colonies? *Lord Stanley* said, with reference to our Australian colonies, for the last few years, the rule had been to apply very considerable portions of the sums derived from the sale of land in the colonies to the encouragement of emigration. In some cases, these sums were applied under the direction of the Government at home, and in other cases under that of the local Government. There were outstanding bounty-orders for the conveyance of emigrants to the colony of New South Wales, available for two years from November, 1840, applying to from 40,000 to 50,000 emigrants, and involving an expense (supposing they were all acted upon), of from £800,000 to £900,000. He had felt it his duty to adopt stringent regulations for checking this system. The Governor of New South Wales stated that, in consequence of the great number of immigrants introduced, a heavy debt had been entailed upon the colony, and entreated that steps might be taken to prevent an enormous influx of immigrants, which might be productive of most serious results. During last year, the number of emigrants to New South Wales was 22,750. When communications were received from the Governor, 12,750 had arrived in the colony, and 10,000 were on their passage. This influx of immigrants would involve the colony in debt to the amount of £111,000. The Governor stated that, even before the 10,000 emigrants had arrived in the colony, there was no demand for labour, but, on the contrary, there was a difficulty in obtaining employment. He believed this state of things in New South Wales was not permanent. It arose from the almost entire cessation of the land sales a short time back, which had produced embarrassment in the colony; and emigration to that country might be very efficiently conducted, if its amount was duly regulated. He could not, therefore, on the part of Government—even if they had funds at their disposal, which they had not—recommend the encouragement of extensive emigration on the part of the labouring classes. Emigration to Van Diemen's Land was now going on to a considerable extent; and during the last year, about 1,500 immigrants had entered that colony. The colony of Western Australia possessed very limited capacity for receiving immigrants, though he believed it was in a prosperous state. The demand for labour was to the amount of 150 to 200 emigrants, and preparations were already made for sending out that number. South Australia had, during the last year, been in a very disastrous condition; the land sales had ceased, and the financial affairs of the colony were in a deplorable state. The population was

14,000 or 15,000; and owing to the abandonment of Government works, and the enormous expenditure which had been indulged for some time, and had given a false appearance of prosperity, having ceased, 1,200 persons in that colony were actually living as paupers, maintained at the public expense. He could not speak with confidence of the colony of New Zealand. He believed that if a sum of £10,000 or £12,000 was available for the transport of emigrants, New Zealand offered a better prospect than any of our colonies in that quarter of the globe of affording employment to the labouring classes; but he spoke only of present appearances, and gave no opinion as to its permanent prosperity. He abstained from expressing any opinion as to those settlements in New Zealand which were under the management of the New Zealand Company. He had recently been led to think that a greater number of immigrants had been introduced into some of those settlements than was warranted by the amount of capital employed, and the consequent means of labour afforded.

April 26. — Port Natal. — On *Col. Fox* moving for copies or extracts from any recent official information received by her Majesty's Government from the Cape of Good Hope respecting the present relations of the colony with the independent boers who established themselves at Port Natal, together with any information as to the treatment of the natives of South Africa by the said boers; also any instructions that may have been sent to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope on these subjects by her Majesty's Government; with the view of ascertaining, first, whether it was intended to recognize the independence of the boers; and, secondly, whether they would be permitted, as it was stated that they wished, to place themselves under the authority of the Dutch, or some other foreign European Government; — *Lord Stanley* said that, by the last accounts, a force had been placed at a considerable distance from Port Natal, but still on the east side of the Caffre territory, which would at once protect the Caffres against the boers, and the boers against the Caffres. An occupation of Port Natal had also been ordered, but there was no prospect of a collision between our forces and the boers. Indeed, serious discords were said to have arisen among the boers themselves, and it was hoped that in a short time the boers would themselves see that they had been wrong in occupying the Natal territory without licence, and the more so, as they could only hope to be engaged in perpetual warfare with hostile tribes, and that, too, in the face of the proclaimed intention of the British Government to protect their native allies. It was certainly not intended to permit the boers to place themselves under the sovereignty of any foreign European power; he did not think the boers could be permitted to enter into an alliance of such a kind with safety to the integrity of our dependencies on that part of the coast. With regard to the papers moved for, he did not think it right or judicious to recognize the independence of the boers, who, in fact, were mere trespassers on our soil, and entitled to no such title. He should, therefore, propose that the word "independent" be omitted.

April 28. — New Zealand. — It was ordered, on a motion by *Lord Ingestre*, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order a maritime survey of the coasts and harbours of the islands of New Zealand.

THE NEW GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 13th April, when the Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., was appointed Governor of the presidency of Fort St. George. Another Court was held on the 20th, when the above nobleman was also appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the same establishment.

At another Court, held on the 27th, the Marquess was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and Sir George Arthur, Bart., as Governor of the presidency of Bombay.

The Marquess and Sir George afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern, the Chairman of the Court of Directors (Gen. Sir James L. Lushington) in the chair. The Chairman was supported on the right by the Marquess of Tweeddale, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Lincoln, Earl Delawarr, Earl Dalhousie, Lord Stanley, Lord Eliot, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Astell, Sir G. Murray, Sir J. Graham, &c. ; on the left by Sir George Arthur, the Deputy-Chairman, the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Douro, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Clare, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Abinger, &c. The company numbered about 140.

After the customary toasts,

The Chairman proposed the health of the Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras. The Directors had the fullest confidence, in nominating that distinguished individual to so important a situation, that he would perform the arduous duties it entailed upon him in a manner not only creditable to himself, but most satisfactory to the Court and the country. The firmness and decision of character, the sound judgment, the good sense, and the habits of business which they knew him to possess, assured the Court that he would administer his Government most advantageously to the public service. The gallant marquess had performed services under the eye of his most distinguished commander, which most amply justified his appointment as Commander-in-Chief.

The Marquess of Tweeddale said, he felt it a proud distinction indeed to have his name mentioned in so kind a manner by the Chairman in such an assembly. He begged to return the Directors his best thanks for the honour they had conferred on him by placing him in so proud a position. He had rendered no services connected with India to offer as a security for the course he should pursue as Governor of Madras, but they would always find in him a willing servant, if not an efficient co-operator, for neither labour, time, nor trouble should be considered valuable, except as affording him an opportunity of doing every thing he could to carry out their views, with a due consideration of the circumstances in which he might find himself. He had received the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington as a fit person to discharge the military duties of the presidency. That was a compliment which he must ever highly appreciate, for no one in this world was more capable to judge of another's efficiency than the Duke of Wellington. He would only further say, that in assuming the command of that army, in connexion with which the illustrious Duke's name was first made known to the world, he trusted he had gained under him that knowledge which would enable him to preserve its discipline, while his care should always be to do nothing that might in the least sully the honour of that distinguished service.

The Chairman then observed, that it was with great satisfaction he now proposed the health of Sir George Arthur, the Governor of Bombay. The various important public services which Sir George had already rendered to his country in the administration of some of the colonial dependencies of the Crown, and the manner in which they had been approved by her Majesty's Government, would be a sufficient proof that the Court of Directors had not selected a person unfit for the arduous duties which Sir George would be called on to fulfil.

Sir George Arthur, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked, that in administering the affairs of a distant settlement, questions must continually occur which, as no human prudence could foresee them, called for the exercise of habitual vigilance and discretion, and nothing, in such circumstances, could have such a cheering influence as the confidence that friends were left at home who looked with interest on the exertions made in behalf of our glorious empire, and whose support might always be depended on. This conviction alone was enough in the performance of an arduous duty to give support and confidence, and this alone was sufficient to render his Government firm and secure.

On the Chairman proposing, amidst loud cheering, "The health of Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Ministers."

Sir R. Peel rose and said: "On my own behalf, and that of my colleagues, I return

you our sincere acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which you have received the proposal of our health. We are grateful to the Directors of the East-India Company for the opportunity they have afforded us of meeting them on this occasion, when two distinguished officers are about to leave this country for the purpose of discharging important functions in the administration of Indian affairs. Those officers owe their appointment by the East-India Company, and their confirmation by the Crown, singly and exclusively to the confidence which is placed in their qualifications for the great public trust reposed in them; and we feel assured that they will, by their conduct, fully justify that confidence, while they confirm and extend that reputation which they have justly gained by performing eminent services to the Crown in every capacity, civil or military, which they have been called upon to fill. We are met on an occasion of peculiar interest. It is impossible not to wait with interest at least for the full explanation and development of those events in India, of which, hitherto, we have received but partial and imperfect accounts; but though we cannot divest ourselves of feeling that deep interest, there is no occasion for apprehension or distrust—there is no occasion for any other feelings but those which are most becoming to an Englishman—the firm determination to repair any disaster we may have met with, and to overcome every difficulty with which we may be encompassed in the administration of affairs in India. When I recollect that there never was a period when there existed a more intimate, cordial, good understanding between the executive authority in this country and the East-India Company—when I reflect on the high character and qualifications of the civil servants of the Company in India, and on the valour of the united armies that are rivalling each other in the field of glory in a friendly competition—when I recollect that this country is still blessed with the advice and counsel of that illustrious man who in India displayed that extraordinary combination of moral and intellectual qualities which he has evinced alike in military and civil government during his after life—when I reflect on this combination of advantages, so far from seeing any occasion for despondency or alarm, I feel assured that every difficulty will be overcome, and that the trials to which we may be exposed will, being surmounted, only lay the foundation for the increased stability and enduring success of our Indian empire.”

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said, they were favoured with the company of an illustrious guest, whose name was a heart-stirring word in whatever circumstances it might be uttered. Sage in council, unconquered in the field, known to them in India as Sir Arthur Wellesley, the strenuous defender of their Eastern empire—known in Europe as the Duke of Wellington—its deliverer from tyranny—under both appellations commanding universal respect and admiration, his whole life, which he prayed Providence yet long to spare, having been one continued devotion to the service of his sovereign and his country, he called on them to pay their homage to the illustrious Duke by drinking his health up-standing with three-times three.

The Duke of Wellington said: “I beg to return you my thanks for the honour you have done me in making such partial mention of my name, and for the kind manner in which you have received my health. Having had the honour of serving the East-India Company—having lived for some years in that country under the protection of their Government, and having witnessed the benefits conferred upon the natives of the vast regions under their sway, it is not surprising that I should on all occasions have felt an anxiety in respect to the choice of those individuals who are to govern the different portions of the territory forming their mighty empire. Upon no occasion have I been more satisfied with the choice announced than upon the present evening. I have long known my noble friend who sits near me, and this I will venture to say, that all his qualities, his temper, his fortitude, his habits of business, his ability, and assiduity in the service he undertakes to perform, assure me in the strongest manner that he will give satisfaction to those who have confided to him this important trust. I say nothing of his military qualifications, they are known to the public, and I am convinced that the Court of Directors could not have made choice of any individual better calculated to perform all the services that can be re-

quired from a commander-in-chief. I have not had the same opportunities of being acquainted with the other gallant officer, appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, but I know him well by reputation; I know that he has been employed heretofore in the service of the late King, and lately in that of her Majesty in North America; and I know that, in both situations, he gave satisfaction to those who employed him. I think, therefore, the East-India Company have every reason to feel confidence that he will execute the trust reposed in him with honour to himself and advantage to the country."

The Chairman next proposed the health of the President of the Board of Control. He might truly say, that that noble lord had ever manifested the most earnest desire to co-operate with the Court of Directors in every thing relating to the welfare and prosperity of India, while, at the same time, the constant courtesy and urbanity which marked his intercourse with the Company's representatives, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, were such as to call forth, at all times, their most grateful acknowledgments.

Lord Fitzgerald, in returning thanks, assured all present, that in undertaking the arduous duties of his office, his main hope was founded on the expectation of that co-operation which he had experienced from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company. It was difficult, on such an occasion as this, not to allude to the important events which had lately occurred in India, and excited the anxiety and sympathy of every heart in this country; but his right hon. friend who returned thanks as first Minister of the Crown had anticipated what he should have ventured to offer, and powerfully and eloquently described those sources of confidence upon which he built a hope that the clouds which hung upon the aspect of affairs in the East would pass away, and the reverses, of which but imperfect accounts had reached this country, would be thoroughly repaired. He placed his reliance upon the means, under Providence, which his right hon. friend had indicated—the ability of those to whom the Government of India was confided, the large experience and eminent qualifications of the Governor-General, the zeal of the public servants of the Company, who, in the whole conduct of their political affairs, exhibited qualifications and powers unequalled in any other service in the world, and, above all, the gallantry of that army, which had already achieved such wonders in India, and to whose prowess he would still look for maintaining the glory and power of that great empire.

The Marquess of Tweeddale proposed the health of the Chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, and pronounced a high eulogium upon his character. He had commenced his career under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington, and fought with him at Assaye. Indeed, the noble duke, as he had stated to him that night, considered their worthy Chairman one of the most promising officers he had under his command, and having now received the highest military distinctions, he knew no one whose character, attainments, and whole career, furnished so excellent a model for imitation as those of Sir J. Lushington.

The Chairman expressed his warmest thanks for the manner in which his health had been given and received. It was now about forty-six years since he went forth as a young cadet in the Company's service, and he had arrived at distinctions which he certainly had never ventured to anticipate.

The Chairman then gave "The health of Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India." But a few months had elapsed since that noble lord had taken his farewell of them in that room. He had difficulties to contend with, and arduous duties to perform, but he had not expected, on first touching the Indian shore, to hear of the sad reverses of our army in Afghanistan. The same confidence in his energy, ability, and decision which had induced them to confide that important trust to his keeping, still assured them that he would do all in his power to repair the disaster which had taken place, and which, he must say, was not owing to any want of gallantry in our armies, but to the treacherous and pusillanimous conduct of their enemies, under circumstances where resistance was impossible.

"The Indian Army," "The Civil Service of the Company," and "The Bank of

England," were afterwards toasted, and the festivities were kept up till near midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 13th April, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six Directors, in the room of Mr. Henry Alexander, Major-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., Mr. William Stanley Clarke, Mr. John Shepherd, Mr. Francis Warden, and Sir William Young, Bart., who go out by rotation. The scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on Mr. William Astell, M.P., Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Russell Ellice, Major-Gen. Archibald Galloway, C.B., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; and Mr. John Masterman, M.P.

On the following day, a Court was held, when the new Directors took the oath and their seats. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. John Cotton, Deputy Chairman, for the year ensuing.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered twelve flat-bottomed boats to be fitted and sent to China in such transports and ships as can stow them; the *Lord Lowther* is to be furnished with three or four from Portsmouth dockyard. The *Agincourt* and *Resistance* will each take a couple.—*U.S.Gaz.*

According to the *Univers*, the French Government has forwarded a strong remonstrance to the sovereigns of Tonquin and Cochin-China against the persecutions of the Catholic missionaries in those countries, and demanded that the latter should hereafter be suffered to discharge unmolested their evangelical duties.

In consequence of the refusal of the English Government to recognize the validity of the convention between the New Zealand Company and a German Colonization Company, for the purchase of Chatham Islands, the provisional committee of the German Society has declared all the obligations entered into with it to be null and void.

The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 4th April, under date Constantinople, states that the British Government had solicited permission from Mehemet Ali to march a body of troops through Egypt to the Isthmus of Suez, for the purpose of facilitating their arrival in India. The Pasha is said to have replied, that he could not grant the request without the consent of his master the Sultan. The object of Sami Bey's visit to Constantinople is to represent to the Sultan the inexpediency of granting permission, and to suggest the propriety of erecting a line of forts on the coast of the Red Sea.

The Lords of the Treasury have authorized the sending of mails to China by her Majesty's ships.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

9th L.Drags. (ordered to India). Lieut. Col. John Scott, from 4th L.D., to be lieut. col. without purch.; Capt. J. H. Grant to be major without purch.—*To be Captains without purch.*: Capt. H. J. Close, from h.p. 22nd L.D.; R. A. Reynolds, Esq., late capt. 11th L.D.; Capt. T. W. M'Mahon, from 6th D.; Lieut. Robert Cooke, v. Grant.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. the Hon. Charles Powys, from 3rd L.D.; Lieut. Werner Cathrey, from h.p. 13th L.D.; Lieut. William Drysdale, from 4th L.D.; Lieut. O. H. St. George Anson, from 3rd F.; Lieut. W. W. Humbley, from 4th L.D.; Lieut. J. R. J. Coles, from 4th L.D.; Lieut. W. A. Hyder, from 4th L.D.; Lieut. C. J. Colville, from 40th F.; Lieut. W. R. N. Campbell, from 47th F.—*To be Cornets without purch.*: Cornet Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., from h.p. 23rd L.D.; Cornet Fred. Lord Rendlesham, from h.p. 21st L.D.; Cornet D. R. Ross, from h.p. 23rd L.D.; Cornet E. R. Staples, from h.p. Staff Corps of Cavalry.—*To be Cornets by purch.*: C. F. Stoddart, v. Sir J. Radcliffe who retires; Philip Antrobus, v. Lord Rendlesham who retires; Alexander Hawtrey, v. Ross

who retires; W. C. Kortwright, v. Staples who retires.—*To be Assist. Surg.*: Assist. Surg. W. G. L. Staunton, from the Staff.—*To be Vet. Surg.*: Vet. Surg. George Johnston, from 7th L. D., v. Robertson who exchanges.

14th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. A. S. Thomson, M.D., from 17th F., to be assist. surg., v. Moffatt prom.

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. Richard Knox to be capt. without purch., v. Vernon dec.; Cornet T. R. Crawley to be lieut., v. Knox; Cornet T. O. Bache, from h.p. 23rd L. D., to be cornet, v. Crawley; J. L. S. Lumsdaine to be cornet by purch., v. Bache who retires.

10th Foot (ordered to India). Ens. S. Hobson to be lieut. by purch., v. Horsburgh who retires; Ens. M. G. Mansel to be lieut. by purch., v. Harford who retires; W. M'G. Archer to be ens. by purch., v. Hobson; W. H. Emerson to be ens. by purch., v. Mansel; Staff-Surg. of the Second Class R. J. G. Grant to be surg., v. John Regan who retires upon h.p.—Major Gervas Power to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Major T. L. L. Galloway to be major, v. Power; Lieut. H. C. Powell to be capt., v. Galloway.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. Edward Lee, from 40th F.; Lieut. Henry Sall, from 3rd W.I. Regt.; Ens. H. A. Hollingsworth, from 60th F.; Ens. H. R. Norman, from 34th F.; 2nd-Lieut. J. R. G. Pattison, from Ceylon Regt.; Ens. W. A. Gaussen, from 59th F.; Ens. W. Y. Beale, from 68th F.; Ens. R. G. Jephson, from 68th F.; 2nd-Lieut. R. B. Gwilt, from Ceylon Regt.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: J. S. Herbert; Isaac Otley, v. Archer app. to 78th F.—*To be Assist. Surgeons*: Assist. Surg. H. C. Foss, from 37th F.; Assist. Surg. W. A. Tongue, from Staff.—Lieut. E. R. White to be capt. by purch., v. Nesbitt who retires; Lieut. William Fenwick to be capt. by purch., v. Wilmott who retires; Ens. D. F. Ogilby, from 6th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Powell prom.; Ens. H. Fitzgerald to be lieut. by purch., v. White; Ens. the Hon. P. F. Lysaght to be lieut. by purch., v. Thomas who retires; William W. Charlton to be ens. by purch., v. Fitzgerald; H. C. Cotton to be ens. by purch., v. Lysaght.—Ens. J. V. H. Montagu, from 38th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Fenwick prom.

12th Foot (at Mauritius). W. E. Crofton to be ens. without purch., v. Bloomfield prom. in 18th F.

13th Foot (in Bengal). R. W. Wade to be ens. by purch., v. Pounsett who retires.

17th Foot (at Bombay). R. W. Fraser to be assist. surg., v. Thomson app. to 14th L. D.

18th Foot (in China). Ens. C. Woodwright to be lieut. without purch., v. Swinburne dec.; Ens. J. C. Bloomfield, from 12th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Woodwright whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled.—Capt. Collett Leventhorpe, from 14th F., to be capt., v. Colman who exchanges.

21st Foot (in Bengal). Major R. T. R. Pattoun, from 54th F., to be major, v. Beete who exchanges.

25th Foot (at Cape, ordered to India). Major J. R. Young to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Maj. John J. Hollis to be major, v. Young; Lieut. W. M'Donald to be capt., v. Hollis.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. H. T. Walker, from 3rd F.; Lieut. R. M. Nicolls, from 2nd W.I. Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. J. B. Travers, from Ceylon Regt.; Ens. F. J. B. Priestley; Ens. R. C. Bruce, from 36th F.; Ens. J. L. Campbell, from 67th F.; Ens. W. D. Scott, from 51st F.; 2nd-Lieut. S. P. Lea, from 87th F.; Ens. W. H. T. Pattenson; Ens. E. Wellesley; Ens. H. R. Werge, v. M'Donald.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: W. Cumming, v. Priestley; C. D. Pogson, v. Pattenson; George Bent, v. Wellesley; Serg. Henry Thomas, from 16th L. D., v. Werge.—*To be Assist. Surg.*: Benj. Swift, M.D.—John Clancy to be ens. by purch., v. Thomas app. to 57th F.

29th Foot (ordered to India). Brev. Col. James Simpson, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. the Hon. C. A. Wrottesley who exchanges; Maj. T. B. Hickin to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Maj. George Congreve to be major, v. Hickin; Lieut. Geo. Brown to be capt., v. Congreve.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. J. Æ. Duncan, from 31st F.; Ens. R. H. Carew, from 36th F.; Ens. Walter Kirby, from 51st F.; Ens. L. Mitchell, from 96th F.; 2nd-Lieut. F. B. Templer, from Ceylon Regt.; Ens. James Moore, from 35th F.; Ens. A. A. Simmons, from 73rd F.; Ens. J. W. Richardson, v. Brown.—*To be Ensign without purch.*: Robert Dobbs, v. Richardson.—*To be Assist. Surgeons*: W. G. Trousdell; W. P. Young.—Major R. P. Douglas to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Hickin who retires; Capt. C. E. Eaton to be major by purch., v. Douglas; Lieut. A. G. H. Stepney to be capt. by purch., v. Eaton.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Ens. E. H. Westropp, from 67th F.; Ens. Arthur Leslie, from 8th F.; Ens. A. Corcoran, from 48th F., v. Carew whose app. has been cancelled; Ens. G. P. Stanhope to be lieut. by purch., v. Step-

ney.—C. E. MacDonnell to be ens. by purch., v. Stanhope prom.; James Johnston to be ens. without purch.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. F. W. Atty to be lieut. without purch., v. Robertson who retires; Poole Gabbett to be ens. by purch., v. Atty.

35th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. John A. Ewart to be lieut. without purch., v. Carnie prom. in 97th F.; W. R. Goate to be ens., v. Ewart.

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. T. D. Bray, from 57th F., to be ens., v. Smith who retires.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Gen. Sir Alex. Woodford, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith dec.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, from 22nd F., to be lieut., v. Skipton cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

55th Foot (in China). T. B. Hickson to be ens. without purch., v. Duell killed in action.

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Henry Thomas, from 25th F., to be ens., v. Bray app. to 39th F.—Joseph Jee to be assist. surg., v. Fraser who resigns.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Capt. J. M. Napier, from 68th F., to be capt., v. Rawstone app. to 91st F.

78th Foot (ordered to India). Major M. G. T. Lindsay to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Major Edward Twopeny to be major, v. Lindsay; Lieut. A. W. Browne to be capt., v. Twopeny.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. W. H. Ridge, from 37th F.; Lieut. J. D. M'Andrew, from 10th F.; Ens. G. A. Lockhart; Ens. G. W. P. Bingham, from 95th F.; Ens. George Horrocks; Ens. T. M. Carvick; Ens. H. D. Gordon; Ens. Clarmont Skrine; Ens. Alex. Mackenzie; Ens. D. Hastings, v. Browne.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: Ens. Edward Fellowes, from 53rd F., v. Lockhart; Ens. J. J. B. Fox, from 52nd F., v. Horrocks; Ens. R. H. Rocke, from 45th F., v. Carvick; Ens. William M'Gregor Archer, from 10th F., v. Gordon; Serg. Richard MacLaine, from 15th L.D., v. Skrine; H. D. Campbell, v. Mackenzie; T. C. Higginson, v. Hastings.—*To be Assist. Surgeons*: Assist. Surg. W. H. Allman, M.D., from 4th F.; John Innes.—Brev. Col. Roderick Macneil, from 91st F., to be lieut. col., v. Lindsay who exchanges.

84th Foot (ordered to India). Maj. R. Willington to be lieut. col. without purch.; Capt. H. B. Clarke to be major, v. Willington; Capt. G. C. Dickson, from 85th F., to be capt., v. Coape who exchanges; Lieut. J. A. West to be capt., v. Clarke.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. H. F. Saunders, from 22nd F.; Lieut. J. W. Glubb, from 2nd W.I. Regt.; Ens. F. C. Skurray, from 51st F.; Ens. William Rhodes, from 68th F.; Ens. G. J. Dowdall, from 95th F.; Ens. George Seton, from 93rd F.; Ens. J. W. Monck; Ens. G. F. Macbean; Ens. M. M'N. Smith; Ens. Spier Hughes; Ens. John Minchin, from 48th F., v. West.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: H. F. Hutchison, v. Monck; J. C. P. Hay, v. Macbean; R. W. Jones, v. Smith; W. C. E. Snow, v. Hughes.—*To be Assist. Surgeons*: C. N. English, M.D.; E. A. Parkes, M.B.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Ens. T. E. Holmes, from 14th F., v. Rhodes whose app. has been cancelled; Ens. H. W. Palmer, from 36th F., v. Minchin whose app. has been cancelled.—*To be Ensign by purch.*: A. M. Cassan, v. Mills prom. in 7th F.

86th Foot (ordered to India). Lieut. C. L. Bennett to be capt. by purch., v. Brown who retires; Ens. W. W. R. Peacocke to be lieut. by purch., v. Mahon who retires; Ens. Alex. Lecky to be lieut. by purch., v. Bennett; J. A. Oldham to be ens. by purch., v. Peacocke; H. B. Archer to be ens. by purch., v. Lecky.—Brev. Lieut. Col. J. W. Bouverie to be lieut. col. without purch.; Capt. H. E. De Burgh Sidley to be major, v. Bouverie; Lieut. William Stuart to be capt., v. Sidley.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. C. F. Heatly, from 13th F.; Lieut. G. L. Woodd, from 2nd W.I. Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. J. K. E. Holmes, from 87th F.; Ens. Timothy Crowe, from 55th F.; Ens. J. H. Kirby, from 34th F.; Ens. E. H. Kelly, from 51st F.; Ens. J. R. Barry, from 15th F.; Ens. J. R. Croker, from 6th F.; Ens. C. G. Butler, v. Stuart.—*To be Ensign without purch.*: John Jerome, v. Butler.—*To be Adjutant* (with rank of Ensign): Serg. Maj. James Boyd, from 11th F., v. Fenwick who resigns the adjutancy only.—*To be Assist. Surgeon*: P. S. Laing.

91st Foot (at Cape, &c., ordered to India). Lieut. Col. M. G. T. Lindsay, from 78th F., to be lieut. col., v. Macneil who exchanges.—*To be Captains without purch.*: Capt. J. G. Rawstorne, from 62nd F.; Lieut. John Ward.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. John Paton, from 1st W.I. Regt.; Ens. Frederick Harding; Ens. Robert Stein, v. Ward.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: George Thorn; Joseph Owgan; W. M. Mill, v. Harding.

94th Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. Edward Menzies, from 20th F., to be assist. surg., v. Moore appointed to 65th F.

98th Foot (on way to China). George Dunbar to be ens. without purch., v. Adams who resigns.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Assist. Surg. G. W. Powell, M.D., from Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Rumley prom. to staff surg. of the second class.

St. Helena Regt. John Stainforth to be ens. without purch., v. Thompson whose app. has been cancelled.—Surg. Michael Fogarty, from 64th F., to be surg., v. Smith who exchanges.

Unattached. Lieut. R. J. Hanley, from 84th F., to be capt. without purch.; Lieut. J. P. Elliott, from 40th F., to be capt. without purch.; Capt. John Fraser, from 91st F., to be major without purch.; Lieut. the Hon. C. R. West, from 15th F., to be capt. by purch.

Brevet.—Major-Gen. George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., to have local rank of lieut. gen. in the presidency of Madras.

Brev. Lieut. Col. E. E. Kenny has been permitted to retire from the service, with the sale of his majority, he being about to settle at Port Philip, Australia.

The commission of the under-mentioned officer has been cancelled, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his half-pay:—Paymaster William Moir, half-pay 2nd Ceylon Regt.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 5. *Northumberland*, Guthrie, from Bengal; off Hastings.—*Superb*, Stewart, from Bengal and Mauritius; off Portsmouth.—7. *Australian*, Ireland, from N.S. Wales; off St. David's Head.—8. *William Pitt*, Robinson, from Mauritius 5th Dec.; off Plymouth.—9. *Watkins*, Whiteside, from Mauritius; off Scilly.—11. *Mary Ann*, Woodward, from Bengal and Cape; and *Arab*, Dalgarno, from Ceylon; both off Penzance.—12. *Despatch*, Brennan, from South Seas; off Penzance.—*Ocean Bride*, Brunton, from Mauritius; off Cape Clear.—14. H.M.S. *Wizard*, Somerville, from Cape; at Devonport.—*Barbara*, Wilkinson (late), from Mauritius; off Crook Haven.—15. *Affiance*, Spencer, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*Royal Saxon*, Lodge, from Madras and Cape; off Cork.—16. *Orestes*, Cook, from Mauritius; *Sarah Crisp*, Orfeur, from ditto; and *Martha Jane*, Toms, from Cape; all off Penzance.—*Phoenix*, Kurst, from Batavia; off the Lizard.—18. *Helen*, Hunter, from Bombay; off Cork.—*Heolus*, Flemming, from Batavia, off Falmouth.—*Venture*, Patrick, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—20. *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—21. *Essex*, McLeod, from Bengal and Madras; off Penzance.—*Integrity*, Corkman, from Bengal; off Plymouth.—*Atlas*, Fleming, from Batavia; off Salcombe.—22. *St. George*, Wilson, from V.D. Land; and *City of London*, Martin, from Mauritius; both off Penzance.—*Eliza Stewart*, Millar, from China; *John Tomkinson*, Hutchinson, from China; *Herald*, Hancock, from Batavia; *Vrienden*, Ameln, from Batavia; and *John Cree*, Snell, from Bengal; all off Scilly.—*Mary*, Robertson, from Mauritius; off Cork.—*Seymour*, Davies, from Bengal; off Penzance.—*Union*, Gill, from Mauritius; off Ballycotton.—23. *Forfurshire*, McCarthy, from China; and *Champion*, Spencer, from Manilla; both off Penzance.—25. *Minerva*, Furlong, from Mauritius; at Falmouth.—*George Eyffe*, Pike, from Singapore; off Penzance.—27. *Agnes*, Cummings, from China and Cape; off Cape Clear.—*Abeona*, Esson, from Bombay and Cape; off Liverpool.—*Otterspool*, Little, from Bengal; off Cork.—28. *Seringapatam*, Hopkins, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape; off Falmouth.—*Childe Harold*, Willis, from Bombay; off Penzance.—*Minstrel*, Burton, from Manilla; off Cork.—29. *Bucephalus*, Fulcher, from Bengal 5th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Malabar*, Pollock, from Bombay 12th Jan.; off Falmouth.—*John o' Gaunt*, Robertson, from China; at Liverpool.—*Euphrates*, Buckham, from Ceylon and Cape; off Scilly.—*Sarah*, Heidrich, from Bombay; off Plymouth.—*Lord Glenelg*, Pullen, from Moulmein; off Scilly.—*John Mitchell*, Cabell, from Bengal; off the Lizard.—30. *Madagascar*, Weller, from Bengal, Bimlipatam, and Cape; off Torbay.—*Trusty*, Elsdon, from Bengal; off Plymouth.—*Bloreng*, Banks, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*Coromandel*, Ryan, from China; off Falmouth.—*Mary Campbell*, Wyllie, from Mauritius; in the Clyde.—*Nautilus*, Thomas, from Mauritius; off Penzance.—*Orestes*, Cook, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—MAY 2. *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, from China and Singapore; *Adams*, Mills, from Bengal, Penang, Cape, &c.; *Paragon*, Cumming, from Bengal and Cape; and *Swallow*, Biggar, from Mauritius and Cape; all off Falmouth.—*Achilles*, Trivett, from Ceylon and Cape; off Penzance.—*General Kyd*, Jones, from China; off Dartmouth.—*Eliza*, Lemissurrier, from Mauritius; off Plymouth.—*Dale Park*, Snell, from Bengal and Cape; off Penzance.—*Active*, Brooks, from South Seas; in the Channel.—*Stork*, Scott, from China; off Torbay.—*Ellen*, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*Ann Martin*, Rose, from Bombay; in the Clyde.—*Mauritius*, Howlett, from China and Cape; at Kilrush.—

Senator, Kerr, from Ceylon and Cape; off Salcombe.—*Diligente*, Boss, from Batavia; in the Channel.—3. *Helen*, Taylor, from Bahia; off Salcombe.—*Marchioness of Dowry*, Woodworth, from Bombay; off Dartmouth.—*Samuel*, Smith, from Bombay and Cape; off the Lizard.—4. *Roseberry*, Young, from Singapore; off Kingsbridge.—*Minerva*, Furlong, from Mauritius; at Deal.—*Eliza*, Sanders, from Mauritius; at Bristol.

Departures.

APRIL 2. *Candahar*, Ridley, for Hobart Town (convicts); from Portsmouth.—*Earl of Clare*, Scott, from Bombay; and *Ocean Queen*, Harrington, for Launceston; both from Deal.—3. *Mary Stuart*, Bloom, for Cape; *Amity*, Warner, for Cape, Algoa Bay, and Aden; both from Deal.—H.M. Steamer *Groveler*, Buckle, for China; from Plymouth.—*Harvest Home*, Small, for St. Helena; from Dundee.—4. *Cuthbert Young*, Henderson, for Bengal; and *Ann Dingwell*, Arthur, for Ceylon; both from Liverpool.—*Sampson*, Browne, for Cape; from Westport.—*Olinda*, Crickmay, for Cape and N. S. Wales; from Oporto.—5. *Westbrook*, Lennington, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Reginald Heber*, MacFarlane, for Bengal; from Clyde.—*Quinton Leitch*, Gray, for Bombay; from Greenock.—6. *Charleston*, Harlow, for China; *Johnstone*, Harrison, for Bengal; *Portland*, Stalker, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*Northumberland*, Collins, for Bengal; from Shields.—*Seringapatam*, Peckett, for Bombay; from Hull.—7. *Finally*, Self, for Hong Kong, China (with coals); and *Mary Somerville*, Pearson, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—8. *Querida*, Jemenay, for Manilla; *Rockcliffe*, Harrison, for Batavia and Singapore; *Ursula*, Martin, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—*Platina*, Wycherly, for Port Phillip; and *Currahmore*, Ball, for Madras and Bengal; both from Deal.—9. *Samarang*, Robertson, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Hope*, Goss, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Dublin.—10. *Winifred*, Hartley, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—*Elphinstone*, Fremlin, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Deal.—11. H. M. Sloop, *Fly* (18 guns), Blackwood, for Torres Straits (on a surveying expedition); and H. M. cutter *Bramble*, Yule, for ditto; both from Plymouth.—*Ceylon*, Hurry, for N. S. Wales; and *Richmond*, Furber, for Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—12. *Jane Catherine*, Blake, for Mauritius; from Deal.—14. *Beulah*, Greve, for Bengal with troops; (afterwards went on shore at Dungeness); *Elizabeth*, Motus, for Bengal (troops); and *Caledonia*, Liddell, for Port Phillip; all from Deal.—*Osprey*, Kirk, for Hong Kong, China (with coals); and *Argyle*, Rattray, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—16. *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, for Bengal; and *Caledonia*, Howick, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Juliana*, Parker, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Bordeaux.—*Circassian*, Marshall, for Bengal; from Clyde.—17. *Galatea*, Tayt, for Cape; and *Thomas Lowry*, Graham, for Bengal (troops); both from Deal.—*Letherland*, Freeman, for China; from Liverpool.—18. *Glenely*, Biles, for Bengal (troops); *Morning Star*, Harrison, for Ceylon; *Louisa*, Jackson, for Hong Kong; and *Orator*, Tayt, for Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—*Symmetry*, Butler, for Mauritius; from Havre.—19. *Helen Thomson*, Petrie, for Bengal (troops); *Royal Consort*, Roman, for Bengal (troops); *Charles Kerr*, Garbutt, for Bengal (troops); *Lady Freversham*, Webster, for Bengal; *Brooke*, Wilson, for Bengal (troops); all from Deal.—21. *Arachne*, Pearse, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Nith*, Shaw, for Bengal (troops); *Bidon*, Evans, for Mauritius; and *Columbus*, Short, for Bombay (troops); all from Deal.—*Windsor Castle*, McClelland, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Romeo*, Pollock, for Bengal; *Princess Royal*, Brock, for Bengal (troops); *Morley*, Evans, for Bombay (troops); all from Deal.—23. *Mary*, Kemp, for Bombay (troops); *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, for Madras (troops); *Bussorah Merchant*, Ferrier, for Bombay (troops); and *Dumfries*, Thompson, for Hong Kong; all from Deal.—*Palestine*, Smith, for Hong Kong, China (with coals); and *Ann Lockerby*, Wightman, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Christina*, Primrose, for Batavia and Singapore; from Glasgow.—*Harriet*, Duthie, for Cape; from Clyde.—*Susan*, Neatby, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Plymouth.—24. *Boadicea*, Withers, for Bombay (troops); from Deal.—26. *Yorke*, Legg, for Bengal (troops); from Plymouth.—*New Express*, Heweth, for Ascension; from Deal.—27. *Ricardo*, Gobble, for Bengal; from Deal.—*William and Ann*, Pearson, for Bombay; from Hull.—*Ann*, Salkeld, for Bombay; *Candahar*, Keir, for Bengal; and *John*, Davey, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—*Cygnet*, Dalston, for Port Philip, N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—28. *Marmion*, Ewing, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Hindustan*, Redman, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—29. *Sons of Commerce*, Williams, for N. S. Wales; *Bolivar*, Duff, for Hong Kong (China); *Lord Lynedoch*, Canney, for Bombay (troops); and *Bolivar*, Duff, for Singapore; all from Deal.—30. *Frances Ann*, Thomson, for Singapore; *Isabel*, Griffiths, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Scotland*, Cunningham, for Singapore; from Clyde.—*Margaret*, Parker, for Singapore; from Shields.—MAY 1. *Melish*,

Fawcett, for Madras (troops); Ann, Thorne, for Madras (troops); *Haidee*, Marshall, for Hobart Town; *Princess Royal*, Fenwick, for Madras (troops); *Mermuid*, Ryle, for Madras (troops); and *Simon Taylor*, Brown, for Swan River; all from Deal.—*Emerald*, Varty, for Ceylon and Madras; *Mutilda*, Rowe, for China; and *Anthony Anderson*, Splatt, for Singapore; all from Liverpool.—2. *Mary Ridley*, Sharer, for Bengal; *Dauntless*, Shepherd, for Madras (troops); and *Mary Halkett*, Gardiner, for Cape and Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—M. S. troop ship *Resistance*, Patey, for St. Helena (with the St. Helena regt.); from Portsmouth.—*Formosa*, Laidley, for Bombay; *Princess Royal*, Robinson, for Bengal; and *Warlock*, Pagan, for Batavia; all from Liverpool.—3. *Berkshire*, Clarkson, for Bombay (troops); *Inglis*, Isaacson, for Bombay (troops); *Medora*, May, for Cape; and *Margaret*, Joyce, for Bombay (troops); all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Athena, from Mauritius: Capt. Strike, H. M. 12th regt.; Mrs. Strike and three children.

Per Edward Robinson, from Bengal and Mauritius: Mrs. Parsons; Miss Charters; Miss Parsons; Mrs. Tidy.—(Lieut. Tidy, H. M. 12th regt., died at St. Helena 7th Feb.)

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth): Capt. Hicks; Mrs. Langford and child; Major and Mrs. Duke and child; Mrs. Thomas and child; Mr. Vaughan; Capt. and Mrs. Ross; Mr. Johnston; Mr. Wilkinshaw; Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Spottiswoode; Viscount Frielhard; Count Beauvoir; Capt. Butler; Mr. and Miss Yates; Capt. Reynolds; Capt. Frazer; Mr. and Mrs. Orton; Gen. and Mrs. Monteith; Miss May; two children and servant; Mr. Thuneti; Mr. Faisch; Capt. Parlb; Messrs. Mills; Mr. Strachan; Mr. A. Tod, and child; Mrs. and Miss Swinden; the Rev. Mr. Andrews; the Rev. Mr. Ewens; Mr. Goldsmith; Dr. Noyes; Lieut. Jardine; Lieut.-Col. Arnaud; Mr. Austen; Mr. S. Brown; Mr. G. Spendione; Mr. F. Rogers; Col. Forbes; Capt. Pearson; Mr. and Mrs. Vibart, and child; Mr. Stack; Capt. D'Eyncourt; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Sullivan; Col. Carvayl; Mr. Wildridge; Mr. Layard; Dr. Brown; Mr. Outram; Capt. McKirle; Capt. and Mrs. Fair, and two children; Mrs. Courtney, and two children; Mr. Polliter; Lieut. Bedford; Mr. King; Mr. Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht; Miss Campbell; Mr. A. Silva; Mr. Laurence and child; Mr. Paulo Pare.—From Malta: Mr. Wright; Mr. Preston; Mr. Noakes; Sir T. Munro; Lieut. Middleton; Dr. Dodd; Mr. Dunsterville; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Dernetrio, &c.

Per Cleopatra, steamer, from Bombay 1st April (arrived at Suez): Mrs. Montgomery; Mrs. Colonel Manson; Mrs. Parsons and child; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes; Capt. and Mrs. Ord, and two children; Miss Richards; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Osborne, and three children; Col. Paty; Mrs. Boaden, Miss Boaden, and child; Major Cotton; Mrs. Major Carpenter and child; Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, and child; Miss Llewelyn; Capt. and Mrs. Mansel; a child of Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Goodall; Master S. Brooking; Mr. Gouger; Capt. Larkins; Capt. Rees; J. Llewelyn, Esq.; Major Taylor, 2nd M. Lt. C.; Capt. Young; Capt. Rutherford; Mr. Blackall; Mr. C. Campbell; E. H. Dallas, Esq.; A. Mackintosh, Esq.; A. Montgomery, Esq.; Capt. Owen, 1st Lancers; Major Carpenter; Capt. Thornhill; Capt. Allan; Mr. J. Catteral; Mrs. Prescott and child; Capt. Bate; Sir Frederick Nicolson; Fred. Bourchier, Esq.; Mr. Chadwick; Joaquim Manoel De Mello Mendes; E. A. Webster; Budrooden Shalk Ally; Jamalooden Tajooden.

Per Berenice steamer from Suez, Aden, &c.: Mrs. Young; Mrs. Styles; two Misses Sandays; Mrs. Sparrow; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Bomgart; Lieut. Col. Harvey; Gen. Grey; Col. Jarvis; Major Randolph; Hon. Captain Byron; C. Burrell, Esq.; Mr. Buckle; Mr. Dudgeon; Mr. Haig; Mr. Vaughan; Mr. Romer; Hon. Mr. Jenkins; Dr. Freeman; Mr. Hough; Mr. Irving. From Aden: Lieuts. Barker and McKenzie, I.N.; Mr. Freeman; 2 European non-commissioned officers, &c.

Expected.

Per Carnatic, from Bengal: William Monckton, Esq.; Mrs. Monckton and three children; Major Field; Mrs. Field; Master Paul; Mrs. Jamieson and four children; Mrs. Cope and two children; Mrs. Beaufort; C. H. Blake, Esq.; H. S. Mercer, Esq.; Captain Beatson, commanding invalids; the Rev. Mr. Shea, R. C. Raikes, Esq.; Mr. Eales; and 72 invalids.

Per Windsor, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Bell; Mrs. Col. Lister; Mrs. Col. Taylor; Mrs. Vincent; Mrs. Lemarchand; Mrs. Bouchier; Misses Ouseley, Grant, M. Grant, Davidson, Bell, and Vincent; Col. Bell; Major Vincent; Lieuts. Pollock, Hartman, and Tulloch; M. Lemarchand, Esq.; 9 children; and 7 servants.

Per Robert Small, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Inglis, and 3 children; Mrs. Capt. White and 3 children; Mrs. Sweetenham and 3 children; Mrs. Piffard and 2 children; Misses Paul and Dickson; Brigadier Paul; Lieut. Col. Blyth, H. M. 49th Regt.; J. Tottenham, Esq., S. C.; Lieut. Ballie, 64th N. I.; Master Mattely, and two Masters Mitford. For the Cape: Mrs. Campbell and Lieut. Campbell.

Per Duke of Argyll, from Bengal: Mr. and Miss Squires; Mrs. Templer; Mrs. Knyvett and family; Mrs. Barr; Major Squires; G. J. Morris, Esq.; Capt. H. Templer and F. Knyvett; Lieut. W. Barr; Rev. Mr. Lindsay and family; Masters Kiermander and Gray. From Madras: Mrs. Col. Laud and party; Mr. Casamajor, C. S.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, K. C. B.; the Hon. Miss Eden; the Hon. Miss Frances Eden; Mrs. D. C. Smyth; Mrs. H. C. Bagge; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. W. Martin; Mrs. Pontet; J. R. Colvin; Wm. Martin and H. Smyth, Esqs. Children: Misses Martin, Cheape, Oakes and Helen Bagge; Masters Henry Bagge, Arthur Bagge, Frederick Bagge, James Pontet, and English servants.

Per Argawn, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Pike; Mr. and Mrs. Grant and 3 children; Miss Hay, Miss Ashman; Mr. Reid; and Dr. O'Brien.

Per Earl of Hardwick, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and family; Mr. and Mrs. Dick and Family; Col. and Mrs. Anderson; Capt. and Mrs. Fagan; Dr. and Mrs. Duncan; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wimberly and family; Capt. and Mrs. Milner; Mr. and Mrs. Elliot; Mrs. Egerton and family; Messrs. R. Bird, R. Bird, jun., and Millman; and Master Elliott.

Per Sarah Scott, from Madras, &c.: Mrs. Cotton; Misses Richardson and Cotton; Capt. Grainger; Master Cotton.

Per Hungerford, from Madras: Mesdames Palmer and Twycross, Rev. Mr. Palmer. From Calcutta: Col. Holburn, B. N. I.; Major and Mrs. Spence, H. M. 30th Regt.; Lieut. Spence, ditto; Lieut. Bunslem, 13th Regt.; Capt. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Duff and family; Mrs. Morgan and child; Lieut. the Hon. and Mrs. Powys, H. M. 3d L. Drags.; Capt. and Mrs. Talbot, 2nd Europ. Regt.; Master and Miss Brice; 160 invalids.

Per Scotia, from Madras, &c.: Mesdames Tucker, Beaty, McGregor and infant, Knox, Shaw and infant, Ross; Rev. J. J. Tucker; W. T. Trotter, Esq., B. C. S.; Lieut. Green, H. M. 3rd Buffs; Lieut. Gayner, 1st Europ. Regt.; P. McDonald, Esq.; G. A. McCowan, Esq.; 12 servants; Masters J. A. Stewart, E. and C. McGregor, F. Knox, W. D. Shaw, and R. P. McDonald; Misses S. S. Knox, B. Shaw, E. S. Littlefield, and E. B. Ross—from Madras, Mrs. Genl. Durand; Mrs. C. J. Elphinstone; Capt. and Mrs. Scutt; G. Stuart, Esq., and family.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Elizabeth, for Bengal: Capt. Eaton, Capt. Way, Lieut. Coventry, Lieut. Henry, and Assist. Surg. Young, all of H. M.'s 29th regiment; detachment of troops, &c.

Per Brooke, for Bengal: Major G. Congreve, Lieut. Curlicu, Lieut. G. Molle, Lieut. Simmons, Lieut. Richardson, Ens. Dobbs, and Assist. Surg. Littler, M.D., all of H. M.'s 29th regt.; detachment of troops, &c.

Per Ellen Thompson, for Bengal: Major S. Brown, Capt. H. Onslow, Lieut. Jephson, and Lieut. Fitzgerald, all of H. M.'s 10th regt.; detachment of troops.

Per Glenelg, for Bengal: Colonel Simpson; Major and Mrs. Douglas; Capt. Hemphill; Lieut. L'Estrange; Lieut. and Adj. Murchison, and Mrs. Murchison; Assist. Surg. Dane; Ens. Brill; Ens. Johnson; detachment of troops.

Per Lord Lyndoch, for Bombay: Major Forbes, 78th regt.; Capt. M'Intyre, do.; Capt. Groom, do.; Lieut. Hamilton, do.; Lieut. Caldwell, do.; Lieut. Deshon, 22nd regt.; Lieut. Mackenzie, 78th regt.; Ens. Fellowes, do.; Ens. Webster, do.; Ens. Innes, do.; 202 troops; 25 women; 24 children.

Per Northumberland, for Bengal: Mrs. and Mrs. Lyall and family; Mrs. Vinc; Miss Gowan; Mr. A. Arbuthnot; Mr. Schalch; Lieut. Goad; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Wynne; Mr. Pakenham; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Skinner; Miss Morton; Mr. and Mrs. Meares and family; Mr. Bramley; Mr. Kean; Lieut. Moore; Mr. S. D. Sim; Mr. Cleggett; Mr. Fraser; Mr. McDonald; Mr. Cameron; Mr. Kinchant; Mr. Cosery; Rev. A. G. Rogers; Mr. Jowett.

Per Ann, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. Macbean; Mrs. Macbean, two children, and governess; Capt. Russell; Surgeon Armstrong; Mrs. Armstrong and two children; Adjutant Seymour; Lieut. Lysaght; Lieut. Bentinck; Lieut. Macbean; Ens. Macbean; 235 men, 37 women, and 44 children, H. M.'s 84th regt.

Per Princess Royal, for Bengal: Mrs. Winch; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Balmain;

Mr. Giles; Dr. Trail; Mr. Burgess; Mr. Cooper; Col. Lee; Major Winch; Mr. A. Walland; detachment of troops.

Per Morley, for Bombay: Capt. George Mitchell; Lieut. Halliburton; Lieut. Hastings; Ens. Roche; Ens. Archer; Assist. Surg. and Mrs. Archer; detachment of troops.

Per Francis Smith, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Peacock and child; Capt. and Mrs. Shepherd; Miss Roach; Messrs. Mayne, Lukin, Brooke, Faulkner, and Holland; detachment of troops.

Per Ellenborough, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Baulderson; Mr. and Mrs. Norman; Dr. and Mrs. Lovell; Mr. and Mrs. Down; Mrs. and Miss Fraser; Mrs. Taylor; Miss Johnson; Lieut. Sale; Mr. Wyllie; Major Dickenson; Capt. Sampson; Sir J. M. Hay and son; Mr. Impey; Capt. Jones; Capt. Apthorp; Mr. Hay; Lieut. Elliott; Capt. Norgate; Capt. Moore.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal; Mrs. White and child; Mrs. Siddons; Mrs. Goodwyn; the Misses Matheson; Mr. White; Lieut. Siddons, Bengal Engineers; Mr. Weston; Capt. Goodwyn; Hon. Mr. Drummond and friend; Mr. Oldfield; Miss Grant; Mr. Swinton; Mr. P. Grant; Mr. St. George-Tucker; Mr. W. Stubbs.

Per Hindostan, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Buckle; Mrs. Singleton; the Misses Singleton; Misses Lane and Fitzpatrick; Capt. Buckle; Capt. Singleton; Messrs. Hall, Cafe, Obbard, Gibney, Gordon, Gibbs, Willen, Caddell, Carlton, Russell, Impey, Conroy, Bewick, Saye, and Boughton; Rev. Mr. Maltby.

Per Melish, for Madras: Mr. Liddell; Mr. Dent; Mrs. Clarke; Mr. Kirkpatrick; Mr. Phillips; Major Clarke, 84th regt.; Capt. Low, ditto; Ens. Falden, ditto; Ens. C. Wallace, 26th regt.; Dr. Bisset, 15th Hussars; 116 rank and file; 11 women; 7 children.

Per Oriental, for Malta, Alexandria, &c., (sailed 2nd May): Mr. H. Richard; Capt. Farquhar; Lieut. Beachcroft; Mr. Godfrey; Capt. and Mrs. McDonald; Capt. Downes; Capt. Whitelock; Capt. and Mrs. Blogg; Mr. Blgrave; Major Holl; Lieut. Varden; Mr. Kirkaldy; Capt. Burleigh; Sir G. Arthur and party; Lieut. Reilly; Major Dennis; Mr. Nicholson; Miss Kirkaldy; Capt. Hyde; Lieut. and Mrs. Price; Col. Ashburnham; Lieut. Daly; Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. Malleson; Major and Mrs. Howard; Cadet H. Scott; Capt. Napier; Miss Patullo; Mr. W. de Charms; Mr. Soppett; Capt. Benwell; Capt. Liddell; Mrs. Liddell; Mr. Palm; Mr. Moore; Mr. Patch; Mr. O'Neil; Lieut. Drysdale; Lieut. Newbold; Lieut. Reid; Mr. Bolton; Capt. and Mrs. Otley; Mr. Playfair; Mr. Hughes; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Osborne; Mr. Peel; Major Proctor; Capt. West; Lieut. Empson; Dr. Kerns and lady; Capt. Liddell's native servant; J. De Silva; Miss Egbert; two native servants; Mr. Orgill; Mr. Patch's servant.

Per Royal Consort, for Madras and Bengal. Major Galloway; Captain Strickland; Lieut. Bull; Ens. Emerson; Mr. J. Bostock, surgeon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 30. At Weens, Roxburghshire, the lady of Major Walter Hamilton, late of the Hon. E. I. C. S., son.

April 4. At East Sheen, Surrey, the lady of Francis Ommanney, Esq., son.

6. At Brighton, the lady of Capt. Thomas Hilton, H. M. 19th Inf., daughter.

7. In Hyde Park Street, the lady of Maj. Gen. Caulfield, son.

8. At Cheltenham, the lady of William Chamier, Esq., son.

9. At St. John's Grove, Brixton, the lady of W. T. Hooper, Esq., son.

11. At Northwick Terrace, St. John's Wood, the lady of H. S. Gæme, Esq., son.

MARRIAGES.

April 4. At St. Marylebone, Capt. T. Sampson, 22nd regt. Bengal army, to Marion, second daughter of the late Henry Huey Tyler, Esq., of Newtown Limavady, Ireland.

5. At Charlton King's Church, Henry Monroe, Esq., second son of Dr. Monroe, of Harley-street, and Bushey, Herts, to Jane Eliza; and also Theodore Monroe, Esq., third son of the same, to Emma, both daughters of the late Sir William Russell, Bt., and of his wife, the present Lady Prinn, of Charlton Park, Gloucestershire.

6. At Cheltenham, Capt. Henderson, R.N., to Rachel, widow of P. R. Cazalet, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, and only daughter of the late Rev. H. Davies.

— At Cheltenham, Capt. William Brett, Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late Col. Kingston, Esq., E.I. Company's civil service.

— At Jersey, William Owen, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's home ser-

vice, to Georgina, second daughter of Robert Gordon, Esq., late Lieut. Col. of H.M. 23rd Light Dragoons.

12. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Frank D. W. Winn, Esq., Indian Navy, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late John Winckworth, Esq.

14. Major John Smith, late Madras cavalry, to Catharine Aurora, youngest daughter of the late Robert Shelton, Esq., Madras civil service.

16. Capt. William Warren, R.N., c.b., to Mary Anne Grey, second daughter of W. S. Stanley Clarke, Esq., of Elm Park, Leatherhead, Surrey.

19. At Bath, Compton C. Domville, Esq., 85th regt., eldest son of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., to Isabella, daughter of Sir George Arthur, Bart., Governor of Bombay.

April 20. George Bean MacDonnell, Esq., of Milne Field, Madras medical service, to Ann, third daughter of the late William Allan, Esq., merchant, Leith.

22. Capt. Atkinson, of the Madras engineers, to Henrietta Eliza, only surviving daughter of Charles Tucker, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

28. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Charles Gordon, Esq., Bengal army, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Laurence Stoddart, Esq.

Lately. At St. Bride's, Fleet Street, Richard Hodson, son of the late Joseph Hodson, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Rev. Charles Pembroke, rector of Weybridge, Surrey.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. On board the *Majestic*, bound for Liverpool from Bombay, William, youngest and last surviving son of the late Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Wrexham.

Jan. 11. Nathaniel Smith, Esq., aged 22, only son of Nathaniel Smith, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and of Ashstead, Surrey.

19. In the Khybur Pass, Upper India, Captain John Bascombe Lock, of the 5th Bengal N.I., aged 35. His regiment formed a portion of the British forces which perished in the Khoord Pass, Cabul; but, being on leave, he escaped their melancholy fate. A few days only subsequent to that distressing event, whilst doing duty with the 60th N.I., under Brigadier Wild, en route to rejoin, he fell in an action with the Khyburees. He was a native of Dorchester.

Feb. 4. At Brussels, Major Robert Berry, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, in his 84th year.

17. On his passage home from Macao, on board the *Ann*, in consequence of the hardships endured in the shipwreck of the *Kite*, and subsequent cruel treatment in his imprisonment by the Chinese, Mr. R. G. Witts, of Sudbury, in his 31st year.

April 5. At Brighton, the wife of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., of Argyll-place.

— At Brighton, aged 86, Dr. Kelly, formerly of Finsbury-square, London.

8. At Bromley-hill, Kent, Gen. Sir William Houston, Bart., c.b., and c.c.n.

— At Kennington, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Hudden, of the East India-House, in the 85th year of her age.

11. In Northwick Terrace, St. John's Wood, the infant son of H. S. Græme, Esq.

12. At Lochmalony-house, Fifeshire, Elizabeth, wife of William Carstairs, Esq., late Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, Bombay Estab.

14. At Corsham, Wilts, of decline, aged 18, James Francis, sixth and youngest son of the late Major-Gen. George Mackie, c.b.

— At Kingsbridge, Devon, John Kerbey, Esq., late assist. surg. Madras Artill.

16. In Somerset Street, in his 37th year, Capt. Henry Ash, 20th Bombay N.I., fifth son of the late Edward Ash, Esq., m.d.

17. At Leamington, Col. Gold, c.b., late of the Royal Artillery.

19. At Brighton, Anne Acklom, wife of Maj.-Gen. Tonson, c.b.

22. Of consumption, Anne, wife of John Vaughan, Esq., of Knowlton Court, Kent, late of the Bengal civil service.

24. At Cheltenham, Lieut. Col. Crozier, late of the Bombay establishment.

25. At Cheltenham, Hill Morgan, Esq., m.d., late member of the Medical Board, Bombay, aged 64.

May 3. At Cheltenham, aged 71, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Nicolay, c.b. and c.c.n., colonel of the 1st West India regiment, formerly governor and commander-in-chief of Dominica, subsequently of St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, and afterwards of Mauritius and its dependencies.

Lately. At Sydney, N.S. Wales, of liver complaint, Henry, youngest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Cosby, of Burns-ville Park, Gloucestershire.

— At Calcutta, John Bouchier, Esq., m.d., of the Bombay medical service.

— In London, John Wedderburn Fraser, Esq., Bengal engineers, son of the late Hugh Fraser, Esq., some time at Ness Side, near Inverness.

Committees.		A	
Years to serve.		List of the Directors	
Finance and Home.		OF THE	
Political and Military.		HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY,	
Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.		FOR THE YEAR 1842.	
2	Chairman	MAJOR-GEN. SIR JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, G.C.B., 26, Dorset	
3	Dep. Chair.	JOHN COTTON, Esq., 30, Upper Harley Street. [Square.	
4	FM	William Astell, Esq., M.P., Everton.	
2	PM	William Wigram, Esq., 56, Upper Harley Street.	
1	FM	Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, Berkeley Square.	
1	FM	Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., 5, Argyll Place, Argyll Street.	
3	FM	John Loch, Esq., Park.	
3	RJL	Charles Mills, Esq., Camelford House, Oxford Street.	
4	FM	John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.	
2	FM	John Petty Muspratt, Esq., 21, Russell Square.	
3	PM	Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., 3, Upper Portland Place.	
2	FM	George Lyall, Esq., M.P., 17, Park Crescent.	
3	RJL	Henry Shank, Esq., 62, Gloucester Place.	
4	RJL	Russell Ellice, Esq., 5, Portman Square.	
4	FM	Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., 7, Mansfield Street.	
2	PM	Lieut.-Col. Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B., 32, Lower Brook Street.	
4	RJL	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Hookwood.	
1	RJL	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Little Campden House, Kensington.	
1	PM	James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P., 40, Upper Grosvenor Street.	
2	RJL	Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., 34, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square.	
1	PM	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, 47, Albion Street, Hyde Park.	
3	PM	Wm. Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., 8, Devonshire Place.	
1	RJL	Major-General Archibald Robertson, 53, Baker Street.	
4	PM	Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., 25, Upper Harley Street.	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :

Henry Alexander, Esq., Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens.	John Shepherd, Esq., Hully Lodge, Walton-on-Thames.
Major-General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., 17, Montagu Square.	Francis Warden, Esq., 28, Bryanston Square.
William Stanley Clarke, Esq., Elm Bank, Leatherhead.	Sir William Young, Bart., 24, Upper Wimpole Street.

PRICES OF SHARES, May 7, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India (Stock)	105	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London (Stock)	81	34 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	98	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	par	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	38	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	2s. Nov.
South Australian	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian)	51½	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia)	29	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	6	—	10,000	100	18½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 3 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 19, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 4	@ 4 8
Bottles 100	8 8	9 4	— flat	4 12	—
Coals B. md.	0 8	0 10	— English, sq.	9 8	2 10
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	52 0	54 0	— flat	9 2	2 4
— Brasiers' do.	37 0	37 10	— Bolt	4 8	5 8
— Ingot do.	36 0	36 4	— Sheet	11 0	15 0
— Old Gross do.	37 2	37 6	— Nails cwt.	3 8	3 12
— Bolt do.	38 0	40 0	— Hoops F. md.	0 15	1 2
— Tile do.	36 0	36 4	— Kentledge cwt.	6 14	6 15
— Nails, assort. do.	38 0	43 0	Lead, Pig Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 10	6 12
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped	5 D.	22 D.
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery	3 9	3 8
Copperas do.	1 4	1 6	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	16 0	16 4
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 12	6 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	15 D.	30 D.
— Muslins do.	1 2	10 0	Stationery	6 0	6 8
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2.3	0 6.9	Steel, English Sa. Rs. F. md.	9 14	10 2
Cutlery, fine.	20 D.	25 D.	— Swedish do.	17 0	18 0
Glass Ware do.	16 D.	23 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	5 0	10 0
Ironmongery do.	40 D.	50 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	1 2	4 8
Hosiery, cotton do.	10 D.	15 D.	— coarse and middling.	0 7	1 6
Ditto, silk do.	10 A.	—	— Flannel, fine.	—	—

MADRAS, March 16, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	9	@ 10	Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
Copper Sheet candy	300	315	— Nails do.	52	70
— Tile and Slab do.	280	282	Lead, Pig do.	55	58
— Old do.	270	273	— Sheet do.	70	73
— Nails, assort. do.	280	290	Spelter do.	100	103
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	10	Stationery do.	10 A.	15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	7	Steel, English candy	50	60
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	8	— Swedish do.	50	60
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	18	19
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	21	22	Woollens, Broad cloth yard P.C.	—	10 A.
— Bolt do.	22	23	— Flannel, fine do.	—	—

BOMBAY, April 1, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	5	@ 12
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10	—
Coals ton	13	15	— Sheet do.	5	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	64	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	26	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' do.	63	—	— do. for nails do.	28	42
— Plate bottoms do.	64	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	11	—
— Tile do.	53	—	— Sheet do.	11.8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.5½	0.9½	Millinery do.	50 A.	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.13	15 to 30 D.	Shot, patent cwt.	10	11
Cutlery, table.	P.C.	—	Stationery do.	20	—
Earthenware 20 D.	—	40 D.	Spelter do.	20	20 D.
Glass Ware 20 D.	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11	12
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	40 A.	— Tin Plates box	16	—
Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	40 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4½	5½
Iron, Swedish St. candy	50.4	—	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	26.8	27	— Flannel, fine do.	1	1½

SINGAPORE, December 23, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. .corgie	3½	@ 4
Bottles 100	3	3½	— do. do. Pullicat. doz.	1	—
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 80 . pecul	33	40
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. . 33-38 pcs.	1½	2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	42	—
— Ditto do. 40-44 do.	2	3½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 . do.	100	115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	3½	4	— ditto do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3½	4	Cutlery pecul	4½	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	7	— Iron, Swedish do.	2½	3½
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	5	— English do.	3½	8
Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours do.	1½	2½	— Nall, rod do.	7½	7½
— two colours do.	1½	2½	Lead, Pig do.	7½	7½
— Turkey reds do.	5	6	— Sheet do.	7½	8
— fancies do.	3	3½	Spelter pecul	7½	8
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 . pcs.	1½	3	— Steel tub	8	9
Jaconet, 30 43 . 45 . do.	1½	5	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	8	9
Lappets, 10 40 . 42 . do.	1	1½	— Camblets do.	20	29
			— Bombazetts do.	4	—

Calcutta, March 20, 1842.—Sales of Mule Twist continued limited, buyers showing no disposition to purchase at current prices—and holders being unwilling to submit to lower rates.—A few sales of Turkey Red Yarns have taken place at steady prices.—The market for Chintzes continues inactive and discouraging, and holds out no prospect of early improvement.—The market for Coloured Cottons is also discouraging; sales are difficult unless at low prices.—Sales of almost all descriptions of white goods are practicable, but at losing prices, owing to the large supplies in the hands of importers.—The Woollen Market is dull, in the absence of demand.—Sales of Copper are inconsiderable, and confined to local requirements: the prices of the day show a further improvement on Sheathing.—Sales of Iron are practicable, but at the existing low prices; the stock is heavy, and importers continue to press on the market.—Steel is without transaction.—A sale of sheet lead has taken place at steady price.—Spelter, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver, without transactions, and prices remain without alteration.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, March 16, 1842.—The market for Europe imports has not experienced

any improvement since our last.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, April 1, 1842.—Since the holidays, prices of all kinds of Imports have rather declined, and rates cannot be considered fixed.—Very little business has been done in Cotton Piece Goods this week or the last, and we much regret to be obliged to report the market for almost every description of Cotton Goods is more depressed, and the sales recently made are for the most part forced at very low prices.—English Bar Iron is even more difficult of sale at the former very low prices. Hoop Iron continues at fair demand at former prices.—Swedish Iron has advanced about 2 Rs. per candy. Steel is dull of sale at Rs. 11½ to 11½ per tub, and Rs. 12 to 12½ per cwt. for fag-gots. Copper is in fair demand at former prices.—Other articles continue without any change in former rates.—*Pr. Cur.*

Macao, Feb. 7, 1842.—Trade at Canton has continued to go on in uninterrupted quiet, but with very little activity in either imports or exports. Most articles of British manufacture are depressed beyond all former example, Long Cloths of ordinary quality fetching only about Sp. Dols. 2½ per piece.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 19, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	8 0	8 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	0 0	8 8
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } ..		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1, 151 } ..	disc.	1 2
5 p. ct. { a 15,200 accord- } ..		1 0
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. ..	disc.	0 6
New 5 per cent.	0 6	0 0
4 per cent.	disc.	13 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. ..	2,450 a	2,500
(without dividend).		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	260 a	270
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 a	205

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date,	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d. per Co.'s Rupee.
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Madras, March 21, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—1½ disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11¼d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, April 1, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo, sight, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 97 to 97.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 103 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 102 to 102.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 96 to 96.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 80 to 81 per do.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 107.8 to 108 Bom. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, 97.8 to 98 do.

Singapore, Feb. 22, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, — per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. per do.
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Macao, Feb. 7, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 5s. per Sp. Dollar.
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SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

Owen Glendower..... 1000 tons. Toller July 15.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

Northumberland 900 Warner May 19.
Ellenborough 1100 Close May 25.
Essex 850 Brewer June.

FOR BOMBAY.

Tyrer 500 Shadwell..... May 15.
John Knox 540 Cleland May 15.

FOR CHINA.

George Wallis 170 Humphreys ... May 13.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Vanguard 255 Hanxwell May 15.
Edward Robinson 300 Parsons May 15.
Arabella 287 Jackson May 15.

FOR CEYLON.

Marchioness Breadalbane. 240 Doig May 14.
Symmetry..... 400 Mackwood June 1.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	38	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	33	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6.....(<i>per Auckland</i>)	33	June 15 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	32	July 13 ..	38	July 18, &c.	42
July 5	Aug. 5.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug. 12 ..	38	Aug. 19, &c.	43
Aug. 4	Sept. 6.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 18, &c.	43
Sept. 6	Oct. 11.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	35	Oct. 18 ..	42	Oct. 22, &c.	47
Oct. 4	Nov. 10.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	37	Nov. 16 ..	43	Nov. 20, &c.	47
Nov. 4	Dec. 12.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	39	Dec. 19 ..	45	Dec. 22, &c.	48
Dec. 4	Jan. 15, 1842..(<i>per Victoria</i>)	42	Jan. 21 ..	48	Jan. 25, &c.	52
Jan. 4, 1842 ..	Feb. 12.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	39				
Feb. 4.....	March 14.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)					

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 31st May, and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th June.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.....	36	Feb. 11.....(<i>per Oriental</i>)	41
Feb. 1.....	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	March 15.....(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>)	42
March 1.....	<i>Victoria</i>	April 8.....	36		
April 1.....	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4.....	33		

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 11th.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to regulation, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last General Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) acquainted the Court that certain papers which had been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, and the titles of which should be read, were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. i. sec. 3.

The clerk then read the titles of the papers, as follow :—

Return shewing the different sums paid by the East-India Company, pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85, to the credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to "the account of the Security Fund of the East-India Company;" together with the dates when such sums were respectively paid, the times when and the manner in which such sums, with any interest thereon, were invested, and the amount of Cash and of Government Annuities now standing to the credit of the said account.

Lists specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons late in the Service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 115 and 116).

Copy of Special Reports of Indian Law Commissioners.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that, in conformity with the by-law, cap. vi. sec. 19, a list of superannuations granted since the last General Court, by the Court of Directors, under the 53rd Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93, was now laid before the proprietors.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* said, it was ordained, by cap. iii. sec. 2 of the by-laws, that the by-laws shall be read in the first General Court after every annual election.

The clerk then read the by-laws short.

DUTIES AFFECTING INDIAN COMMERCE.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to acquaint the Court that it is specially summoned in consequence of a requisition signed by more than nine proprietors, which shall be read to you.

The clerk then read the requisition, as follows :—

To Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman of the East-India Company.

Sir:—We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, request you will be pleased to convene a Special General Court, to take into consideration the proposed alterations in the English tariff, so far as they may affect the produce and manufactures of the East Indies, and to petition both Houses of Parliament thereon.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants, E. Fletcher, Jas. K. Forbes, F. C. Brown, George Forbes, Charles Forbes, David Salomons, J. Mackillop, John Carr, Wm. Burnie, James Johnstone, Alfred Latham, R. Montgomery Martin.

London, April 30th, 1842.

Mr. M. Martin proceeded to address the Court, and delivered a very long address, of which we think it sufficient to give an outline: a full report, with all the figured details, and extracts of letters from correspondents (not named), would fill seventeen or eighteen pages. The object of the speech was to shew the injustice of our commercial policy towards India, the amelioration of which was more especially called for at a time when extensive alterations were about to be made in our tariff; and if the present opportunity were not seized to obtain concession in favour of India, the door would be closed against such a demand for years to come. The measure was of higher importance to England than to India, because, upon an equitable settlement of the question depended, in a great degree, our manufacturing prosperity. In the last tariff of the Government, India was treated like a foreign country, with

which England had no particular connection; whereas the interests of India and England were intimately connected, and every means should be adopted to unite them as firmly as possible. He considered the proposal made in the House of Commons to treat India upon the footing of a foreign country, in conjunction with the manner in which England was treated by foreign states. Russia all but closed her doors against British manufactures, yet she supplied England with commodities with which India, if her resources were properly developed, could supply the whole of Europe. Were India supported as she ought to be, the £15,000,000 of balance of trade in favour of Russia and against England, paid in gold and silver, would be saved, and £16,000,000 worth of British manufactured goods would be taken to India. Mr. Martin then pointed out by details of figures that we paid Russia £5,000,000 per annum for the three articles of tallow, flax, and hemp, which might be imported from India. In Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the duties on British goods were high, and on some prohibitory. The United States supplied us with seven-eighths of the cotton we used, and the duty realized by tobacco was £3,500,000; whereas India could supply us with both these articles, and would take our goods at 3½ per cent.: yet the tariff placed India precisely on the same footing as the United States, the new tariff in which increased the heavy duties on British manufactured goods. When encouragement had been given to Indian products, the supply was immense; the indigo of India now supplied all the markets of the world. The same result would follow if its sugar and other articles had fair treatment. Amongst the new exports from British India to the United Kingdom was sheep's wool, which in eight years had reached 2,411,370 lbs. per annum. He mentioned a variety of other articles, the importation of which from India was augmenting, yet, in respect to some commodities, instead of a discriminating duty in favour of India, we had a tariff which discriminated against it, and we offered a premium to foreign countries to shut out our merchandize, whilst India both bought of us and was able to sell. With a fair adjustment of duty, India could furnish us with tallow, which was even now imported to some extent, and sold at prices as high as the best St. Petersburg. Let our Government impose a duty of £10 per ton on Russian tallow, and in a few years India would supply every ton of tallow used in England. With fair and just protection, India would be able to compete successfully with Russia in this and other articles. Whilst India was placed on a level with countries which levied duties on British goods varying from 50 to 1,000 per cent., the manufactures of England were received by her at 3 and 3½ per cent. Indian pepper was loaded with 300 per cent. duty in this country. The coffee of Mysore, whose government was actually administered by British authorities, was treated as foreign, and when imported, owing to the high duty, rotted in the stores of the Custom House. The duty of 3s. per pound, imposed by the tariff, would operate as a prohibition of Indian tobacco; even the reduction of 2s. 9d., intended by the first tariff, was resisted by the opponents of India. By the proposed alteration of the tariff as it respected rice, a large trade from Bengal would be thrown into the hands of the Carolina producers, and a great check given to the production in India of an article which would annually augment in importance. Two ships had arrived at Liverpool from India laden with Indian wheat, and two more were on their way. How important would it be to India if the Government of this country could be induced to allow the importation of Indian wheat at a nominal duty of 1s. per quarter! Such a concession would be of infinite advantage to England as well as India. After mentioning some other articles on which the import duties ought to be reduced, Mr. Martin pressed upon the attention of the Court the absolute necessity of considering the nature of the new tariff, and the manner in which it would affect the commercial relations between England and India, and of endeavouring to have India placed under that tariff, on the footing of a British colony. The present time, and the circumstances in which our commerce with India was placed, peculiarly called for this improvement in our commercial system. The last accounts from India shewed that our commerce there was in a very low state. The warehouses were crowded with

British produce, for which the demand was so slack, that it was calculated the present stock would afford a supply for three years. Our only way of getting this large stock off our hands, was by our consenting to take the produce of India in exchange for our own. If we did not adopt that course, we must, if paid for our consignments, drain the country of its silver, and thus make a very serious addition to the amount of the commercial distress. It was the duty of the Company, as the rulers of India, to endeavour to extend its commerce. There were many considerations which should urge them to this. One was to be found in the present state of the revenue there. Since the year 1838-39, there had been a deficit in each year, and there was a large sum due to this country from India. The Company had, therefore, a strong case to urge upon the Government to induce them to deal favourably with India. The justice he asked for India was not for that country alone; England was equally interested. He concluded with moving—

That, in the opinion of this Court, the territories under the government of, or in alliance with, the East-India Company, ought to be treated as integral portions of the British empire; and that, as a revision of the English tariff is now under consideration, this Court, in fulfilment of its duty to their fellow-subjects in British India, do again petition both Houses of Parliament, praying for a complete reciprocity of trade between India and England, which, if fully and fairly established, will confer mutual and extensive benefits on both countries, and materially contribute to the security and permanence of the British power and influence in the Eastern hemisphere.

Mr. F. C. Brown, in seconding the motion, suggested that it would very much shorten the proceedings of the Court, if the directors would cause to be read the correspondence which had taken place on the subject of the tariff. He had himself written to the Court of Directors, enclosing a copy of a letter which he had deemed it necessary to address to Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of the pepper duties. To that letter he had received the following answer:—

“ East-India House, April 28, 1842.

“ Sir,—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing a copy of one addressed by you to Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of the proposed duty on pepper, and to inform you in reply, that the Court have not been inattentive to the interests of India in reference to the alteration in the tariff, but have submitted to the minister of the crown such representations of the claims of that country as appeared proper to insure to them due consideration.—Yours, &c.,

“ JAMES MELVILL.”

Mr. Brown proceeded to observe that, as he had before said, it would shorten the proceedings if the hon. Chairman would direct the correspondence to which he had referred to be read. He fully concurred in the view so ably taken of this question by his hon. friend Mr. Martin. He admitted that the circumstances of India at the present time most urgently called for increased commerce, in order to meet the heavy demands which were made on it. So heavily did the Government feel pressed, that the most rigid economy was enforced in every department. Every shilling which could be cut down was pared off, with what, under other circumstances, would be called a most ill-timed parsimony. A letter which he had just received from a friend in Malabar informed him that such was the necessity for retrenchment, that even the small sums usually allowed for the destruction of mad dogs had been cut off. The motion having been put from the chair—

The Chairman said, I can assure the hon. proprietor who has just sat down, that we feel much indebted to him for his suggestion, which, as he said, will much shorten our proceedings. It was already the intention of the directors to communicate to this Court what they have done since the last general Court on the very important subject which was committed to them. But first, it will be necessary for me to call the Court back to the proceedings of the year 1839. In that year, petitions from this Court were presented to both Houses of Parliament; in consequence of which a committee of each house was appointed to inquire into the matters detailed in the petitions. The result of those inquiries was, the production of a vast body of most important evidence, which induced Parliament to consent to an alteration of the duty

on two most important articles of Indian produce, namely, sugar and rum. Still, however, the Court of Directors and the proprietors thought, as they still think, that enough had not been done for opening the trade with India, and at the general Court held here on the 22nd of December last, a motion was made similar to that now before the Court. That motion was resisted, and an amendment moved by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) whom I have now in my eye. After considerable discussion, however, the motion and amendment were withdrawn, and it was determined to leave the matter in the hands of the directors, to take such steps in it as they should think requisite. It is now my duty to call the attention of the Court to what the directors have since done, by reading the correspondence which took place between them and members of the Government. The Court will find from these, that the directors have left nothing undone which they could do, to effect the great objects which we, in common with the proprietors, have in view; and that, up to yesterday evening, we were active in promoting those objects; that in fact nothing was omitted which could be done to promote your wishes. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Clerk then read the following correspondence:—

“To the Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, &c.

“East-India House, March 16, 1842.

“My Lord,—I. We have the honour, by desire of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to submit for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, some remarks on the unfavourable terms to which the produce and manufactures of that country are, in certain instances, still subjected on their admission into the ports of Great Britain, in the hope that the subject may receive from her Majesty's Ministers such a degree of attention as may lead to a removal of all remaining grounds of complaint.

“2. The Court readily admit, that within a few years much has been done to relieve India from the duties formerly levied on its produce in this country, and which pressed so injuriously on its industry and commerce. In the important articles of sugar and rum the relief afforded has been liberal. There are, however, still some instances in which India is not treated with similar consideration; but where inequalities are maintained which have a discouraging effect on the industry of that country.

“3. East-India tobacco is charged in this country with a duty of 3s. per pound, the same as is paid on that produced in foreign countries, while tobacco the produce of any other British possession is chargeable with only 2s. 9d. As a matter of revenue, it cannot, the Court submit, be important to maintain this difference, while on the agriculture of India it operates as a serious check. Threepence per pound is represented by those conversant with the subject as a fair profit, and a remission of this amount would, it is expected, lead both to an extended cultivation of the article in India and to an improvement of its quality.

“4. The duty of 10 per cent. levied in this country on the cotton goods of India is felt by the natives as a very great grievance. They do not expect that if the duty were reduced or even abolished, they could compete with the manufacturers of England, but it is felt as an unreasonable aggravation of their national disadvantages that their hand-manufactured goods should in this country be burdened with a duty of 10 per cent., while the machine-made goods of England, if imported in British ships, are admitted to supersede the manufactures of India on their own soil, at a duty of little more than one-third that amount. A concession on this point could not interfere with any home interest, while it would be received by the natives as a gratifying mark of good-will on the part of England. It would be a cheap, but at the same time a most acceptable boon.

“5. On silk goods, the difference of duty in the two countries is greater, India goods paying in England 20 per cent., English goods in India (if imported in English bottoms) only 3½. In this case, it is believed that a real advantage would arise to India from a reduction of the duty in Great Britain. India is able to produce corahs (white handkerchiefs) of better quality than can be manufactured in this country, and a considerable demand exists for the article. If admitted at a lower rate of duty, the demand would increase, and there is no reason to apprehend that the manufacturing interests of this country would on the whole be injuriously affected. If any disadvantage were sustained by the home manufacture of silk goods, it would be counterbalanced by the increase of trade in printing, which, it appears, can be performed in this country to far more advantage than in India.

“6. The recent parliamentary inquiries tend to shew that it is only in corahs, and

similar articles, that India would be able to enter into competition with European manufactures, and that other descriptions of goods would in no degree be affected by the reduction of duty.

"7. The woollen and hair goods of India, like the cotton and silk manufactures of that country, are subjected here to duties far more heavy than are imposed on English goods in India. They pay 15 and 30 per cent.,* while the woollens of England pay but two per cent. in India, if imported in English ships.

"8. In all the above instances, India has to complain of inequality with reference either to the duty levied here on the products of other countries, or to those levied in India on the products of Great Britain. There are other articles in which the amount of duty furnishes reasonable ground of complaint, and operates most prejudicially to discourage production and repress improvement. This observation is especially applicable to drugs and spices of various descriptions. On some articles, the duty is equal to 100 or 150 per cent. on the value; on others, it amounts even to 3,000 or 4,000 per cent.† By the increased consumption which might be expected to follow a reduction of duty, the same or even a greater amount of revenue might be secured, while such a measure could not fail to be highly beneficial to the commerce both of India and England, by the extended interchange of commodities to which it would give rise.

"9. There are various other articles, in relation to which India may reasonably claim some reduction of duty. It would be perfectly consistent with established practice to give to the tea of India, as the production of a British possession, some advantage, especially while the culture is in its infancy. The importance is obvious and pressing of extending the field from which Great Britain may draw its supply of an article which has become so essential to the comfort of all classes of the people, and which contributes so largely to the public revenue.

"10. There is another point of great importance connected with the subject of duties on the productions of India—the construction of the words 'British possessions.' According to a liberal construction of these words, they ought to include the subsidiary states, where the British Government has military possession of the country. They might reasonably be extended to those states also which acknowledge dependence on the British Government by the payment of tribute, or the obligation of military service. But such a construction has been adopted as excludes not only these, but even Mysore, the administration of which country is entirely in the hands of the English authorities. This is the more remarkable, as it is at variance with a former decision of the Lords of the Treasury—that Travancore was a British possession, on the ground that the British Government had the right of assuming the administration, though at the time of the decision the right was not in actual exercise.

"11. The peculiarity in the situation of India appears to the Court to call for marked attention, on the grounds alike of justice and policy. In addition to those claims to consideration which are common to all British possessions, India has an especial one, arising from the heavy remittances annually required to be made from that country to England for public and private purposes.‡ It is of great importance in this view, that all impediments to its commerce should be removed, and all just and reasonable modes of increasing its exports be resorted to.

"12. The adoption and maintenance of such a wise and liberal course will add to the wealth of a country in whose prosperity England is so deeply interested. It will benefit the commerce and manufactures of England, by increasing the demand for its productions in India; it will not only lighten the burdens of India, but will gratify the people of that country, by shewing them that their interests are not neglected, nor their feelings disregarded, by the British Legislature, thus strengthening their affection for the Government under which they live. In all these modes it will add to the stability of the connection between the two countries.

"13. The Court cannot doubt of the concurrence of her Majesty's Government in the principle that the abolition of all unequal or oppressive duties on India goods is, in every point of view, an object of the highest importance; and, under a deep sense of duty, they feel bound to urge the propriety of carrying it into effect without delay. They are aware that extensive and important modifications of the customs' duties are in contemplation, and they trust that an opportunity so convenient for

* * Carpets (entirely woollen), 15 per cent.; other hair and woollen goods 30 per cent.

† Cassia lignea, 100 per cent.; Cassia buds, 154 per cent.; China root, 147 per cent.; oil of cloves, 181 per cent.; senna, 185 per cent.; coeulus indicus, 3,500 per cent.; nux vomica, 4,000 per cent.

‡ Average portion of revenue of India expended in this country per annum £3,300,000
Annual remittance from India on private accounts, estimated at 500,000

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rendering full justice to the claims of British India in this respect will not be suffered to pass without the concession of the desired boon.

"We have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed)

"GEO. LYALL.

"J. L. LUSHINGTON."

"To the Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

"East-India House, March 16.

"My Lord,—1. The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, entertaining a deep conviction of the injurious operation upon the interests of India of those provisions of the navigation laws which exclude the natives of the British possessions in that country from the privileges of British seamen, have long been desirous of drawing the especial attention of her Majesty's Government to the subject. With this view, we have now the honour of submitting the following remarks to your lordship's consideration.

"2. By the provisions of the existing law, natives of India, though born within the British possessions in that country, are expressly excluded from being considered as British seamen, and though they may be employed without restriction of number in the port to port trade in India, they are allowed to form only a small portion of the crews of ships passing beyond the limits of the charter. If a sufficient number of British seamen cannot be obtained, the local government may license ships to proceed on their voyage with less than the established proportion; but the concession of this privilege becomes subsequently a source of hardship, for the crews thus specially permitted to navigate a ship to this country are not permitted to take a cargo back. For this purpose the fixed proportion of British seamen must be obtained, and the excess of Indian seamen beyond the prescribed proportion be taken back as passengers.

"3. It is obvious that these provisions are very embarrassing to the commercial and shipping interests of India, and it is not less evident that any circumstance adverse to those interests must at the same time tend directly or indirectly to operate injuriously upon the interests of Great Britain. It is submitted further, that the natives of the British possessions in India have a just claim to be placed on an equality with the natives of other parts of the British dominions, and to exercise their industry and skill free from the restrictions of legal disabilities.

"4. The disadvantageous position of India, under the present law, will become more evident by contrasting it with that of foreign countries. If India were not a dependency of England, a ship built there and navigated wholly by natives, might bring a cargo of Indian produce to this country, and take back a cargo of British produce in return. This privilege is by the present law withheld, and the people of India, in respect of their maritime interests, so far from benefiting by the connection with Great Britain, are placed in a worse situation than they would otherwise occupy. They are excluded from advantages which the natives of all other countries enjoy. They appear to be in the anomalous situation of being regarded neither as British nor foreign, and the result is, that they are denied the privileges of either, and subjected to privations from which both are exempt. The Court trust it will require no argument to shew, that to subject the people of one of the most valuable and important of the British dependencies to such a system of peculiar disqualification and discouragement, cannot be viewed as either just or politic. They therefore confidently rely on the wisdom and justice of her Majesty's Government for the introduction of such legislative measures as may admit of ships owned and registered in India being navigated beyond the limits of the charter, as well as within those limits, by crews composed entirely of natives.—We have, &c.

(Signed)

"GEO. LYALL.

"J. L. LUSHINGTON."

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Ripon, &c.

"East-India House, April 16, 1842.

"My Lord,—The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have long been anxious to bring to the notice of her Majesty's Government the inconveniences and discouragements which, under the operation of the fiscal and maritime laws of this country, press upon the industry and resources of the people of India.

"The proposed revision of the British tariff will, as it appears to the Court, afford a favourable opportunity for the consideration of the subject; and in the conviction that it is due to the position occupied by your lordship that some exposition of their views should be submitted for your information, they solicit attention to two letters, recently transmitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, copies of which are enclosed.

"In these letters the principal grievances under which the people of India still labour are briefly stated, and the Court feel confident that the wisdom and justice of

her Majesty's advisers will consider them entitled to redress. In bringing them to your lordship's especial notice, the Court are actuated by an imperative sense of public duty, and they rely on your lordship's just appreciation both of the importance of the subject and of the feelings under which it is brought forward. They are persuaded that the interests of so valuable a portion of the dominions of the British Crown, and the claims of the people of India, both on the grounds of justice and policy, cannot fail to receive from your lordship that full and deep consideration to which they are reasonably entitled, and that the result of such consideration will be to place her Majesty's Indian subjects in circumstances as favourable to the development of their resources and advancement of their prosperity as those of their fellow-subjects at home.—We have, &c.

(Signed) "J. L. LUSHINGTON.
"JOHN COTTON."

"To the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"57, Old Broad-street, April 1.

"Gentlemen,—I am ordered by the directors of the Assam Company most respectfully to request the aid and assistance of your honourable Court in obtaining in the new tariff brought into Parliament by Sir R. Peel a differential duty in favour of tea the produce of British possessions.

"The success of the enterprize commenced by the Government of India, and now being carried out as a commercial object by the Assam Company, is of such high importance to our possessions in the East and to the interests of the proprietors of East-India stock, that the directors of the Assam Company earnestly hope that you will see fit to follow up at the present moment that which was commenced some time since, by the petition of the directors and proprietors presented to Parliament in the session of 1840, in which a differential duty in favour of tea the produce of Assam was prayed for.

"It appears of the highest importance that the present time should not be allowed to pass without every endeavour being used to attain this object, particularly inasmuch as the new tariff is framed upon the principle of giving protection to all articles the produce of our own possessions, and that tea is the only article in it which is excepted.

"To your honourable Court the reasons of a public nature which give the tea of Assam such strong claims for protection are well understood, but I take the liberty of enclosing a short statement of those claims, which I am about to transmit to ministers in a letter applying for an interview on this subject.

"The Assam Company feel that they have had great difficulties to struggle with, and that it will be a cause of much discouragement if no protection be given to them in the infancy of an undertaking so interesting and important, both to this country and to India, as that in which they are engaged. A deputation from your hon. Court would, of course, have great weight and consideration with ministers, and I trust that in this or in some other manner you will back the endeavours of the company whose organ I am.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant

"WALTER PRIDEAUX."

STATEMENT.

"The introduction of tea culture into British India has been long deemed of great importance to that country, and upon the discovery of the indigenous tea plant in Assam, the Supreme Government at Calcutta, with the sanction of the authorities at home, formed experimental establishments in that province at considerable expense, with a view to induce British capitalists to embark in the cultivation.

"The Assam Company were accordingly induced, in the year 1839, to subscribe a capital of £500,000, for the purpose of prosecuting the cultivation on an extensive scale.

"During the last two years, the company have taken vigorous and active measures to carry into effect that object, and have brought into cultivation a considerable quantity of land covered with the native tea plant, and have also formed a large establishment in the province for the purpose of conducting the manufacture. They have already expended in India nearly one hundred thousand pounds; they have established steam navigation on the Brahmaputra into the heart of Assam, a distance of 700 miles; they have formed roads and cleared a great extent of jungle.

"The demand for the labour of the Assamese has already caused a marked improvement in the character of the population, who have been induced to come in to labour on the plantations and works of the company, where they are rapidly acquiring the habits of industry and of civilized life. This is the first introduction into that part of our possessions of British capital and industry.

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"The success of the enterprize will necessarily lead to the rapid clearing and cultivation of that naturally fine province, and to the settlement of a civilized and well-affected population on the north-eastern frontier.

"If proper protection be now afforded to tea cultivation in Assam, there can be no doubt that in a few years the example of the Assam Company will be extensively followed, and that this country may be rendered in a great measure independent of China for its supply of tea.

"It is, therefore, hoped that in any measures for the revision of the tariff, the same principle of protection which is given to other products of British capital and industry, may be extended to tea the growth of British possessions, and that a lower rate of duty may be charged on it than on the produce of foreign countries."

"To the Hon. W. B. Baring, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

"East-India House, 7th April, 1812.

"Sir,—With reference to the letter addressed on the 16th ultimo by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Lord Fitzgerald, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to transmit for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, a copy of a letter from the Assam Tea Company, requesting the aid of the Court in obtaining in the new tariff a differential duty in favour of tea the produce of British possessions, and to express the hope of the Court that the principle which is recognized and proposed to be acted upon, as regards other articles the produce of British possessions, may be applied to the article in question.—I have, &c.

(Signed) "JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary."

"To the Chairman and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"20, Jermyn-street, 19th April, 1812.

"Honourable Sirs,—The first tariff published by Sir Robert Peel admitted a difference of duty of 3d. per pound between pepper the growth of British plantations and that of foreign parts, the first being rated at 3d., the other at 6d. per pound.

"The amended tariff, last published, again rates them both at 6d., the representations of parties interested in what is called the Eastern trade, in contradistinction of the trade with India, having succeeded in prevailing upon the prime minister to make this alteration, contrary to his first conviction.

"The parties who are injured by the change are all, except myself, natives of India, all your subjects. I have thought it my duty to state their case to Sir Robert Peel in a letter of which I now send you a copy. I hope you will think fit to read it, and that you will support its prayer by the immediate timely and effective exercise of all the influence which your hon. Court possesses with her Majesty's Government.

"I have the honour to be, hon. Sirs, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "F. C. BROWN."

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

"20, Jermyn-street, 16th April, 1812.

"The Amended Spice Tariff."

"Sir,—My father became a spice planter in the province of Malabar, in Western India, forty-four years ago. In 1828, I succeeded him. I am thus the oldest British landholder in India, and almost the sole British spice planter. The other planters, in number many thousands, are all natives. They are thousands of miles distant, helpless and unable to wait upon you in deputations headed by members of Parliament to urge and explain how the new tariff affects them. This, their situation, will, I am sure, secure your attention, while I, on their behalf, state their case as briefly as I can, instancing one article only, and leaving you to make the application to all other products of their industry.

"Pepper is the staple production of Malabar. Almost within the memory of man, Malabar supplied the whole world with this spice, as it had done for previous ages (just as India once supplied the world with cotton and sugar). At the present time, fifty years after the East-India Company's dominion, Malabar supplies only one-twelfth part, the other eleven parts having been forced into existence (like cotton in the United States, in the same period) in Borneo, Celebes, and the other numerous Eastern Islands, but chiefly along the west and south-west coasts of Sumatra, a cession made some years ago to Holland.

"In the new tariff, first published, pepper from British plantations was rated at 3d. per pound, foreign at 6d.

"In the amended tariff, all pepper, British or foreign, is rated at 6d. I respectfully submit that this change ought not to be made, and for the following reasons:—The undermentioned seven islands and places in the Eastern Straits coast and archi-

pelago are all free British ports, open to the trade of all nations, without duty, tax, or impost of any kind being levied upon their commodities, or, I believe, their shipping; namely, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Moulmein, Mergui, Tavoy, and Martaban. In Penang there is no land-tax; in the others almost a nominal one. There are there no monopolies, as in India, of opium, salt, and tobacco. Every financial charge of those settlements, civil, military, marine, medical, ecclesiastical, judicial, and police; all charges for stores, convicts, and public works; all pay, pensions, and retirements, are borne by the people of continental India, and paid out of the revenue raised from them. They also furnish the troops required to protect those settlements from attack.

"In all continental India there is not one free port similar to the above. In India generally, and in South India especially, every single article of produce pays import and export duty, coastways, varying from 8 to 16 per cent. In Malabar every article pays duty from port to port in the province, besides stamps and fees. Pepper, for example, if taken as from Deal to Dover, four miles, pays 15 per cent., whether on a British or foreign bottom: inland, almost every article in South India pays transit duty. No foreign power, not having settlements in continental India, can trade to any other than the three principal ports, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. All the intermediate ports are excluded, therefore, by express treaties made by England for its own behoof, from direct foreign trade. Besides these duties, inland and sea, there is levied a land-tax throughout continental India, the settled provinces of Bengal excepted, which amounts, it is computed, to at least 40 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil; that is to say, to 10 per cent. more than the extreme rent levied or leviable in any other country. The Court of Directors have declared their opinion that if the net rent of the land be taken as tax in Malabar, no injustice will be done to the proprietors. I may here ask, if the whole rental of the United Kingdom were taken as tax by the state, would it enter the mind of any sane man to levy an export duty upon all the produce, or indeed any other tax at all?

"Further, the debt, home and foreign, charged upon the people of India, amounts to about 40 millions sterling. The gross annual revenue levied upon them is between 15 and 16 millions; the sum remitted by them to England as tribute, without equivalent return, is £3,600,000 a year. Besides an army of 260,000 men, they pay for a civil government in India, the most expensive known; they pay also for a double government in England. They pay for one college at Haileybury, for another at Addiscombe, and for a numerous recruiting staff throughout England. They pay and pension bishops, archdeacons, chaplains, and ministers not of their faith. They are to pay the whole expenses past and to come of the Affghan war; they are to pay, in the first instance, the expenses of the Chinese war; they are to pay for the late preparations for war against Burmah on the east, and Persia on the west; and besides paying, they are required to go on shedding their blood in tens of thousands in Afghanistan and in China, and this, because it is the interest or the policy of England so to will. Sir, this is not the condition of the people in the Eastern settlements nor in the foreign islands of the archipelago.

"While the people of India thus pay and bleed in every region, to them the most important clause in the East-India Company's charter remains a dead letter, and they continue to be rigidly and systematically excluded from all share in their own government, and kept out of every office of real trust, dignity, and emolument in their own country, save the titular office of justice of the peace at the three presidencies, for which they are indebted to Lords Brougham and Glenelg. Does the world's history furnish another example like this? Is the produce of this people, by the exchange of which alone they can escape starving, still to be treated as foreign in the United Kingdom, and classed with that of the barbarous Malays and pirates of the archipelago, who are enabled to undersell them in that and every other market, by means of the money which the British Government take from them for the purpose?

"Not only, however, is this the policy, but it is declared to be the interest of England to treat India as a foreign country! Sir, were it in the power of your neighbour to make you cultivate his estate at your expense, and could he also oblige you to pay a heavy toll upon your produce when you took it to market, while he himself took and sold his cost and toll free, the effect, I imagine, would be either that he would ruin you by underselling you in every market at home or abroad, or that he would pocket all the difference between the cost of your produce and his own. If your neighbour's estate were in France, his gain would be the gain of that country, to your clear and positive loss, and to the loss of your country.

"If India be a British possession, or, to use a more home illustration, a British estate (and if it be not this, what, may I ask, is it?), such precisely is the operation of the treatment of its people upon the real interests of England. Wars on all sides

are waged, enormous debts and expenses incurred, and fresh and distant conquests made, in themselves perfectly worthless. All the debts and expenses are just saddled upon India; then, to make these conquests of some ostensible value, they are generously proclaimed to be free marts of trade for the whole world. In order so to maintain them, all the charges for protecting life, person, and property, for distributing justice, and keeping the public peace, are imposed upon the people of India, who, to meet these charges, are made to groan under odious monopolies and ruinous taxes, the latter laid upon the very same commodities of their own growth, which, when imported into these marts from foreign parts, are there admitted duty-free. Every man must see that, to the extent of these debts and expenses, and of all these charges and taxes, India is impoverished and rendered worthless to England, and foreign countries, her competitors in the general market, enriched and made gainers.

"To complete the full measure of injustice and impolicy, almost too revolting to be conceived, the people of India are treated as foreigners in the United Kingdom, and made to compete even there with those producers whose expenses they pay. It is not in one article that they are thus treated, it is in all. In not one are they, as producers, suffered to be put on the same footing as producers in every other country; and because they are not so suffered, and because they consequently starve yearly in thousands, the British Parliament steps in, and, without inquiry into the real cause, legalizes their wholesale deportation, under the name of compassion for the Hill Coolies.

"In the particular article cited, the native planters would not be more than compensated for their disadvantages by the difference of duty upon their produce which was proposed in the first new tariff. The amended tariff recognizes the justness and necessity of laying a differential duty upon the coffee of Java, Sumatra, Padang, Rhio, and other foreign eastern states, which shall be imported direct, or through the British free ports. I solicit no more than that the same principle be carried out on the pepper of those states, and for the same reason; the injustice otherwise done to the British colonial growers, who, in the instance of coffee, are principally Europeans, in the instance of pepper, all I may say, natives, the only difference in the two cases.

"You will permit me to bring one other circumstance to your prominent, and I trust, timely notice. It is this: that while the amended tariff greatly reduces the duty charged upon the many spices which are the luxuries of the rich and great of this country, it maintains the duty of 300 per cent. upon pepper, the only condiment known to the poor man, or within reach of his means for the wholesome seasoning of his food.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "F. C. Brown."

"East-India House, 28th April, 1842.

"Sir,—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to transmit, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, copy of a letter addressed to the Court by Mr. F. C. Brown, a merchant extensively engaged in the pepper trade of Malabar, and also of a letter addressed by that gentleman to Sir Robert Peel, on the proposed equalization of the duty on pepper from all countries by the new tariff.

"The Court cannot but feel, that to withdraw all advantage from the pepper of India will be unjust, and inconsistent with the principles on which the new tariff is generally framed; and they trust that her Majesty's ministers will not be opposed to a reduction of the duty on the pepper of India to 3*d.*, the amount proposed in the first tariff.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

"The Hon. W. B. Baring, M.P., &c., India Board."

"East-India House, 28th April, 1842.

"Sir,—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing copy of one addressed by you to Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of the proposed duty on pepper, and to inform you in reply that the Court have not been inattentive to the interests of India, in reference to the alterations in the tariff; but have submitted to the ministers of the Crown such representations of the claims of that country as appeared proper to insure to them due consideration.

"I am, &c.

(Signed)

"JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

"F. C. Brown, Esq."

The reading of the correspondence having been concluded,

The *Chairman* said,—Now, gentlemen, I am encouraged to hope that, having heard

the correspondence which has just been read, you will be of opinion that the directors have not been unmindful of the trust which you confided to them. (*Loud cries of "Hear!"*) Permit me also to assure you that, in addition to these written communications, the exertions of the directors have been constant in personal interviews with members of the Government to forward the objects which you had in view. On those occasions, and indeed on every occasion, we have derived the greatest and most valuable assistance from the indefatigable exertions of my hon. friend, the late chairman (Mr. Lyall), who, in frequent interviews with the noble earl (the Earl of Ripon) at the head of the Board of Trade, and other members of the Government, sought, and in many instances with success, to impress them with the justice of the claims made on behalf of India; but I will not go farther on this subject, as my hon. friend will no doubt presently communicate to the Court the result of his labours. Now, with respect to the motion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin), and the petition with which he is prepared to follow it up, I think we are all agreed as to the principle of the petition; but the question is, whether, after all that has been done, it would be wise of the Court to present another petition to Parliament. My own opinion is, that we should obtain no advantage by petitioning which we have not already achieved. To the principle of the petition, I repeat, I do not object; and if it shall be the opinion of the Court that we should adopt one, I shall offer no opposition; but my difficulty lies in this,—whether, after all we have done, and all that we have obtained for India (though I admit it is not all we asked for, or all we had a right to expect), it would be wise or prudent to enter again upon the subject of the tariff. Let the Court recollect that there are other and conflicting interests with which the Government have had to deal; and besides, there are considerations of revenue which must not be lost sight of. Under all these circumstances, I do hope the Court will concur with me in opinion, that the hon. proprietor should withdraw his motion, and leave the matter where it now is. The discussion that has taken place, and the correspondence which you have heard, will go forth to the public, and will no doubt be of service; but, in my opinion, to present a petition now, would do more harm than good. I do hope, therefore, the hon. proprietor will not press his motion. We have gained much in the reduction of the import duty on Indian manufactured silks and cotton; and I trust the Court will think that, for the present at least, we should not press the matter farther. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lyall said,—My hon. friend in the chair has greatly overrated the services which I have been enabled to render in carrying out the wishes of the Court. What I did was in the discharge of my duty as chairman, and I rejoice that the exertions of my hon. colleagues and myself have not been altogether without success. I have had many interviews with the noble earl at the head of the Board of Trade, and the noble lord the President of the Board of Control, when the whole subject now under consideration was fully gone into; the result of which convinces me that those noble lords are earnestly anxious to promote the welfare of India, and I received their assurances that they would do all in their power to that end, consistently with a due regard to the other important interests committed to their care. I had an interview yesterday with the Earl of Ripon, and endeavoured to press upon his lordship the points which had been previously submitted to his consideration. I told him that I was anxious to communicate some satisfactory result to the Court which was to be held here to-day, and that I hoped he would enable me to do so. In reply to this suggestion, his lordship informed me that he had had a conference on the subject with Sir R. Peel, who told him that he was not disposed to make any further alteration in the tariff. But let it not be thought that no reduction has been made in the duties on the importation of articles of Indian produce or manufacture. The duty on coffee from India had been reduced from 6*d.* to 4*d.* per pound; on cotton of Indian manufacture, there has been a reduction of from £10 to £5 per cent.; on other articles the reduction has been from £20 to £5 per cent.; on some from £30 to 7½ per cent.; on cassia, from 16*d.* to 1*d.*; on camphor, from £2 to 2*s.*; on iron ore, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* per ton. There have been some altera-

tions on other articles of East-Indian produce, and though they are but slight, still they told advantageously for India. With respect to the duty on East-India pepper, I can assure the Court that I called the attention of Lord Ripon to the justice of some considerable reduction; but his lordship told me that such reduction would be contrary to one great principle of the Government measure, which was founded in a removal of, rather than an addition to, the differential duties. I then pressed on the attention of his lordship the question of the Lascars, but the noble lord required further time for the consideration of that point. At the same time, he seemed strongly to feel the injustice of the present system. I am not aware that there are any other points connected with this question into which it is necessary that I should enter at present. I can only add, that great attention has been paid to every part of it. As to the petition which the hon. proprietor proposes for our adoption, I shall not object to it, if it be the wish of the Court that it should be presented; but, looking at all the circumstances of the case, I think it would be better to leave it as it now stands.

Mr. D. Salomons said, that his name having been put by him to the requisition for calling the present Court, he felt it necessary to say a few words. He was glad that the Court had been called, for he was sure that the information elicited in the discussion of the motion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) would give great satisfaction to those who were interested in the welfare of India. As a proprietor, he felt deeply indebted to the Court of Directors for the very prompt and zealous manner in which they had endeavoured to impress upon the Government the conviction which they themselves felt—that the alterations in the tariff which they suggested were called for, first by justice and next by expediency, considering the peculiar position of British India. He had heard with pleasure an account of the strenuous efforts made by the Court of Directors in order that justice should be done to India; and though he hailed some of the results of those efforts with much satisfaction, yet he owned he was both astonished and disappointed that the results of those efforts had been so little commensurate with the zeal of those who made them, or with the reasonable character of the suggestions which they put forward. He was well aware that the existing state of political parties tended to embarrass the Government on all great questions. He, however, had no desire to mix up great and important interests, such as were involved in the question, with any party feelings or party motives. On the contrary, he was disposed to promote those measures which were likely to benefit the country generally, without any reference to party. He had at first some doubts whether he should put his name to the requisition for calling this general Court, lest it should be considered that the object was in any way regarded as an attempt to embarrass the Government; but, on consideration, he thought that he ought to come forward and support those measures which he believed to be for the general good, without, as he had said, any reference to party feelings. With respect to the principle of free trade, he must say that he was favourable to it in the abstract, and was willing to go certain lengths with its advocates; but still he thought that, under present circumstances, it was a principle that ought to be very sparingly applied. Important changes ought not to be introduced suddenly and rashly—for instance, any sudden or extensive alteration in the differential duties would be injudicious—but when he looked at the tariff in its amended form, he was surprised that something better had not been done for the subsidiary states of India. When it was considered that the whole line of the Indian coast was under the control of the Company, he thought it was neither just nor expedient that the subsidiary states should be regarded in the tariff as foreign states. In fact, most of the coast of India might be regarded as an integral part of the British empire, and it was a singular anomaly that the duties on imports from thence to this country should be the same as those paid by foreign states. He hoped that, as far as this went, the petition to Parliament might be adopted by the Court. Indeed, he thought that the whole of India should be placed on the footing of being part of the British empire, as it had no interest separate from that of this country. He would again

express his earnest hope that the hon. director who lately and so ably filled the chair of the Court (Mr. Lyall), and to whose untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions in the cause of India they were all so much indebted, would call the attention of Government to this important subject, and if he should not be successful in impressing upon them his views and those of the Company respecting it, that he should publicly call the attention of Parliament to it, and point out, as he well knew how, the great injustice which the tariff would do to India. (*Hear, hear!*)

Major *Oliphant* wished to know from the hon. Chairman whether Travancore was considered by the tariff as a foreign state?

The *Chairman*.—I think it is. I am aware that coffee was at one time allowed to be imported from thence at a moderate duty, but I fear that will not be so again; at least, it is not so now.

Major *Oliphant* said, he also remembered when it was not considered as a foreign state, and he thought it ought not to be so considered now. It was a singular, and he must say a most absurd, anomaly, that that portion of territory which might be considered as in the heart of British India should be regarded as a foreign state when duties on the imports from thence were considered, but that, in all other respects, it should be regarded as part of our possessions. He did hope that the hon. member for London (Mr. Lyall) would bring this matter under the consideration of the House of Commons. Surely, no foreign state could be displeased or annoyed at having Travancore regarded as a British possession. Every gentleman in that Court knew well what it was. With respect to the duty on pepper, it was said that it could not be reduced, as the Government were rather disposed to remove than to add to the differential duties. That was not, in his opinion, a good ground for refusing the reduction. In the year 1824, the duty was 2s. 6d. There was then no differential duty, and the revenue then produced from it was £180,000. Ten years after that, it was reduced to 1s. duty. There was then a differential duty, and the produce of the tax was reduced to £117,000. In the year 1837, the duty was reduced to 6d., at which rate it had since remained; but such was the progress made by India in many articles of her produce, that at this reduced duty the revenue from pepper was greater than it had been five years ago; and he had no doubt that it would become still larger, if the duty were farther reduced. If the refusal to reduce it were defended on the ground that it was necessary for purposes of revenue, there would be no reasonable cause for complaint; but to have this high duty, on the principle that the produce of the territories to which it applied were to be taxed as those of foreign states, though they lay in the heart of British India, was so absurd, that it ought to be reconsidered by the Legislature and the Government; and if any hon. proprietor should submit a motion to that effect, it should have his support.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he was disposed to take the same view of the motion as the hon. gentleman in the chair. He thought that a petition might do harm, and could do no good. They were perfectly justified in asking for India a fair meed of justice, as far as might be consistent with what was due to the equally important interests of others. So far, he was disposed to go with the friends of India, but no farther. The friends of India would only injure the cause they had undertaken by asking too much. Let them, therefore, be satisfied with what they had got, and leave the matter as it now stood. In these feelings, it was his intention to move an amendment to the petition, when it should come before them.

The *Chairman* hoped, before the question was put, to be permitted to say a few words. It was of the utmost importance that the Court should be unanimous on this occasion, which it was not very likely to be if one proprietor persevered in his motion and another was to meet it with an amendment. To avoid this collision of opinion, he would suggest to the hon. mover to withdraw his motion, and to the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Weeding*) not to press an amendment. In this case, he would propose a resolution which, he thought, would meet the wishes of all parties. It would have more advantages than the petition, and not be liable to some objections

to which the petition was open. The hon. Chairman then read the following resolution, which he proposed to put :—

That this Court desires to record its entire concurrence in the representations which, as appears from the papers now read, have been made by the Court of Directors to her Majesty's Government on the subject of the duties levied upon articles the growth or manufacture of the territories directly or indirectly under the government of the East-India Company, and at the same time to express its confident hope that the facts and arguments set forth in those representations will receive at the hands of her Majesty's ministers due consideration, and obtain for India the relief to which she is so justly entitled.

That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. D. Salomons suggested, that after the words "the growth or manufacture of," should be added the word "Mysore."

The Chairman observed that, if Mysore were introduced, it would be necessary to add the names of many other places; but this would be avoided by the words of the resolution, "territories directly or indirectly under the government of the East-India Company."

Mr. Twining said, he would support the resolution just read by the chair, as it was one on which the Court were likely to be unanimous; and he agreed with the hon. Chairman in thinking that, on the present occasion, unanimity in the Court was most desirable. He could not allow the business of the day to come to a close, which it was shortly about to do, without expressing his opinion that the directors were entitled to the most cordial thanks of the proprietors for the great zeal and ability which they displayed in promoting the great objects that had been committed to them. (*Hear, hear!*) It was highly gratifying to the friends of India to find that it was at last receiving that attention which was consistent with the interests of other parties; and for this the proprietors owed much to the great activity of the directors. He hoped the Court would be unanimous on this occasion, as in that way it would have much more weight with the Government.

Mr. D. Salomons was sure that the proposition of the hon. Chairman would meet the approval of the Court.

The resolution was again read from the chair.

Mr. Lewis said, he wished to be allowed to make one suggestion. The correspondence that had been read appeared to him to be of such very great importance; it presented in so clear and strong a light what was due to India as regarded her commercial rights, and what was the duty of England towards her with reference to those rights; and it shewed so distinctly what were the wishes of the Company towards India; that he would suggest that the correspondence be printed, and forwarded not only to each hon. proprietor, but also to each individual member of both Houses of Parliament.

The Chairman said, so far did he concur in the suggestion of the hon. proprietor, that he had already given permission to the reporters of the different papers to give publicity to the correspondence in the public journals.

Mr. Lewis said, no doubt that was very important, and that the correspondence would obtain great notice from that circumstance; but still he thought it was more important, and would be more beneficial, that those letters should be printed by the authority of the Court of Directors, and a copy sent to every member of both Houses of Parliament. There were some persons who never read the public papers; and if the correspondence was only published in that form, it might escape the notice of many who were interested in the subject.

The Chairman said, it would be rather an unusual proceeding to adopt that part of the hon. proprietor's suggestion as to send copies to the members of the Legislature: not, however, that he had the slightest objection to it; and it was, therefore, for the Court to consider whether the publication of the correspondence in the usual manner that debates in that Court were generally published, was not sufficient (*hear, hear!*); and whether it must not be considered rather an unusual and unnecessary expense, if it were published in any other manner. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* hoped that his hon. friend would consider that what he had just proposed was not necessary. Why what was it? That they were to carry the copies of this correspondence to certain members of Parliament, for the purpose of strengthening certain views which hon. proprietors held respecting the commerce of India. Now when they wanted any thing relating to India, they always applied to the Government. (*Hear, hear!*) That was the course the law pointed out (*hear, hear!*); and they would be departing from their proper course, if they were to go about canvassing the different members of the Legislature. It would be disrespectful to those members of the Government who had the affairs of India under their control.

Mr. *Felder* said, the only object was the publication of the correspondence; and when the worthy Chairman came forward and said that he had given it to the different papers, could there be greater publicity given to it? He should certainly say not, and that any thing more was unnecessary. With respect to the general question, he must say, that when he found by the papers which had been laid before the Court at different times, that in the course of a few years not less than £40,000,000 had been derived from India by this country without any return, it ought not to be urged that India had resources of her own, and ought not to have some privileges in return. (*Hear!*) There was one point more to which he wished to advert, and that was the condition of the Lascars who came to this country. When he saw such an importation of Lascars as had been going on of late, and found them in almost every street starving and begging, he thought it was a disgrace to this nation and to the British India Society to permit such a state of things to continue. He had met those poor creatures, unused to our cold northern clime, in the public streets in the most inclement weather, with scarcely a rag to cover them. He hoped, however, that the British India Society would take the matter up, and put a stop to such disgraceful things in future.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he must repel the notion, or rather the assertion, of his hon. friend near him, that the object or tendency of the suggestion he had made would be that they were going to canvass members of the Legislature on this subject. (*Hear, hear!*) Such an idea never entered his mind. His simple object was publicity, and that each and every individual member of both Houses of Parliament should be in possession of those principles of justice to India, which were so well explained and argued in that correspondence. (*Hear!*) But if it were considered that sufficient publicity would be given to it by the medium of the public papers, he would withdraw the suggestion he had made; but still he thought that it would be desirable for it to be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. *F. C. Brown* said, the worthy Chairman had adverted to the unanimity of opinion that existed in that Court on this subject, and upon that circumstance grounded the hope that other persons, when they saw the facts stated in the correspondence which had been read to the Court, would be equally unanimous with the Court in their opinion; but he would only ask how those persons could become acquainted with those facts, unless they were placed in their hands? He should therefore support his hon. friend's suggestion for the printing of the papers and sending copies to the members of the Legislature.

Mr. *D. Salomons* begged to suggest to his hon. friend, that he should withdraw his proposition; for in his (Mr. Salomons') opinion, it would be ungracious and undignified also to apply to individual members. It would be much better to convey the feeling and opinion of the Court in the shape of a petition to the ministers of the Crown.

The *Chairman* said, he thought the usual course was the best, and would do away with every objection to printing these papers and putting them into the hands of members of the Legislature: because, let them say and do what they pleased, that was certainly a species of canvassing.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he was surprised that his hon. friend (Mr. Salomons) had misunderstood him; for he had expressed his readiness to withdraw his suggestion.

The *Chairman* observed, that he had stated to the Court, that publicity would be given to the correspondence, as he had directed copies to be furnished to the different public papers.

Mr. Twining—"That is quite right, Sir."

Mr. M. Martin, in reply, said that, after what had been stated by the worthy *Chairman*, he should be most happy to leave the matter in the hands of hon. directors, and to bow to the opinion expressed in that Court; but before doing so, he thought it necessary to advert to a few points which had been advanced, lest any misunderstanding should arise. The hon. proprietor near him said that in the tariff there were no differential duties.

Major Oliphant—Not quite so; what I said was, that it appeared to me to be the object of the Government that there should be none.

Mr. M. Martin resumed. It did not appear to be so, for the whole tariff involved and recognized most fully the system of differential duties upon coffee, sugar, and a variety of articles.

Mr. Lyall observed, that the object of the tariff was to diminish the number of differential duties.

Mr. M. Martin said, that it was so in the first tariff that was published; but that the tariff was afterwards amended, because it was not thought advisable to make so many exceptions by having differential duties. But to these differential duties we owed the production of various articles in the British colonies which had not previously existed. The right hon. gentleman at the head of her Majesty's Government had recommended the reduction of duty, on certain articles, in order to procure a reciprocity from other countries. It was distinctly announced that the object of such reduction was to procure from Brazil and other countries that reciprocity which he (*Mr. Martin*) was then seeking for India. The correspondence which had been read most fully recognized the rights of India to that reciprocity; and he was sure that the announcement so made would be productive of good to India. He must however say, it was to be regretted that the hon. proprietor near him (*Mr. Weeding*) should speak of those states that were dependent upon British India as though they were altogether foreign states. He could not conceive how the hon. proprietor could regard Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, and Sattara, as states to be placed on the same footing with France.

Mr. Weeding said, it was easy to pervert what had been stated by another hon. proprietor. He had not expressed himself in the manner now referred to by the hon. proprietor; for he had spoken of states directly or indirectly dependent on British India—and not of their being "in alliance"—as though they were foreign states.

Mr. M. Martin had thought that the hon. proprietor used the words "in alliance." However, with regard to the motion which the worthy *Chairman* proposed to substitute, the original motion being withdrawn, he would suggest that some part of the latter should be taken in conjunction with the former, in order that all territories under the government, direct or indirect, of the East-India Company should be treated as parts of the British empire.

The *Chairman* said, that he confined his proposition to British India. If they said "integral parts of the British empire," then they might introduce the income-tax there. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. M. Martin said, that Canada was now treated as an integral part of the British empire: that was the way in which it was spoken of: and he would suggest that if Canada was to be treated as an integral part of the British empire, so ought India. There was another point. Complete reciprocity of trade was the current language of the day, and was all that he was then asking for India; and he thought that if the words, "so as to establish a complete reciprocity of trade between India and England, which, if fully and fairly established, will confer mutual and extensive benefits on both countries, and materially contribute to the security and permanence of the British power and influence in the Eastern hemisphere," were introduced into the resolution of

the worthy Chairman, it would not weaken, but, on the contrary, would strengthen the weight of that resolution. He would also venture to suggest that, in addition to the words under "the government," should be inserted the words "or control;" because, although several states were not directly or indirectly under the British Government, still they were under its control. The anomalous position of the native states was indeed so varied, that hardly any term would embrace them all.

The *Chairman* had no objection to insert the words "or control," proposed by the hon. proprietor, but he thought the words "directly or indirectly under the government" were quite sufficient, and, in fact, implied control. He was, moreover, one of those who were of opinion, that no extraneous words should be introduced into any resolution of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *M. Martin* would at once accede to what appeared to be the unanimous feeling of the Court, and withdraw the proposition; but he thought that a personal interview of the Chairman, on behalf of that Court, with the minister of the Crown for the affairs of India, would materially strengthen the effect of the resolution. He would further suggest, as Sir R. Peel had taken charge of the tariff in the House of Commons, that, in addition to this resolution being laid before the Board of Control, a copy of it should be transmitted to that right hon. bart., and that the Chairman should wait on him with the copy of the resolution. It would at least convince the country that the proprietors of the East-India Company were doing the utmost in their power to obtain what they considered due to British India, and that there was every desire on the part of the Court of Proprietors to act with the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman* said that, with regard to the proposition of the hon. proprietor that he should have an interview with the minister of the Crown for the affairs of India, he had only to say, that any such resolutions as this were always communicated personally by the Chairman. (*Hear, hear!*) As to the other proposition, that he should also wait on the Premier, it would be an unusual mode of communication, as all such communications were properly made to him through the Board of Control.

The original proposition was then withdrawn, and the resolution of the Chairman was carried unanimously.

EXPENSE OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. *D. Salomons* gave notice of the following motion for the next court-day:—

That an application be made to the Board of Control for such papers and documents relating to the affairs of Afghanistan as may enable this Court to decide on the propriety of appealing to her Majesty's Government to relieve the treasury of India from the charge of the Afghan intervention, and that the expense be borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

[We have hitherto, at a very great sacrifice, published full reports of these debates, though in many cases the reports might have been abridged with no loss to the public and no injury to the speaker. Of late, however, the practice of making extremely long addresses in this Court, on subjects which had been previously discussed, filled with statistical matter, quotations, extracts of private letters, &c., has entailed an inconvenience and expense upon the proprietors of this Journal which it is unreasonable to expect that they should bear. For the future, therefore, all speeches, properly so called, shall be, as formerly, reported in full; but if gentlemen avail themselves of their seat in the Court of Proprietors to deliver a pamphlet instead of a speech, we must decline printing it for them, and shall, with strict impartiality, reduce the matter to the space which we may think it, under all circumstances, entitled to occupy.—*EDITOR.*]

East-India House, June 3rd.

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert, upon her Majesty's providential escape from the late atrocious attempt on her Majesty's life.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington), in opening the business of the day, begged leave to inform the Court, that the Court of Directors, fully impressed with the feeling of the proprietors at large, that an opportunity should be given to them of expressing their indignation and horror at the late atrocious attempt on the life of her Majesty, had taken the earliest opportunity of calling the Court together for that purpose. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure that the Court would unanimously join with him, first, in the expression of deep regret at the outrage which had been offered to her Majesty; and next, in heartfelt thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of events, by whom that atrocious attempt had been frustrated. (*Hear, hear!*) They would, he was convinced, combine with him in ardent prayer, that through the Divine aid her Gracious Majesty's life might long be preserved to reign over a happy and prosperous people. (*Hear, hear!*) Much as the attack on her Majesty was to be deplored, still it must be most gratifying to her Majesty to know, that on the moment, one general burst of loyalty, affection, and devotion to her Majesty's person, had emanated from every class of her Majesty's subjects—(*hear, hear!*)—who zealously hastened forward, anxious to congratulate their Queen on her providential escape from the treasonous attack that had been made upon her. (*Hear, hear!*) On such an occasion, it was not necessary for him to say more, because he felt confident that the Court of Proprietors would unanimously adopt the draft of the address to her Majesty, which had been prepared by the Court of Directors—(*hear, hear!*)—and which should now be read.

The Clerk then read the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The humble Address of the East-India Company.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the East-India Company, humbly crave permission to approach your Majesty with the expression of our hearty congratulations on your Majesty's providential deliverance from the late atrocious attack upon the safety of your Majesty's sacred person.

Entertaining in common with all our fellow-subjects the deepest horror of the attempts so happily frustrated, we participate in their feelings of joy at your Majesty's preservation, and of humble gratitude to the Almighty power to whom it is to be attributed.

That your Majesty's reign may be long and happy, undisturbed by danger or calamity, and crowned with every blessing that can enhance your Majesty's personal happiness, or promote the prosperity of your people, is our constant, devout, and earnest prayer.

The *Chairman* moved—

That this Court approve of the address now read, that the Company's seal be affixed to it, and that the *Chairman* and *Deputy-Chairman* be requested to present the same to her Majesty.

The *Deputy-Chairman* (John Cotton, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that estimating highly, as he did, the great importance of that Court expressing its opinion without delay upon the treasonable attempt that had been made on her Majesty's royal person, he could not give a silent vote on such an occasion. An attempt upon the life of the Queen was not only an attack on the dearest interests of the nation, but on the finest sensibilities of the human heart. (*Hear, hear!*) Her Majesty the Queen was the parent of two infant children, one of whom would, in all human probability, be called upon, at, he hoped, a far distant day, to discharge the same sacred and important duties as her Majesty now discharged—(*hear, hear!*)—duties which, in these times, were surrounded with more than ordinary difficulties. (*Hear, hear!*) Those royal infants required all her Majesty's parental care and anxious watchfulness. (*Hear, hear!*) The wretch, then, who would deprive those children of that parental care, must be insensible to all the best emotions of the human breast—he must have lost all recollection of those ma-

ternal feelings which had cherished him in his infancy, and he could not be too severely dealt with. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not against this country alone—it was not against his own native land—it was not against England only—that the assassin had lifted his parricidal hand—(*hear, hear!*)—no, it was against the peace and tranquillity of the world, which might have been endangered, if his atrocious attempt had succeeded. (*Hear, hear!*) He was happy to perceive, that the generous indignation of the people was loudly expressed against this monstrous act, which was universally condemned by all, no matter what their political feelings might be. (*Hear, hear.*) He was very much obliged to the Court of Directors for summoning the proprietors together at so early a moment to express their sentiments—(*hear, hear!*)—and he sincerely trusted that Providence would ever continue to shield the sovereign of this country against every domestic and foreign peril. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Twining* said, he once more rose to follow his hon. friend on the other side of the Court (Mr. *Weeding*), in offering thanks to the Court of Directors for the promptitude with which they had called together the Court of Proprietors, and thus given them the earliest opportunity of manifesting to the throne the joyful feelings which they experienced on the providential escape of her Majesty from the atrocious attempt, strange to say, and almost incredible to believe, which had been again made on the sacred person of her Majesty. (*Hear, hear!*) While they expressed their sincere delight at the issue of the event, and at the safety of her Majesty, they must feel deeply thankful for the protection with which the all-powerful arm of Providence had shielded her Majesty against this most atrocious attempt—an attempt which, had it succeeded, would have plunged this country, and not this country alone, but the whole world, into such a state of anarchy and confusion as it was dreadful even to contemplate: for such a catastrophe would have disorganized the existing condition of political affairs. (*Hear, hear!*) He knew, that, at a meeting of this kind, at which one thing only could be done, it would be improper to introduce extraneous matter. But he conceived that he would not be doing his duty, if he did not say a few words on a subject which, in his opinion, was deeply interesting to the country. If they looked back to the now somewhat distant period of the reign of George III., they would recollect, that, in the infancy of all of them, they were taught to revere that principle of unabated firmness and resolution which, upon all occasions, the royal family displayed—that principle which they could not too much contemplate, which they could not too much admire. Her Majesty had demonstrated on this occasion in a remarkable degree that she inherited the same spirit of resolution. She contemplated, it appeared, with calmness and resolution, a great coming danger—(*hear, hear*)—and, at the moment when she was herself exposed to destruction, they had seen her shew the utmost anxiety for the welfare of others; they had seen her manifest that perfect self-possession which was the greatest blessing to those whose breasts were conscious of such a feeling. (*Hear, hear!*) He mentioned the example thus set by her Majesty to direct the attention of all to the source whence she derived that self-possession—namely, an humble confidence in the all-protecting providence of the Almighty. (*Hear, hear!*) He humbly, but most cordially, offered his hearty concurrence to the resolution which had been proposed, as he intended to do with reference to that which would next be brought forward. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, he also rose to express his concurrence in the object for which they were assembled; and he likewise thanked the Court of Directors for the early opportunity they had afforded to the Court of Proprietors to come forward on this occasion with their heartfelt expression of loyalty and zeal for the welfare of her Majesty. He thought that on occasions of this nature that great Company should always be amongst the first to congratulate the Crown, and to express their gratitude to the all-wise God for his superintending care and protection. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* said, it must be most gratifying to her Majesty to mark the general feeling of devotion and attachment to her royal person to which the recent atrocious attack had given birth. He was most grateful to Providence for preserving such a queen as now ruled over this country. None but a maniac, he conceived, would

have lifted his hand against her Majesty. They would, he thought, have been wanting in duty to themselves, and in affectionate respect to their Sovereign, if they had not met at the earliest moment, not only to express their gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness in shielding her Majesty against the attempt of the assassin, but also earnestly to pray that He would still, on all occasions of danger, continue to protect her Majesty. He would therefore say, that the Court of Proprietors were very much indebted to the Court of Directors for calling them thus speedily together to express their sentiments. The address proposed had his most perfect approbation. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. W. S. Jones said, there was one point which was incidentally adverted to by his hon. friend (Mr. Twining) that ought to go generally forth to the country. It was the circumstance of her Majesty having magnanimously dispensed with, or refused, the ordinary service of her ladies in attendance, at the moment when she contemplated personal danger. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a trait of kindness, of consideration, of generosity, that could not be too generally known, and could not be too much praised or too much admired. (*Hear, hear!*) The circumstances of the horrible attack on her Majesty ought to be most carefully weighed and considered. It might be said, that the perpetrator of the atrocious act was a maniac. He did not view the matter in that light. He thought the action arose, not from madness, but from the worst motives. He believed that the individual was not out of his senses; but that he had taken this desperate step in order that, being convicted, he might, as a lunatic, be confined, and live in the same state of ease, comfort, and idleness as the person who made the former horrible attempt. He had, indeed, heard from good authority, that Oxford, the individual who was now confined as a lunatic, had said, that if they had hanged him, no other person would have made such an attempt. He hoped that the law would be allowed fully to take its course in this instance. If it were, he believed that no further attacks of this kind would be made. He gave his most cordial assent to the address. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman then put the question, and the address was agreed to by acclamation.

ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

The Chairman.—I have now to submit to you, for your approbation, the draft of an address of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, which has been prepared by the Court of Directors. His Royal Highness had endeared himself to the nation at large by his exemplary conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) Contributing so largely as his Royal Highness did to the happiness of her Majesty, he was quite sure that the Court would cheerfully adopt an address congratulating his Royal Highness on the providential escape of his royal consort from the atrocious attempt that had been directed against her life. (*Hear, hear!*)

The following address was then read:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA.

The humble Address of the East-India Company.

We, the East-India Company, crave leave to offer to your Royal Highness our fervent congratulations on the preservation of her Majesty from the late atrocious attempt upon her Majesty's life.

Knowing how dear an object is your Royal Highness's safety to her Majesty, and partaking in those feelings of deep and affectionate respect entertained by all classes of her Majesty's subjects for your Royal Highness's virtues, we desire also to express our sincere and hearty gratification that the Divine protection, by which her Majesty's person was secured from injury, was also extended to your Royal Highness.

We devoutly trust that her Majesty and your Royal Highness may in like manner ever be protected from danger, and blessed with all happiness.

The Chairman.—I move—

That this Court approve of the address now read, that the Company's seal be affixed to it, and that the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman be requested to present the same to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Deputy-Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. A. Hankey said, if this subject were not so deeply interesting to the Court, he certainly should not have obtruded himself on the notice of the Proprietors, after

the observations that had been made in voting the address to her Majesty. But he could not allow the present motion to pass *sub silentio*; because he did think that it would not be proper that an address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert should be agreed to without some expression of feeling from individuals on that (the proprietors') side of the bar. In what the hon. Chairman had said, and in what had been said by his co-proprietors, he heartily concurred. He thanked the hon. Chairman and the Court of Directors for having at so early a period brought this subject under their consideration; and he (Mr. Hankey) was happy in having had an opportunity, two days ago, of preceding the hon. Chairman in presenting an address to her Majesty. When they contemplated this atrocious attack, when they returned thanks for the providential escape of her Majesty, some might be tempted to ask, "Can any good arise out of evil?" He would answer, that good had arisen in this instance—that good had arisen even from this most atrocious and diabolical attempt: because it had afforded to the nation at large a fresh opportunity of expressing to her Majesty the ardent, the constant, the increasing attachment towards her Majesty's person, that prevailed from one end of the empire to the other. (*Hear, hear!*) It gave to the people an opportunity of proving, that their loyal and affectionate attachment towards her was undoubted and cordial. (*Hear, hear!*) With these few observations he begged leave to express his entire concurrence in the address. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining said, he wished to make a few remarks, expressive of his sentiments, with respect to the propriety of presenting an address of congratulation to Prince Albert. If the Queen had a strong claim on them to express to her Majesty their congratulations on her providential escape, his Royal Highness Prince Albert had, in his opinion, a claim scarcely less strong (*hear, hear!*); for it was hardly possible to imagine any individual whose feelings had been exposed to more severe trials than the feelings of Prince Albert had been. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that, in investigating this most atrocious affair, the prevalent feeling would not at once be adopted, of treating this miscreant as a lunatic. He did hope, that the public at large were coming to their senses, and that persons guilty of heinous crimes would not, in future, excite a sort of morbid feeling—that they would not be looked on as objects of intense curiosity, and even, as had been sometimes the case, of a species of sympathy. (*Hear!*) There was every reason to suppose that this man was perfectly collected at the time that he perpetrated the atrocity; but, as that was a matter which must be closely investigated hereafter, he should cease from further observation on it; and here he might be excused if he referred to the opinion of a high legal authority as to the power of the law as it now stood to punish offences of this nature; he alluded to Lord Brougham, who had recently thus expressed himself in the House of Lords:—"I feel bound to give it as my deliberate opinion, that the law of England, as it now stands, is abundantly sufficient to punish such atrocities as the one to which the motion (the address to her Majesty) refers, and to prevent their repetition." (*Hear, hear!*)

The address was then unanimously agreed to.

EXPENSE OF THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. D. Salomons said he wished to give notice of the following motion for the next General Court:—

That from the papers already laid before Parliament it appears that the intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan was for the avowed purpose of advancing the influence and authority of the British nation in Central Asia; it is, therefore, the opinion of this Court, that the expenses of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman said, that this Court was summoned for a special purpose, and they could not, consistently with their regulations, receive any notice, or do any other business whatever.

The Court then adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Maddock, Mr. Mansell, Col. Stuart, and other official functionaries, and his personal staff, has proceeded from Calcutta to the upper provinces of Bengal. His object in this journey is stated to be twofold—first, to be enabled to communicate without delay with the generals of the army west of the Indus, and the officers entrusted with the management of those provinces; and next, to introduce some reforms there. Orders had been received at Allahabad to make preparations for the accommodation of his lordship and his suite. It is reported that he will remain at Allahabad till October, and by that time will be able to decide from personal experience, for the information of the home authorities, whether this place is (as it was said to be by Lord W. Bentinck) the proper locality for the Supreme Government. Lord Ellenborough has sent a summons to the Commander-in-Chief for his Excellency to join him at Allahabad, unless the state of his health should prevent his so doing, since the public service requires that the Commander-in-Chief should be with the Governor-General.

Though the case is not unprecedented, yet there is so much of gratifying novelty in the order appointing honorary aides-de-camp to the Governor-General, that we cannot allow it to pass without prominent notice, bespeaking, as it so emphatically does, Lord Ellenborough's desire to reward the services of officers by every available means. Since Lord Hastings' time, there have been no honorary aides-de-camp. He appointed Fitzgerald, of Scetabuldie, and Staunton, of Corygaum; and to that short, but eminently distinguished list, Lord Ellenborough has now added, with undeniable justness of selection, A. Abbott, of the artillery, for various good services in Afghanistan; Fraser, of the late 2nd cavalry, for Purwundurra; Oldfield, of the same arm, for repeated instances of good conduct, under Sir R. Sale; Leeson, of the irregular horse, for several brilliant passages—the last of which was the pursuit of Golding's murderers; Brown, of the Bombay army, for his resolute defence of Kahun; and Hadfield, of the Madras army, for his gallantry in China, before Canton.—*Englischman*, April 4.

We are very glad to find that Lord Ellenborough does not approve of the system which, in a great measure, practically obtains, of men's rising to the head of an office from the junior situations attached to it, but desires that the chiefship of all military departments should, more than is at present the case, be considered open to the ambition of the army at large. He has resolved on putting a period to the state of things which has for some time past existed in the Military Audit Office, and altogether to abolish the appointment of deputy military auditor-general, in order partly that no one in that office may look upon his position in it as giving him, *per se*, a special claim to succeed eventually to the situation of its head. Wherefore, there is to be a third assistant given to the auditor-general, and the staff allowance of the abolished deputyship is to be divided among the three.—*Ibid.*, April 10.

In the few arrangements which Lord Ellenborough has had an opportunity of making during his brief residence in Calcutta, it is easy to discover that a principle of rigid economy is likely to be one of the main features of his administration. The appointment of marine paymaster and storekeeper, which was, we believe, valued at Rs.2,000 a month, has been divided since it fell vacant; the paymastership has been incorporated with another office, and the storekeepership assigned to a worthy individual, of moderate expectations, on a salary equal to one-half that of the former incumbent. The arrangements in the military auditor-general's office appear to have

been governed by the same economical principle. The result of this innovation is a saving to the state.—*Friend of India*, April 14.

We understand that Lord Ellenborough, previous to his leaving the presidency, made much inquiry about a site for a wet dock near Calcutta. The old place between Tolly's Nullah and Kidderpore yard was pointed out as the only spot fit for the purpose. His lordship seemed resolved to carry his views into operation on his return to the presidency.—*Hurk.*, April 15.

On the 21st March, the Governor-General proceeded to inspect the transports in the river which are about to convey reinforcements to China, and was perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made for the accommodation of our troops. It is to be hoped that the determination of Lord Ellenborough to look into matters himself will produce a salutary effect in every department he may inspect.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 24.

Lord Ellenborough, having heard that the 6th Madras N. I. was located during the storm of Monday last in a comfortless position, proceeded amidst the rain to the spot in person, and in a few hours the men were in dry quarters.—*Englishman*, Mar. 23.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

The account which was sent to the *Delhi Gazette* some time since, regarding the treatment to which Dost Mahomed was subject, in consequence of the recent insurrection at Cabul (see p. 6), turns out to have been entirely apocryphal.

The ex-Ameer arrived at Dehra, from Saharunpore, on the 6th March. His final destination was uncertain; it is supposed to be Landour.

THE SHROFFS AND TREASURY CASES.

On the 10th April, the case in the Supreme Court of the shroffs (Shah Beharry-loll and Ragobher Dyal) against the East-India Company, terminated in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. The facts were these: The native treasurer of the Calcutta treasury having sent round to inform the native bankers that gold mohurs were to be disposed of, the house of Raghoberdial sent Rs. 195,000 in notes to purchase a quantity, on the 10th of December last; the notes were received at the treasury by the Bysaks, the native treasurers, and appropriated to their private use; and the gold mohurs were never delivered to the purchasers. On application being made to Government to refund the money, the native bankers were advised to try the question in the Supreme Court, and no obstacle was thrown in the way of the investigation. The Court held that a payment made at the general treasury, to a person apparently authorized to receive money, and in the *bonâ fide* belief that he was thus authorized, must be considered to all intents and purposes as a payment to Government. The case was, therefore, decreed in favour of the plaintiffs, the Court holding, in effect, that a payment made at the general treasury, to a person apparently authorized, and in the *bonâ fide* belief that he was authorized, must be considered to all intents and purposes a payment to Government.

Next day, a verdict for Rs. 45,000 went the same way in another case.

The *Englishman* says: "We congratulate the Government upon the decision of the Supreme Court in what is popularly known as the gold mohur case. The loss of four or five lacs of rupees, less the sum recoverable from the sureties of the late kuzzanchees, will weigh as nothing compared with the loss that would have been sustained by the total withdrawal of the confidence of the shroffs. It was as well, perhaps, to have the question tried, if only for the sake of teaching caution to the money-dealers, and holding out to future treasurers an assurance of their thorough responsibility; but there is no doubt that the defeat of the plaintiffs would have had the effect of creating a doubt of the integrity of the Supreme Court, and of inducing the shroffs to abstain from all future transactions with a Government which disavowed the acts of its responsible officers, and appealed to a tribunal where to native

apprehension at least its influence was potent. Indeed, we have it on good authority that the Marwaries and other up country bankers had distinctly ordered their agents in Calcutta to hold no terms with the Government, if the Supreme Court did not in the present instance recognize its liability to make good the sum of which Shah Behares Loll and others had been defrauded."

THE LATE SIR A. BURNES.

The opinion of the late Sir A. Burnes respecting the state of Afghanistan, shortly previous to the outbreak of the insurrection, which is the subject of much acrimonious discussion in the newspapers of Calcutta and Bombay, seems to be ascertained by the following letter from that officer to the editor of the *Englishman*, dated Cabul, 16th September, 1841 :—" You seem to have got the ' politicals ' at China to abuse instead of us poor devils, and *certainly* Captain Elliot is better food for you ; but you will say I am an interested person. We are, however, really all quiet about Cabul, and will be quieter still when we set about settling the country ; as for more troops, we require none, and could spare all, I say, next year, but the European regiment. Things, however, are not so quiet at Candahar ; but all this gives to the soldiers opportunities of distinction, and whatever the politicals may say, they need not cry out. Believe me yours, very sincerely, ALEX. BURNES."

THE MOTEE MUSJID OF DELHI.

The Motee Musjid, one of the handsomest structures within the palace, was destroyed on the night of Monday last by the effect of fire ; some thatched offices which had been erected around the outside accidentally caught fire, and the intense heat of this conflagration, it is said, caused the major part of the building to come down a crumbled mass.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Mar. 19.

The damage to the Motee Musjid is not so great as was at first apprehended. The solid part of the building is untouched, and no damage is even visible from the interior. The dome on the right of the entrance, added to the Musjid after the completion of the marble work, has been burnt down ; but, having been but a wooden frame with copper plates, it will be easily replaced.—*Ibid.*, Mar. 23.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The following official despatches contain the details of some brilliant achievements by our army.

" Jellalabad, 12th March, 1842.

" To Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General.

" Sir,—Do me the favour to acquaint Major-Gen. Pollock, C. B., that since I last addressed you, the enemy have, in furtherance of their plan of establishing a vigorous blockade, daily insulted the place by throwing swarms of skirmishers into the ravines and hollows round the walls and behind the remains of mud forts, which are so extensive, that no industry has enabled us wholly to clear them away. It has been their practice to plant their standards in conspicuous points of the circumference thus occupied, and to keep up a constant fire of musquetry upon our parapets. I have resisted these attempts by the fire from batteries, and the occasional aim from best marksmen. We have sustained few casualties, and those of the enemy have, I suspect, been uniformly serious. On the 10th inst., the covert advance of the Affghans was particularly persevering against our northern face ; towards evening, our spies brought us information that the enemy were driving a mine in this direction, and though I entertained great doubts of the correctness of this statement, I thought it prudent to ascertain the truth by sortie. On the morning of the 11th, I placed under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Dennie 300 men of the 13th, 300 of the 35th, and 200 of the corps of sappers ; having at the same time directed Capt. Oldfield to move on with the cavalry into the plain to the southward, and endeavour to fix the attention of the enemy in that direction. The lieut.-col. sallied out by the Peshawur gate a little after day-break, and his column swept steadily round into the low

ground, to the northward. Contrary to expectation, this was found to be abandoned, but a strong picquet of the enemy's foot occupied a salient point on a rising ground, which commanded it; from this they were driven in a most spirited manner by Capt. Broadfoot, at the head of the detachment of sappers and miners, and he pursued the retreating enemy into and beyond a tower and garden wall, of which he took and kept possession. The 35th, under Capt. Seaton, and Capt. Wilkinson's company of the 13th, were then established skirmishers around the ruins of old forts, whilst the remainder of the 13th were held in reserve. The cavalry appeared at the same moment and supported the left flank of our line of occupation: an examination of the ground proved that neither shaft nor gallery had been commenced, and I therefore directed the troops to withdraw. The whole camp of Mahomed Ukhbar was, by this time, in full alert, and heavy masses of cavalry and a cloud of foot were pressing forward towards our skirmishers. Our detachment, however, retired in the most perfect order, and their fire, and that of our guns and mortars from the walls, kept the Affghans in check in the most satisfactory manner. On our extreme right, their horse made an attempt to ride in upon Capt. Broadfoot's party; but a volley from the sappers and miners brought them to a halt, in evident discomfiture. Our loss in wounded was very trifling.—I have, &c. "R. SALE, Major-Gen."

"To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Sec. to Govt. of India.

"Camp, Sulla Chune, near Ali Musjid, April 6th, 1842.

"Sir,—It is with feelings of much gratification I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the following detail of operations undertaken and carried into effect against the Afreedees.

"Yesterday morning, at half-past three, the troops were under arms, the camp struck, and, according to arrangements previously made, the treasure, ammunition, and baggage placed on the road leading from Junrood towards the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The enemy had for some days appeared in great numbers at the mouth of the pass, which they had fortified with a strong breast-work of stones and bushes. The hills on the right and left were rocky and precipitous, presenting great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops. To gain the summit of these heights, defended as they were by a numerous body of the enemy, was an undertaking of considerable difficulty. The columns destined to accomplish this most important object moved off simultaneously with the main column intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent. The right column* under the command of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, H.M.'s 9th Foot, and Major Anderson, 64th N.I. The left column,† under the command of Lieut.-Col. Moseley and Major Huish, commenced the ascent, led by Capt. Ferris, regiment of Jezailchees. Both columns, after considerable opposition, which they overcame in the most gallant style, succeeded in routing the enemy and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking columns were in progress on the heights, I ordered Capt. Alexander, in command of the artillery, to place the guns in position, and to throw shrapnell among the enemy when opportunity offered, which assisted much in their discomfiture. As Lieut.-Col. Taylor, from the opposition he had met with, and the extremely difficult nature of the ground, was some time in reaching the summit of the hill on the right, I detached a party,‡ under the command of Brigadier Wild, to assault it in front; it was, however, so extremely steep near the top, that, notwithstanding the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men, they were unable to gain a footing on the summit, and I regret to say, the enemy were enabled to throw stones with fatal effect upon some of the leading grenadiers of the 9th Foot. Finding the heights in our possession, I now advanced the main column to the mouth of the pass, and commenced destroying the barrier, which the enemy had evacuated on perceiving

* 4 Cos. H.M. 9th foot; 4 do. 26th N.I.; 4 do. 64th N.I.

† 4 Cos. H.M. 9th foot; 4 do. 26th N.I.; 4 do. 64th N.I.; 400 Jezailchees.

‡ Grs. H.M. 9th foot; 6th company of the 53rd N.I.

their position was turned; a portion of the right and left columns being left to keep the heights under the command of Lieut.-Col. Moseley and Major Anderson, respectively. Major Huish and Lieut.-Col. Taylor continued their advance to crown the hills in front and on each side, which were covered with the enemy, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground; but nothing could resist the gallantry of our troops, who carried every thing before them. A position of considerable strength above the bridge now remained to be carried, and again the Jezailchees were conspicuous in forcing the enemy to relinquish their strong-holds. Crowning parties having taken possession of their heights, all opposition on the part of the enemy may be said to have ceased, as no large body of them has since come in sight. The nature of the arrangements made for the protection of the baggage will be best understood when I state that not a single baggage animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It now remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of stating how much I feel indebted to the officers and men comprising the force under my command, for their zeal, devotion, and unflinching valour, in the performance of the very arduous duty which they have so nobly executed. From Major-Gen. M'Caskill, K.H., commanding the Infantry Division, and who was on this occasion commanding the rear-guard, I have received every assistance, as likewise from Brigadier Wild. To Lieut.-Col. Taylor, K.H., my warmest acknowledgments are due for the spirit, coolness, and judgment with which he discharged the duties entrusted to him. Where officers and men, European and native, have all so gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to select the names of particular individuals; but I cannot omit the names of those who so admirably led the troops to storm the heights, viz., Lieut.-Col. Mosely, 64th N.I.; Major Huish, 26th N.I.; Major Anderson, 64th N.I.; and Capt. Ferris, commanding the Jezailchees, whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them: indeed, I consider much of the success of the day to be attributed to their gallantry, skill, and perseverance, in this most difficult description of warfare. I have also to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the artillery was served by Capt. Alexander, commanding; the precision with which shrapnell was thrown caused considerable loss to the enemy. To Capt. Ponsonby, my Assist.-Adj.-General; Capt. Coddington, Assist. Qu.-Master-General; Capt. Macadam, Dep. Judge Advocate-General, and to Lieut. Pollock, A.d-c., I am much indebted for communicating my orders at different times during the day.

"I cannot conclude this despatch without requesting that you will bring to the particular notice of the Governor-General in Council the very great assistance I have received from Captains Mackeson and Lawrence. Capt. Mackeson's knowledge of the localities was invaluable to me, by enabling him to point out those heights which required to be crowned. Both these officers came on to the ground which I now occupy. Capt. Lawrence returned to Peshawar yesterday, and Capt. Mackeson proceeds with the force. Capt. Sir Richmond Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany Lieut.-Col. Taylor as his aide-de-camp, and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Ali Musjid: his exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unceasing.

"I must here observe that, from the character of the operations, and the very great numbers of the enemy (estimated at about 10,000), I found the force under my command numerically deficient, and in consequence the troops suffered severely from excessive fatigue.

"There are some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Musjid, but I regret they did not wait for Brigadier White and his brigade to make an example of them.

"I have, &c.,

"G. POLLOCK, Major-General,

"Commanding Troops West of the Indus."

"P.S. I herewith forward reports from officers commanding detached parties, but have not yet received the return of casualties, which shall be sent to-morrow. I am happy to say our loss has been much below what could possibly have been expected."

"To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Sec. to the Government of India.

"Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 6th inst., I have now the honour to enclose a return of casualties which took place on the 5th and 6th; those of the latter date occurred in taking possession of Ali Musjid. I am happy to say the amount of our loss is trifling, considering the very great opposition we experienced from the enemy.

"In my communication, I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Lieut. John Becher, acting field engineer, and have to request you will bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council the very essential services rendered by that officer in clearing the pass of the impediments constructed by the enemy, which he did with a degree of celerity, notwithstanding their strength and difficulty, that elicited my warmest satisfaction.

"I have, &c.

"G. POLLOCK, Major-General, commanding West of the Indus.

"Camp, Ghurree, Sulla Beg, 7th April, 1842."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. Pollock, C.B., on the 5th April, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

Killed.—H. M.'s 9th Foot: 1 European commissioned officer, 1 colour serjeant, 8 privates. 26th N.I.: 2 sepoy. 30th ditto: 2 sepoy. 33rd ditto: 1 sepoy. Jezailchee Regiment: 1 sepoy. Total, 14.

Wounded.—Staff: 1. H. M.'s 9th Foot: 1 European commissioned officer, 1 drummer, 31 privates. 26th N.I.: 2 havildars, 17 sepoy. 30th ditto: 1 havildar, 12 sepoy. 33rd ditto: 2 sepoy. 33rd ditto: 1 sepoy. 64th ditto: 1 European commissioned officer, 3 havildars, 4 sepoy. Jezailchee Regiment: 2 jemadars, 4 havildars, 2 naigues, 18 sepoy. Total, 104.

Missing.—26th N.I.: 1 bugler. 30th ditto: 1 sepoy; 33rd ditto: 1 sepoy; 33rd ditto: 3 sepoy. 64th ditto: 1 sepoy. Jezailchee Regiment: 10 sepoy. Total, 17.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 135.

Camp, Ghurree Lolla Beg, 7th April, 1842.

Name of officer killed.—Lieut. Cumming, H. M.'s 9th Foot.

Names of officers wounded.—Staff: Brigadier Wild, slightly. Capt. Ogle, H. M.'s 9th Foot, slightly. Lieut. Mulcaster, 64th N.I., severely.

"To Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General, &c.

"Camp, near Ali Musjid, April 6, 1842.

"Sir,—I have to report, for the information of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding the forces in Afghanistan, that, agreeably to his instructions, the columns entrusted to my command—namely, Lieut. Col. Taylor, advance column; 2 cos. H.M.'s 9th Foot; 4 cos. 26th N.I.; Major Anderson's rear right flank column; 1½ cos. H.M.'s 6th Foot; 4½ cos. 64th N.I.; 100 Jezailchees (Mackeson's)—for the capture of the heights on the right of the entrance to the Kyber Pass, were formed at daybreak on the 5th inst., in three divisions of four companies each, protected on right flank by a squadron of H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, under Lieut. Unett, who had in this order, with skirmishers and supports in front, advanced, driving a considerable body of the enemy up the hills, which were scaled and crowned in spite of a determined opposition. This effected, the troops moved to their left to clear the Sungahs commanding the entrance to the pass, which were abandoned on our approach, the enemy suffering severely in their retreat. Major Anderson, as directed, remained on the heights with his columns, reinforced by one company of H.M.'s 9th Foot and two companies of the 26th N.I., under Capt. Gahan, of the latter corps, while I descended with the remainder to carry into effect the ulterior plan of operations of the major-general, in clearing off the enemy from their positions on the right of the road to Ali Musjid, which was finally accomplished, though obstinate resistance was offered on several points, especially over the bridge, where the enemy had concentrated in force. Having been reinforced by one company of the 33rd N.I., under Lieut. Watson, I directed Capt. Lushington, H.M.'s 9th Foot, to move with that company and the light company of the 9th Foot to the right to take the enemy's position in reverse, whilst I attacked in front; this had the desired effect of forcing their immediate retreat and clearing the bridge. No farther opposition was offered by the enemy, who retreated on Ali Musjid, whilst I pushed on and occupied the tower and hill to the left, within about a mile of that place.

"It afforded me the greatest gratification to witness the gallant and persevering conduct of all the troops under my command, engaged during the day in a series of operations requiring great energy and patient endurance of fatigue: and I beg to mention the able assistance and support rendered me by Major Anderson, 46th N.I. (second in command); Capt. Gahan, 26th N.I., commanding a division; Capt. Lushington, H.M.'s 9th regiment of Foot, commanding the companies of that regiment; Capt. Sir Richmond Shakespear, who volunteered his services in charge of the Jezailchees, as well as the ardent and praiseworthy zeal of all the officers and men engaged.

"It is with regret I have to report the death of Lieut. Cumming, of H.M.'s 9th Foot, a very promising officer, who was killed on the heights above the pass, whilst in command of No. 6 company. Returns of killed and wounded will be sent in as soon as the companies with the rear column come in.

"I have, &c.

"A. B. TAYLOR, Lieut. Colonel 9th Foot."

To Capt. Ponsonby, Assist.-Adj.-General.

"Camp, near Ali Musjid, April 6, 1842.

"Sir,—Having been honoured with the command of the party as follows:—2 cos. of H.M.'s 9th Foot, 4 cos. of the 26th N.I., and 350 Ferris's Jezailchees—intended for the capture of the hills on the left of the Khyber Pass, I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops west of the Indus, that the party was formed for that purpose at day-break on the 5th inst., and advanced to the attack in skirmishing order. The height on the left was speedily carried in the most gallant and determined manner: the summit of which having been attained, the smaller detached hill at the entrance of the pass was cleared by the fire of my party. This being effected, agreeably to the instructions of the major-general, the post was made over to Lieut.-Col. Moseley, commanding the rear crowning column, and the troops, with the exception of two companies of the 26th N.I., descended for the purpose of continuing to scale and clear the heights on the left of the road leading to Ali Musjid. At several points very considerable opposition was made by the enemy, especially at one of the hills in advance of the smaller hill before alluded to, and at the heights commanding the bridge, where the enemy were in great force, but were driven from their posts in the most spirited style, and with considerable loss whilst retreating. Having occupied the last height adjacent to the intended encamping ground, I took possession thereon, with the party occupying it during the night, until relieved this morning by a party of the 33rd N.I., under Major Hewitt.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that this duty, though of the most fatiguing description, scaling heights the whole day, under a hot sun, and in the face of an enemy, was cheerfully performed by all the troops (European and native, the Sepoys vying with their European comrades), whose perseverance and good spirit could not be surpassed, and were most gratifying to me; and here I cannot omit to make mention of the Jezailchees, under that able officer Capt. Ferris, who afforded me most material aid, as also the ready assistance of Capt. Tritton, second in command, and the zeal and gallantry of every officer and man engaged.

"I do myself the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.,

"GEORGE HUISH, Major, Commanding the 26th N.I."

To Capt. Ponsonby, Assist.-Adj.-General.

"Camp, Ali Musjid, April 6, 1842.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding the forces, that, agreeably to his orders, I marched yesterday morning from Jumrood, in command of the rear-guard of the column for the attack

of the Khyber Pass, composed of the troops as follows:—Two guns horse artillery, three guns foot artillery, two squadrons of H.M.'s 3rd Dragoons, 10th Light Cavalry, two rissalah's Irregular Cavalry, one company of H.M.'s 9th Foot, one company 6th N.I., and three companies 60th N.I. The complete success of the attack made by the force in advance rendered unnecessary any active operations on my part. At night-fall I took the necessary precautions for security, and the troops bivouacked at a spot about two miles within the pass, without any molestation from the enemy.

The rear-guard arrived in camp at 2 P.M. this day, no part of the baggage having been plundered, nor any loss sustained.

"I have reason to be highly satisfied with the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, second in command; of Capt. Smith, officiating deputy assistant-adjutant-general; and of every officer placed under my orders, in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

"I have, &c.,

"JOHN M'CASKILL, Major-General Commanding Infantry Division."

From Major-General Sir R. B. Sale, K. C. B., to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General.

"Jellalabad, April 7th, 1842.

"Sir.—Information was on the evening of the 5th inst. brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms, from the spies in the enemy's camp, to the effect, that the force under Major Gen. Pollock, C. B., had met with a reverse in the Khyber, and retraced their steps towards Peshawur, and about ten P.M., on the 6th a *feu-de-joie* and salute of artillery were fired by Mahomed Ukhbar, which was said to be in honour of the event. It was on the same day, and through similar channels, announced to me, that the Affghans were sending reinforcements to aid in defending the frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend upon these statements, which were improbable in themselves, and accompanied by counter reports of another revolution at Cabul, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing, or the defeat of the Affghans in the Khyber; and by one account, of the intended and even actual retreat of the Sirdar to Lughman; I came, on a full consideration of the various circumstances and rumours, to the resolution of anticipating the last-mentioned event, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, in the hopes of relieving the place from blockade, and facilitating Gen. Pollock's advance. I accordingly gave directions to form three columns of infantry, the centre, consisting of the 13th Light Infantry, 500 rank and file, under Col. Dennie, C. B.; the left, of the 35th N. I., 500 rank and file, under Lieut. Col. Monteath, C. B.; and the right, of a company of the 13th Light Infantry, and another of the 35th N.I., and the detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Orr (the severity of Capt. Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective); the whole, 360 strong, commanded by Capt. Havelock, H.M.'s 13th Lt. Inf. These were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 Lt. Field Battery, under Capt. Abbott, to which Capt. Backhouse, S. S. Artillery, was also attached; and by the whole of my small cavalry force under Capt. Oldfield and Lieut. Mayne. The troops issued from the Cabul and Peshawur gate at daylight this morning. So far from the Sirdar having made dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force (not falling short in all of 6,000 men) was formed in order of battle, for the defence of his camp; the right resting on a fort, its left on the Cabul river, and even the ruined works within 800 yards of the place were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, and recently repaired for stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Capt. Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain; whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret, I have to mention that, whilst leading his regiment to the assault, Col. Dennie, C.B., of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, received a shot through the body, which shortly

after proved fatal. The result of this work having been gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack on the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire on the Afghan centre, whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line at the same point, and the third drove his left back from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were forced.

"The Affghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, and throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice closely threatened the troops under Capt. Havelock, and by opening against us three guns from a battery screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their position, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman by about 7 A.M. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards, recaptured four guns lost by the Cabul and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our government is received by the force with much honest exultation, and destroyed the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Ukhbar, by the force which he boasted of blockading, has been in the open field complete and signal. The fall of an officer so distinguished as Col. Dennie will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it in every way, I must share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection, that he was killed most gallantly performing his duties.

"I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct on this occasion of Lieut.-Col. Monteath, C.B., commanding one of the infantry columns under my own eye; of Capt. Wilkinson, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his lieutenant-colonel; of Capt. Oldfield and Lieut. Mayne, who led the cavalry; and of Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieut. Davis, artillery. The able and judicious manner in which Capt. Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line so distant as to render the manœuvres independent of my immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation. My acknowledgments are also specially due to Capt. Wade, my brigade-major, whose exertions on this day were, as they ever have been, most meritorious. To Major Fraser, of the Light Cavalry, who acted as my aide-de-camp, and to Capt. Mainwaring, commissariat officer with the force, who was present and active in the field; Captain Macgregor, political agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6 Light Field Battery, and was most useful in serving the guns. Lieut. and Adj. Wood, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so seriously injured as to have been since destroyed. Capt. Havelock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct of Lieut. Cox, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, who was the first to seize the enemy's guns after the party which captured them.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "R. SALE, Major-Gen."

The following notification, dated 4th April, 1842, appears in the *Cal. Gov. Gaz. Extraordinary* :—

The following copy of a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Palmer, commanding at Ghuzni, to the address of the officer commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 1st March, 1842, is published for general information.

"To Officer Commanding at Jellalabad.

"Ghuzni, 1st March, 1842.

"Sir,—It is with much concern I acquaint you that, from want of water, and by an overpowering force under cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort within six days. The garrison is to occupy the N.E. corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been 14 below zero. The terms are, honourable treatment and

safety whilst here and on the march to Cabul, solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capitulating, I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and Gen. Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Rohilla Khan, son of Ameenoolah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived, and promised to escort us in safety to Cabul. Amoon Shumsodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as governor of Ghuzni and as political agent. I received instructions to march immediately on his arrival for Cabul, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten, Bart. Abandoned as this garrison has been in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water even at this season, with 200 men detached to hold an outpost which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in 48 hours, nothing but capitulation remained. From the outpost falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well and commanding fort; the whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The bearer has received only subsistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded, and 137 casualties. The officers, including Capt. Burnett, 54th, and Lieut. Crawford, S.S. Force, are all well.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. PALMER, Lt.-Col., Pol. Agent, Commg. at Ghuzni.

"P.S. There is great reason to fear for our safety, as there are some thousands of Ghazis in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the southward, but report says, the troops hold the city of Candahar and are daily fighting."

The Governor-General in Council has directed that the Commander-in-chief will submit the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Palmer, in surrendering the Citadel of Ghuzni, to the judgment of a court-martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

The Governor-General in Council has already (on the 28th of January last) directed that a full military inquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabul, at the earliest period at which such an inquiry may be practicable.

The Governor-General in Council has now directed that the conduct of Major-Gen. Elphinstone, in Affghanistan, shall be submitted to the judgment of a court-martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

The Governor-General in Council will further direct that a full inquiry shall likewise be made into the conduct of all the political functionaries employed at Cabul, at the earliest possible period after he shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate transmission to Government.

The foregoing official despatches comprise the most important occurrences that have taken place since the last advices.

The intelligence from Cabul is very meagre and unsatisfactory. Letters to the 5th March from that city state that all was still unsettled; that the chiefs were disunited; that Shah Shooja had a considerable party still, but no one seemed able to fathom his designs; that an offer had come from him to restore the hostages, if we promised not to return to Cabul, but, at the same time, a letter was received through another channel, warning the authorities not to mind his offers, for that he was obliged to make them. The latest Bombay papers mention that it is pretty generally reported, that Shah Shooja has been assassinated, and that the chiefs at Cabul are desirous of making their peace with the British Government.

Zeman Shah, whose conduct has been so much praised, for the protection he extended to the hostages and captives, has since, it is said, thrown off the mask, and shewn that his impulse was not humanity, but a sordid hope of gain.

The *Englishman* says:—"It is, we believe, certain, that the Governor-General has

received a long letter from Shah Shooja, vindicatory of the latter's conduct throughout the late scenes, and circumstantially shewing that if the envoy had acted by his Majesty's advice, Ukhbar Khan would never have been trusted, and our defence against the rebellion (if it had ever broken out) would have prevailed. His Majesty insists that almost all the envoy did during the past two years was contrary to his (the King's) own judgment and advice. In the letter to the Governor-General, he strenuously exculpates himself, and scruples not to declare that the feelings of the Affghans were outraged by our officers and troops in respect to their women, and he actually names Sir A. Burnes and others, as offenders in this respect. We mention this, not as crediting it, but to shew how fully the Shah has entered into the whole subject of our functionaries' alleged conduct during the last two years. He declares also, we understand (and that may be proved or disproved, if ever Conolly, Pottinger, and others return), that after the outbreak of the rebellion, he urged the envoy to take post in the Balla Hissar, where there was abundance of provisions, and where they might have held out till relieved, but that his suggestion was disregarded. It is certain, however, that Capt. Conolly, who till lately maintained that the Shah had been faithful to us, has altered that opinion, and thinks him ill-disposed."

The surrender of Ghuzni has excited much surprise, and no small degree of censure. As Col. Palmer is to undergo a trial, it is fair towards him to suspend our opinion. The *Englishman* charges the surrender to the account of the late envoy. "The following paragraph in Col. Palmer's letter," it observes, "confirms what we heretofore entertained as but suspicions of the double-dealing of the late envoy, as towards Shah Shooja, in the negotiations with Ukhbar Khan. Col. Palmer says.—'Amooun Shumsodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, arrived as governor of Ghuzni and political agent. I received instructions to march, on his arrival, for Cabul, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten,'—so that our minister had entered into a treaty with the greatest enemy of (and then in actual arms against) the king, at whose court he was placed, and while also in a state of actual war with the British Government, and then holding our troops and the minister himself in a state of siege! And it further appears that by this secret treaty (never reported to the government) the minister had put a relative of this enemy in possession of the principal fortress of the king, then garrisoned by British troops, with a design that they should hold it for the king! This enemy was Ukhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, then a prisoner in our hands, and the person to whom the fortress was ordered to be delivered up was a nephew of the Dost's. Such an instance of violation of diplomatic trust as this is not in the records of English modern history. It is in vain to endeavour to account for such a departure from official integrity as this order to Col. Palmer displays, on the part of a public servant whose character stood so high, and whose probity was never questioned."

A letter published in the *Delhi Gazette*, states that the Ghuzni force had been destroyed, but that the officers were safe, but prisoners at Cabul. The force consisted of the Bengal 27th N.I., with artillery. The following officers appear to have been present with the regiment: Lieut. Col. Thomas Palmer; Captains William Grant, Alexander Watt, Lewis W. Gibson; Lieuts. Jas. Alston, John J. Poett, Rich. S. Simpson, Walter R. Barnes, David Lumsden, Henry Laing, Charles Scott, Charles Harris; Ensigns, Henry M. Williams, John Nicholson, Thomas Davis, Geo. Thos. Gowan, William Forbes. In the garrison there was but one lady, Mrs. Lumsden, of the 27th, who was married at Cabul last year by the envoy. The snow was deep on the ground in the country, and the troops are supposed to have perished by the weather, or been massacred.

The vigour and skill displayed by Sir R. Sale, and the success which has attended him, have infused fresh spirit into the troops preparing to enter the country. Previous to the action reported in the despatch of Gen. Sale, the enemy had attacked a foraging party, consisting of a small party of H. M.'s 13th N.I., and 100 sappers, on

the 24th March, and sustained a considerable loss. Capt. Broadfoot was severely wounded. Two privates were killed of H. M.'s 13th infantry, and two of the sappers; also two privates of H. M.'s 13th foot wounded, and three sappers.

It appears that, subsequently to the 12th March, the enemy had relaxed in their attacks, and the garrison was in consequence able to procure forage for the cattle. It is said that Mahomed Akhbar Khan was wounded through the fleshy part of the arm, by a peshkhidmut having discharged a carbine at him, some say accidentally, but the moolahs decided otherwise, and sentenced the culprit to be burnt alive, and this was carried into effect. Mahomed Akhbar Khan, it is stated, suffers much from the wound, an artery having been injured.

The forcing an entrance into the Khyber Pass is an event of considerable importance. Negotiations had been carried on with the Kybures for the purchase of a passage, but the fort of Ali Musjid, about twenty miles in the pass, was occupied by a large force of Akhbar Khan's Afghans, who were likewise stationed at intervals between Ali Musjid and Jellalabad. Notwithstanding a free passage had been stipulated and partly paid for, the Afreedis prepared for resistance. It is said their chiefs have little control over them, and they required the payment of the whole sum before entering the pass. The difficulties of the operation were increased by the rain, which fell in torrents. It appears, likewise, that the native troops, either from being dispirited, or, as some suggested, at the instigation of the Sikhs, deserted in considerable numbers, whole squads going over to the Sikhs. A havildar and seventeen men deserted from the 60th, and thirteen men from the 53rd; among these were many old soldiers and men who, up to that period, had been regarded as good and true *neemuk wallahs*. In the 61th only one desertion had taken place, and but few in the 30th, and not many in the 26th.

The arrangements for the difficult operation are said to have been very judicious. The enemy were not only in force, but had thrown down stones, and built high *singhas*, or breastworks, to prevent ingress. The troops started as lightly as possible, following the example shewn by the general, who was himself one of four who dwelt in a small tent. "The men of H.M.'s 9th," says a letter, "are in the sepoy's pals, and take only their great-coats, with one change of clothes. The sepoy's march similarly equipped. The officers are all 'doubled up,' one small pal (I mean a pal tent) and one pair of camel-trunks being allotted to every two. We have no beds, but lay on the turf. We hope by this arrangement to shorten our train, which, as it is, will occupy more than two miles!" Under the fire of a battery of ten guns, which poured volley after volley of shrapnell on the astounded enemy, both the precipitous hills flanking the mouth of the pass were carried, and the Afreedis so utterly broken and dispersed as to allow the baggage to pass up the following night, scattered over three miles of ground, without venturing an attempt at plunder.

It appears that, since this victory, the fort of Ali Musjid had been evacuated, and the advance guard of Gen. Pollock's force had, on the 9th April, reached Lunde-khana, having met with scarcely any opposition after the first day, a few camels only having been carried off after leaving Ali Musjid. Great praise is given to the Sikhs, for the manner in which, under Gen. Avitabili, they cleared the road they were sent upon. They were placed in possession of Ali Musjid, to keep the pass open. The whole defile is 28 miles long, of which 22 may be commanded by the enemy. The most difficult portion is the gallery, 12 feet wide, stretching for two miles along the face of the precipice shortly beyond the present position. The perfect success which has attended the first stage of our proceedings will dismay and damp the courage of the enemy, while it will proportionally elevate the spirits and increase the determination of our men. Gen. Pollock's army will be the first that ever forced the Khyber Pass, through which Nahdir Shah himself had to purchase his way at the expense of ten lakhs of treasure.

Letters from Peshawur state, that a plot had been discovered in camp for the assassination of Capt. Mackeson, political agent, by Akhbar Khan.

On the night of the 11th March, an attack was made upon the garden in Peshawur, where the sick and wounded are, by a large body of armed plunderers; they were received by some of Capt. Mackeson's men, with a few of the 3rd and 4th irregulars. The conflict lasted nearly an hour, at the expiration of which it was found that we had two men killed and three wounded: the enemy, as usual, managed to carry away their dead. The sick suffered no further inconvenience than being turned out of their beds on the alarm being given of a general attack. This happened on the same night that the troops in camp were turned out by the firing of their pickets. Some of the plunderers, who are supposed to come from the Sikh camp, were seized by Gen. Avitabili, who inflicted summary punishment without loss of time, by hanging a dozen. The murderer of the sepoy of the 60th has been taken, and, having confessed his guilt, was hanged.

The following are the particulars of an assault on the city of Candahar by the enemy on the night of the 10th March.

The insurgents had mustered in large numbers in the vicinity of Candahar, and Gen. Nott moved out about the 7th of March to attack the enemy, who, gradually retiring as he advanced, gave him no opportunity of bringing them to a general action. He was thus led on to pursue them to a distance of between thirty and forty miles from Candahar, when they eluded his vigilance and doubled round to the city, taking up a position within five miles of its walls. On the 9th, their numbers had increased to 5,000 infantry and 1,200 horsemen. The garrison was diminished by five and a half regiments, and sixteen guns, which Gen. Nott had taken with him in pursuit. On the night of the 10th, the whole of the enemy's force came down to attack the city, succeeded in setting fire to and burning the Herat gate, and had actually surmounted a barrier of gram bags raised in the gateway, before they were repulsed. To ensure success at the main point of assault, they had made false attacks on the other two gates, but entirely failed in their attempts to set one of them on fire. The moment the real point of danger was ascertained, and our chief force in guns and Europeans brought to bear, the enemy were driven back, leaving ten men dead on the gateway, and forty bodies so close under our fire as to be allowed to remain there until morning. The enemy's total loss was at first computed at 300, but subsequent accounts give upwards of 600 men, and nearly 100 were either killed or wounded on the side of the Dooranees, whilst, extraordinary to relate, not a man of the garrison was touched. The consequence of this signal failure was, that the Affghans broke up their encampment on the same night, and, on the 11th, not a man was seen on the plains, which the day before were covered by a large army; and several of the more influential chiefs have sent to the political agent proposing terms. Gen. Nott, during his movements in the districts, in pursuit of the enemy, destroyed several villages and killed some 90 or 100 of the enemy's skirmishers on different occasions; and with the necessary portion of cavalry he would have been enabled to force the enemy into a general action, but his small complement of irregular horse have been so hard worked and badly fed that their good-will was beyond their strength. Gen. Nott returned on the 13th.—*Delhi Gaz., April 4.*

The insurgents were commanded by Sudder Jung, the son of Shah Shooja. His brother, Prince Timoor, governor of the city, having been long suspected, is placed in confinement, and all the Affghans belonging to inimical tribes have been disarmed and expelled. Sepoys in the Shah's service have deserted in numbers. Girishk has fallen to the insurgents, but it was not occupied by any regular troops.

The following is given by a Bombay paper as a more exact account of Gen. Nott's successful skirmishes. "The enemy had, by many feints, led Gen. Nott to march against them, with a force composed of H.M. 40th foot, the 10th N.I., the 38th and 42nd in line, with the 43rd and a wing of Macan's regiment in reserve. On the right flank were Anderson's guns and the cavalry, and on the left flank four nine-pounders. During the 8th and the 9th, our troops marched onwards, having occasional skirmishes with the enemy, many of whom were killed by flanking parties

clearing the way; but they avoided meeting us, and the general believed that they would refuse to fight altogether. Some of the villagers fired on our troops, and the villages were given up to plunder in consequence. While, however, the general was thus forcing his way to the prince's camp, with an enemy of about 2,000 men annoying him and skirmishing about our flanks, the principal force of the prince doubled to the rear and attacked the Herat gate of Candahar, with the object of investing the city. Notwithstanding, however, the enemy's attempt to destroy it by fire and other means, it was so gallantly defended, that the enemy was repelled with great loss, and obliged to retreat: 600 men are said by the villagers to have been killed, but 1,000 is believed to be their loss. The army of the prince is now broken up; the prince himself and Meerza Ahmed have fled towards the Helmund: the chiefs hurried away to Cabul, and the soldiers have returned to their villages.

Brigadier England marched from Quetta on the 24th March, it is said, with no intention of an immediate advance to Candahar, but merely to obtain some degree of command over the Kajuck Pass; to open a communication with the Pesheen Valley, and induce the inhabitants of those parts to bring in camels, which hitherto they have been prevented by Mahomed Sadig and the insurgents in that quarter—who have for some time had possession of the pass, and plundered and maltreated all those who have shewn any inclination to maintain an intercourse with the British force at Quetta. It was anticipated that this measure would prove successful, as Mahomed Sadig had, notwithstanding his advantageous position, been unable to induce the tribes to rise against the British Government. Baffled in this object, it was generally reported and believed, that Mahomed Sadig had withdrawn to the hills. A force of nearly similar strength was to leave Dadur on the same day on which the former marched from Quetta, and was to be at that station by the end of the month; after the junction of these detachments, and the company of Bengal Artillery, still at Quetta, there would be about 2,600 fighting men, when the whole was to move on to Candahar. The force consisted of four guns of the horse brigade (Leslie's), one troop of the 3rd light cavalry, five cos. of H.M. 41st, six cos. of the light battalion N.I., with fifty Poonah horse; having in charge a convoy of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of treasure, medical stores, and ammunition for Candahar, with 1,500 camels, besides other beasts of burthen. The object of the advance was to get into a part of the country where forage for the camels and cattle could be produced; there to await the arrival of the remainder of the convoy, consisting of the other companies of H.M. 41st, details of the 6th and 21st N.I., with nine lakhs of treasure, and 2,000 camels. The village of Hykulzye, thirty-one miles east of Quetta, was the place selected for the halt, which was expected to have amounted to about ten days, where the brigade under Major Simmons would have joined, it was supposed, about the 7th: the force, by this time amounting to above 2,500 men, were then to have proceeded together. Hykulzye was reached on the 28th. Some slight skirmishing had taken place on the 26th, but no serious obstruction or annoyance had been offered. A number of stragglers appeared upon the hills, but there was no reason to suspect these of being any thing other than roving mountaineers, scouts, or marauders. So stern and inviolable was the silence maintained in reference to the intentions of the insurgents, that though Gen. England had been received with the utmost cordiality and kindness by the chief men of Hykulzye, only six miles from the pass, where the most strenuous exertions had for two months been making to construct barricades, now completed, not a word was whispered as to there being any intention whatever to interrupt our progress. Not only must the construction and condition of the field-works have been generally known to the whole country around, but the chiefs, who, when closely questioned, professed the most absolute ignorance on the subject, must have been aware that, at the very moment they were making the most friendly and cordial professions of confidence, Mahomed Sedeez, the leader of the insurgents south of Candahar, was strongly posted on the hills close by, with the view of obstructing our advance. As our force proceeded, it became apparent that the insurgents were

prepared to offer us a determined resistance on the rising ground which flanked the line of march on our right, and completely commanded the road along which the brigade must pass. A detachment, consisting of four light companies from H.M. 41st, and the 25th and 21st N.I., were ordered to charge in line (not in column) up the hill and storm the breast-work on its summit—these amounted in all to 180 men—while the remaining portion of the wing of the 41st, 220 strong, under cover of four of Capt. Leslie's guns, with about 70 men, covered the attack. The remainder of the force, about 600 strong, remained in charge of the baggage. Until the head of the storming party reached the crest of the exterior defences, the strength of the enemy was completely concealed from us by their field-works, which consisted of a succession of breast-works, improved by a ditch and abattis; the ditch is said to have been filled with thorns, and the first outwork to have been commanded by a flanking fire. So soon as we got close up to them, a dense and determined mass burst out with such fury on our men, that with the advantage of the rising ground, of a fire maintained with singular steadiness, precision, and effect from their other works, and of overwhelming numbers in their favour, the contest quickly became so unequal, that the storming party were unable to keep their ground. Here Capt. May, of the 41st, was shot dead; sixteen of his men also fell. So soon as they began to retire down the hill, a party of about 1,000 cavalry, of which 400 had just before arrived from Candahar, and the most formidable body of the sort yet seen, dashed round the flank of the hill, and burst with the utmost impetuosity on our rear. Major Apthorp, of the 20th N.I., who was on foot covering the retreat, was here cut down; his skull was literally laid open, his left arm was nearly severed above the elbow, and he was covered with other wounds. A jemadar and two sepoy gallantly brought him off; he lingered till the morning of the 30th. The reserve formed a square at the bottom of the hill to cover the retreat, and receive the horse, while the storming party, the moment they reached the plain, also formed a square about 250 yards to the left of the other, and there gallantly resisted every attempt to break them. The enemy are admitted to have behaved to admiration: their plans were ably laid, and bravely executed. So audacious had they become, that many of them were bayonnetted close beside the squares. Some idea may be formed of the obstinacy with which the contest was conducted from the amount of the casualties: out of 470 who were engaged, 27 were killed and 71 wounded, 98 in all—nearly one-fourth. The enemy's losses are unknown, but must have been severe: they confess to 30 killed and 50 wounded: they fought with all the fury of religious zealots, determined to conquer or to perish. The officers admit that a better sustained fire they have rarely seen: and that the cavalry, as irregulars, could hardly be surpassed. The whole affair was one of three minutes. Having found that our squares were not to be broken, the Affghans rapidly retired, but in perfect order. After having received this partial check, and with the difficulty of the ground, the strength of the enemy's position, as well as of his force now developed, it seemed to Gen. England vain to attempt a renewal of the contest, and it was therefore resolved on to move by the right to the ruined village of Bozar, three miles to the N. E., in which direction the baggage was first ordered to proceed. The troops accordingly moved across the plain in echelon of squares, the artillery protecting them by alternate guns, and the whole covered by as good a display of cavalry as could, under the circumstances, be commanded. The whole of this operation was conducted in a manner so steady and soldier-like, that the enemy, though closely watching an opportunity of attack, left them wholly unmolested both during the march and in the position they took up overnight. A fearful storm of rain and thunder burst out shortly after the troops had taken up their quarters; as if the very elements had combined to warn us back upon our path.

It was at this time discovered that the body of 400 cavalry already mentioned had arrived the previous day from Candahar, that 500 more had lately come in from Shorvark and Shawl, and that Meerza, a chief of Meckran, had joined with 100 of the best men of his tribe—the total number of about 2,000, at which the force was esti-

mated, having been made up by the adjoining villagers and the Atehuckzie horsemen, formerly of our service. On the morning of the 29th, it became apparent that the insurgents had during the night been joined by troops of armed peasants, and that arrangements on a much more extensive scale than that of the preceeding day were being made to resist us. It also became evident that the object of the force having moved in this direction would be completely frustrated, from the Pesheen valley, to which they had looked for supplies, being entirely in the hands of the enemy. It was likewise manifest that the heights could not be forced without incurring the risk of severe losses which no advantages our success promised could compensate us. In truth, under the present circumstances a successful advance would have been of comparatively little avail, when after this a week of delay must still occur before the convoy under Major Simmons could overtake the brigade. The only thing that remained to be done was to retrograde on Quetta; and this movement, which was commenced on the 29th, was carried into effect with the greatest success. On arriving at the Nooghee Pass, eight miles from Quetta and three from Kooch-lack (by which latter name it is designated in most of the itineraries), the difficult ground was found occupied by the Kakurs, who had stopped all communication after the second day's march; and our army moved round the hill to obtain an easier route. A number of these marauders still continuing on the crest of the hill—following the line of our march and annoying us with their fire—the grenadier company of the 41st was detached against them; they rushed up the steep, charged, and dispersed them in a moment without loss, wounding multitudes, and leaving thirteen of the enemy dead on the ground. The brigade returned safely into cantonments on the afternoon of the 31st.

It seems to be admitted on all hands, that in this expedition the retreat was very skilfully conducted; we regret to say that the testimony of our correspondents is almost unanimous against the wisdom of the advance. It had been recommended to send out a light fighting party, unencumbered by convoy, to feel the way: when the baggage could have followed after it had been ascertained that every thing was safe. Again, when it became apparent that our progress was obstructed by a stockade on the top of a low hill on our right overhanging the pass, it was urged on Gen. England that one of much greater elevation on our left, on which there appeared to be no work of any sort, should be occupied. This fully commanded the pass where the cavalry were concealed, and was, it is said, within musket range of the field-works overlooked by it: indeed it is affirmed that this eminence is of such gradual ascent that guns might without difficulty have been dragged to its summit so as to have dislodged the enemy without the smallest hazard. Instead of this, the storming party were ordered to advance up the hill *in line*—in the very teeth of the enemy's fire—before a single shell had been thrown from our howitzers to clear the heights. It appears extraordinary that after the first check, in consequence of the arrangements just detailed, the hill on the right should not have been attempted, so as to have cleared the ground and enabled us to depart, if such was our purpose, with the honour of a victory; or to have advanced, as originally proposed, without regard to a partial check which had in no shape disabled us.—*Bombay Times*, April 23.

The loss in this affair is as follows—*killed*: H. M.'s 41st Foot, 1 officer, 17 men; 20th N.I., 1 officer, 5 men; 25th N.I., 3 men; 6th N.I., 1 man. *Wounded*: H. M.'s 41st Foot, 52 men; 20th N.I., 9 men; 25th N.I., 6 men; 6th N.I., 3 men. Total, 97.

There are, as usual, many criticisms passed upon the proceedings of the brigadier. One paper states that he had, in defiance of the advice of Major Outram and Lieut. Hammersley, advanced with half his force towards Candahar; that the enemy had stated beforehand that they would meet him some marches in advance, and they kept their word. Four marches from Quetta he found the insurgents strongly stockaded in the centre of the pass. Another says: "Gen. England halted his force, and, without reconnoitering or forming any plan or systematic arrangement, ordered the

light companies (formed into a battalion under Major Apthorp) to storm and carry the place. Major Apthorp accordingly set about preparing to ascend the hill in column, when Gen. England peremptorily ordered him to deploy his men into line and march up and 'wave them off—they are merely rabble—it will be mere child's play,' &c. The light company accordingly deployed from column into line at the foot of the hill, under a heavy fire from those within the intrenchment, and then began to ascend. The light company of the 41st (according to all accounts, a set of the finest fellows that could be found in any regiment) was on the right of the ascending line, and either from superior strength and eagerness, or from the ascent where they were not being quite so steep, got first up to the stockade, and Lieut. Evans and a number of these gallant fellows leaped the ditch and got into the midst of a number of the Affghans, who were defending the place. In the mean time, Capt. May, commanding the 41st light company, fell, shot dead during the ascent, and Major Apthorp also fell mortally wounded. The sepoys, from being to the left in line, could not come speedily enough to the assistance of the gallant fellows of the 41st, so that Lieut. Evans finding almost all his men either killed or wounded, was obliged, with the few that remained and were able to get back, to re-leap the ditch, and so saved the company from utter destruction. Out of 74 of the 41st light company who ascended the hill, Capt. May and 16 men were killed on the spot, and 31 wounded."

Col. Wymer was attacked when two marches on his way in the direction of Quetta,—whither he was advancing to meet Gen. England,—by a body of Affghans, computed at 3,000 strong. They rushed down on him with indomitable fury, charging up to the bayonet's point; a few well-directed volleys checked them in their career, and caused a heavy slaughter. Our cavalry then charged them in brilliant style, and put them to flight. About 300 are said to have fallen, including five chiefs. Our loss amounts to 5 killed and 25 wounded.—*B.T.*, April 30.

It is said to be the Governor-General's declared opinion that the war should be prosecuted with energy.

The *Englishman*, April 15, says: "We have letters of the 27th ult. from Jumrood, which mention that Sultan Mahommed, a brother of the Dost's and late Governor of Peshawur, was to accompany the force, and to use his influence in negotiating for the release of the ladies and the other prisoners. The fact is, that the most advisable means have been adopted in regard to this matter, but we deem it better not at present to publish what we know respecting it. We have also a letter of the 28th ult. from Jellalabad itself, which states that the well-grounded belief there is that all the letters written by the captives are translated to Akhbar Khan, and that he allows none to go on which contain anything he disapproves of."

A letter from Peshawur, dated 27th ult., states, that "despatches had been received from Jellalabad to the 25th March, and that Capt. Macgregor had heard that the prisoners at Lughman were all safe, up to the 19th of that month, and he appears to think that, on Gen. Pollock's arrival at Jellalabad, there will be a fair chance of effecting the prisoners' release, through the negotiations with the Ghilzie chief, Mahomed Shah, in whose power they are."

The *Bombay Times* says: "We are informed that bills drawn by English prisoners at Cabul on the government, in favour of Affghans, have been presented by Mool-tanees and refused payment, the conditions of the drafts being, that they were to be paid on government hearing of the release of the prisoners. The first of the bills had been despatched by cossids and lost, the bearers having been plundered. The holders of the second not being aware of the conditions on which the bills were drawn, have been placed in an embarrassing position, and do not seem disposed to place much faith in government paper."

A letter from Shikarpore gives a very interesting account of the progress of the Camel Battery, which seems not a little to have "astonished the natives." They had travelled for about 130 miles through the Halla mountains without seeing any one. When the more populous districts were attained, the people stared in astonishment, to see their peaceful and quiet beasts of burthen harnessed to artillery. The carriages, 16 in all, weighing from 48 to 50 cwt., had traversed 300 miles of country, without accident, in the midst of heavy and almost incessant rain; over hill and dale, rock and stones. The perfect success of this camel experiment is considered now established beyond a doubt.

Another Cabul fugitive has made his appearance at Peshawur, whose account of the Cabul insurrection, and the assassination of the envoy, agrees nearly with those at first received. He states that when it became known that Sir Wm. Macnaghten was to proceed to Bombay, to assume the government of that presidency, several of the disaffected chiefs considered it a good opportunity to attempt the expulsion of the English. Impressed with this view, a number of them waited on Shah Shooja, and demanded of him, that he would unite with them against the English. To this the Shah gave a willing assent, not from any love he bore his chiefs, or the cause they had at heart, but from the consideration that their attempt to drive the English out of the country would end in their own destruction, and that he would thereby be deprived of some very disagreeable and not very loyal subjects—and who were besides rather more favourably affected towards Dost Mahomed than towards himself. He, therefore, came readily into the views of his sirdars, and, at their request, issued orders to his subjects, in the town of Cabul and elsewhere, to rise *en masse* and exterminate the Feringee Kafirs; his Majesty solacing himself with the thought that he was setting a trap for his Affghan rats. Armed with the royal authority, the chiefs succeeded in raising the Cabul towns-people, whose attention was first directed to the assassination of all the English they could lay hands on, and then to the seizure of the ordnance and commissariat stores, which, with a degree of infatuation absolutely incomprehensible, were kept in the midst of a hostile city, whose inhabitants were known to be vindictive, treacherous, and cruel. This, the crowning blunder of the series committed in this country, opened the way to the most disastrous consequences. The conspirators, having succeeded in gaining possession of the only means of subsistence and defence which our troops had, acquired fresh confidence, while their success emboldened others to join them. Akhbar Khan was sent for, and readily joined the insurgents, who demanded the extermination of the British. As this, however, could not be done by force, treachery was resorted to. That it succeeded, is attributable to the discontent, if not absolute mutiny, of our own troops, and the jarring, conflicting views of their leaders. The first blow to be struck was the capture or murder of Sir W. Macnaghten, who was invited to an interview, which he was forced to grant, with no other resources at his command than mutinous and starving soldiers. A meeting accordingly took place between Sir William and Akhbar Khan, the latter of whom opened the discussion by demanding that Sir William would accompany him to Cabul, and there conclude a treaty. This was, of course, declined; on which Akhbar Khan drew forth a paper, which, it was alleged, had been drawn up by order of the envoy, and bore his signature; this document was an order for the death or assassination of several Affghan sirdars, among whom was Akhbar, who taxed the envoy with treachery and murder, garnishing his address with the terms "Kafir," "pig," and others, much in vogue with well-bred Affghans. Sir William denied the charge, as well as the authenticity of the document produced, but made no reply to the abuse. This bearing irritated the chivalrous Affghan, and he rushed upon Sir William. A *mêlée* took place, in which Sir William was shot by Akhbar Khan. Such is the evidence of a man who only recently arrived at Peshawur, and who could not have seen or heard the accounts which have been in the hands of the public for two months preceding his arrival. His statement, too, is consistent in its several parts, and gives us the only reasonable clue we have yet seen to Shah Shooja's con-

nection with the conspirators, for connected he was, there can be no doubt.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 2.

Amongst the many versions of the sad events at Cabul, we have heard of that of a chuprassee of Capt. Conolly's, who has arrived at Bareilly, having left Cabul by desire of his master. He has been very minutely examined, and maintains that he was present at the meeting between the envoy and Akhbar Khan, and saw the latter shoot Sir W. Macnaghten with a double-barrelled pistol which had been presented to him by his victim a few days before. He also mentions the certainty of Lieut. Le Geyt's death, having seen his body. His *opinions* relative to the first outbreak are all against Shah Shooja. His depositions are being carefully noted down by the authorities with the view of being forwarded to Government.—*Bombay Times*.

Some days since, we communicated to our readers information which we had received from Peshawur, to the effect that it has been proved by credible evidence, taken by those who were appointed to investigate as far as possible into the case of the envoy's murder, that Akhbar Khan was personally the assassin. A day or two later, we had additional information from the same quarter to the same effect,—entirely corroborative of the previous account given direct to a friend of our's by the Kafila Bashee of Sir A. Burnes, who was an eye-witness to the deed, and whose relation was never contradicted. We can now state that the person who has lately at Peshawur corroborated this account is a native, whose respectability there is no cause to doubt, and who has escaped, we know not how, from manifold dangers of not only Cabul and Jugdulluck, but of the previous ones of Chareekar, in the account of which latter disaster he essentially confirms the relation already given by the gallant little Goorkah. This man is Major Pottinger's moonshee, who heard Akhbar Khan himself inform the other chiefs at Cabul, that he had killed the envoy with his own hand,—and this he (Akhbar) told them on the very day on which the murder was committed. By the way, we have also tolerably sure information, that there is ample proof in existence, so far in favour of Shah Shooja, as that it corroborates that part of his statement to the Governor-General, which declares that he all along disapproved of the envoy's line of policy, and warned him against it.—*Englishman*, April 13.

The following is an alphabetical list of officers belonging to regiments on service in Afghanistan known to be safe:—Airey, Lieut., II. M. 3rd, at Cabul; Anderson, Capt., 59th N.I., at Badeecabad; Balfour, Assist. Surg., at Cabul; Bygrave, Capt., 5th N.I.; Brydon, Assist. Surg., 5th N.I., at Jellalabad; Burnett, Capt., 5th N.I., with 27th at Ghuzni; Boyd, Capt., 65th N.I., at Badeecabad; Berwick, Surg., at Cabul; Conolly, Lieut. J., at Cabul; Dowson, Lieut., 5th N.I., at Jellalabad; Drummond, Capt., I. Cav., at Cabul; Evans, Lieut., II. M. 44th, at Cabul; Elphinstone, Major Gen., at Badeecabad; Eyre, Lieut., Art., do. Ferris, at Peshawur; Gray, Capt., II. M. 44th, in India; Garstin, Ens., 5th N.I., at Peshawur; Griffiths, Major, 37th N.I. (supposed) at Tootoo; Gerard, Lieut., 1st Eurp. Rgmt., at Jellalabad; Harrington, Lieut., II. M. 44th, at Peshawur; Johnstone, Capt. J., II. M. 44th, with depôt; Lakin, at Peshawur; Lawrence, Capt., 11th Cav., at Badeecabad; Mayne, 27th N.I., at Jellalabad; Moorhouse, act. int., 37th N.I., at do.; Margrath, Surg., 37th N.I.; Melville, Lieut., 54th N.I., at Badeecabad; McKinnier, Surg., at Cabul; Mackenzie, Lieut., at Badeecabad; Mein, Ens., at do.; Oldfield, Capt., 5th Cav., with Gen. Sale; Plowden, Ens., 5th N.I., with do.; Paterson, Lieut., 54th, at Peshawur; Paton, Capt., 58th, at Cabul; Pottinger, Major, 2nd, at Badeecabad; Ponsonby, at Peshawur; Robertson, Ens., 37th N.I., at Peshawur; Shelton, Brig., at Badeecabad; Smith, Lieut., at Ferozepore; Souter, said to be a prisoner; Steer, Lieut., 37th N.I., wounded and left in a cave between Jugdulluck and Jellalabad; Stiven, Dr., at Peshawur; Troop, Capt., 48th N.I., at Badeecabad; Wrench, Cornet, 5th Cav., at Jellalabad; Warren, Ens., 5th N.I., at do.; Warburton, Lieut., Art., at Cabul; Webb, Lieut., S. S., at Cabul; Walsh, Lieut., Madras N.I., at Cabul; Waller, Lieut., Art., at Badeecabad; Young, Lieut., II. M. 44th, at Cawnpore.

The following is an extract from a letter, written by Col. Cureton, 16th Lancers, dated Meerut, March 18:—"Through the kindness of a friend, I have seen a confidential letter, containing an extract of a despatch from the late envoy, Major Pottinger, dated January 30, which says, 'You will be glad to learn, that so far from blaming Elphinstone for what has occurred, he altogether exonerates him, and wishes this fact to be made known to Government; for the noble courage and resignation with which the general bears himself under such a load of misfortune and physical suffering (an attack of rheumatic gout in the joints of each hand, and shot through the buttock) make a man's heart bleed for him that he should have been fated to hold such a command when so incompetent from disease, and wounded so badly.'"

The Punjab.—On the 17th March, a letter was received at Lahore from Gen. Pollock, complaining that though the English troops had been for many days at Peshawur, and had been fighting hard, the Sikh troops there had not afforded them the least assistance. He solicited the immediate despatch of fresh troops by the Maharajah, with orders for them to co-operate with the British. The General said further that he was only restrained from advancing on Jellalabad, to the relief of Gen. Sale, by not having the assistance of the Sikhs. The Maharajah caused a reply to be returned, to the effect that he would, as soon as possible, send the required troops, and that he had directed Coor Pertaub Sing and Sirdar Golaub Sing to co-operate with the English immediately, or they would incur his severe displeasure. Sirda Kaunder Sing was also ordered to proceed from Killa shato-kote and go and encamp with his forces on the banks of the Chenab until further orders. In the evening Mr. Clerk held a private conference with the Sirdars, to which none but Sirdars were admitted. On the 18th, Chunder Leighna Sing was ordered to make preparations for the despatch of the troops with as much alacrity as if the Maharajah was about to take the field against some invading enemy. The Maharajah then ordered a pervannah to be sent to various Sirdars, to assemble with their forces at Wuzerabad, on the banks of the Chenab. Rajah Dhian Sing was also ordered to assemble all the Mahomedan sowars, and get them ready to be despatched in haste towards Peshawur. Moulvie Rujwallie then told the Maharajah, that the Sikh troops at Peshawur had been detected in tampering with the English soldiers, and causing great dissatisfaction among them, and urged the Maharajah to write to Sirdar Golaub Sing, to prevent this proceeding on the part of the Sikhs. The Maharajah said that he would, in good time, take measures to prevent such proceedings on the part of his troops, but there was no occasion to be in an indecent hurry about the matter; the neighbourhood of Peshawur was in a state of great ferment, and it required time to set all right. On the 19th, Mr. Clerk waited on the Maharajah and represented that Gen. Sale had been again attacked at Jellalabad, and required speedy assistance. The Maharajah said in reply, that the "Puttan bad castes had sown guns in the garden of their destinies, and would have to swallow bullets." Mr. Clerk then requested a private conference with the Maharajah, and was closeted with him for nearly four hours. Shere Sing afterwards gave orders that none of his troops should proceed beyond the Attack until further orders, and that no person should cross the Sutledge and pass into the Punjab, without his being informed of it. All the troops were ordered to await the arrival of the Maharajah, at Wuzerabad.—*Hurk.*, April 8.

A north-west letter says:—"The Thibetans on the 5th of February attacked the Sikh garrison at Choreh, consisting of some twenty-five men, ten of whom were killed, four escaped into the country under British protection, and the remainder, together with the Sikh governor of the district, were taken prisoners. The Chinese have advanced to Ludak, and a collision between them and the Sikh troops from Cashmere may be expected."—*Englishman*, Mar. 24.

Herat.—Yar Mahomed is still the prisoner of Shah Kamran, and the rebellion quenched: it seems to have arisen, in the first instance, from the crafty intrigues of
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the Wuzeer, who succeeded in separately and privately assuring each of the king's sons that the father's power waited on his word, and that he (Yar Mahomed) would make each the ruler of Herat. All now, however, is quiet, and the confederacy broken.—*Bomb. Times*, April 20.

"Intelligence from Herat has been received at Quettah to the effect that Yar Mahomed has got the better of Kamran Shah, and that he has despatched from 1200 to 2000 horse under Achtar Khan, the former Governor of Candahar, to attack Gen. Nott, and assist in expelling from the country the enemies of the faith.—*Ibid.*, April 23.

The same paper, of April 30, reports that Kamran Shah is dead.

Khiva.—It has been ascertained that Capt. Arthur Conolly, envoy to the Khan of Khiva, no doubt, entertaining well-founded apprehensions, when he heard of the insurrection at Cabul, that his own safety did not rest on the surest foundation, has left Orgunj, and retreated within the Russian frontiers.

EXCERPTA.

The condition of Calcutta, at the present moment, arising out of the commercial failures, is perfectly deplorable. On every hand, we hear of severe financial pressure. The merchant pushes the tradesman; the tradesman pushes his customer; the customer is at his wit's end. Attorneys threaten actions, take out warrants, summonses, and writs; the sheriff executes; everybody is trying to borrow, and nobody is inclined to lend. The consequences of all this worry, if persevered in, will be numerous bankruptcies, immense distress, and no returns (except sheriff's returns), save in the shape of heart-burnings and reproaches. We recommend people to practise patience and forbearance in time. No earthly good can possibly result to a single soul from proceeding to extremities at this juncture. Even the attorneys, whose costs are in proportion to the amount of persecution, will fail to benefit by the *melés*; for where there is a difficulty about paying others, there will be equal difficulty in paying them. We emphatically enjoin all creditors—which means pretty nearly everybody!—to be content to await a favourable turn in the tide of affairs.—*Englishman*, April 6.

The house of Gilmore and Co., the oldest in Calcutta, has failed.

Accounts from Bundelcund state that the Oorcha Raja, Tij Singh, had died; but no disturbance had resulted from it. The Raja was an old man.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says:—"Amongst other rumours, of the intentions of Lord Ellenborough, it is reported that he has made up his mind to introduce the Christian religion, gradually and prudently, into the Government schools. He will not do any thing to offend the prejudices of the natives, but he will give them an opportunity of knowing what Christianity is."

The murder of Mr. Russell, which (in p. 5) was imputed to Thugs, is now traced to his boatmen, who have no known connection with Thugs.

Notwithstanding the gloomy state of the political horizon, the Hurdwar fair of the present season is more crowded than usual, and the show of cattle is also superior to that for many years past. English piece goods are in abundance, and are in demand to an extent that will relieve the glutted shops of the native merchants of these provinces, who deal largely in this article. The horses from Kattiwar and the Punjab are said to be of a very fine description, and altogether the fair wears an air of business and activity which could not have been expected from the present political condition of the country.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 2.

A number of coolies having returned from the Mauritius in the *Warrior*, Lord Ellenborough was anxious to obtain their evidence as to the treatment which they experienced, both on the voyage and in the island. His lordship, therefore, not only deputed his private secretary to be present at the examination of them at the police office, but sent a series of questions to be put to them. The replies were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The committee for the management of the ferry funds in the various districts of

Bengal and Behar are officially announced in the *Gazette*. A number of native gentlemen have been associated with Europeans in this department of duty.

The following is a summary of the doings of the *India* steamer. She was seven days in getting to Galle, including the stoppage at Madras; eleven days and seven hours in working from Galle to Aden; and seven days and sixteen hours from Aden to Suez. The whole distance traversed was 4,891 miles, and her average speed was 190 miles a day. The *India* returned from Suez on the 8th April. This is the first successful voyage which has been made from Calcutta to Suez and back again; and the results have rather exceeded than fallen short of expectation. It is true that the vessel left Suez on the last day of February, and did not enter the Hooghly before the 8th of April, making thirty-nine days; but she was detained at various places not less than eleven days, taking in coal. This detention was owing to the want of due arrangements at the ports, and will not, of course, occur again, when more experience has been acquired. We may, therefore, assume thirty days as the average of the voyage, when the plans of those connected with our steam navigation are matured.

A public subscription has been opened in the western provinces for those who have suffered by the death or captivity of their relatives in Afghanistan. The Commander-in-chief has supported it by a subscription of Rs. 1,000, and by sanctioning the official circulation of the subscription papers. At the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, a subscription has been raised at the Presidency. His lordship put down his name for Rs. 1,000. The aggregate amount at Calcutta exceeded Rs. 20,000.

The great Purneah case has at length been brought to a close, the parties having agreed upon terms. The Bonnerjee estate is to be sold, and the proceeds, with the money in court, to be handed over to Mr. Reed, he consenting that Rs. 1,00,000 shall remain in the hands of the Master to be divided among the representatives of the late Radamohun Bonnerjee. One of these parties was lately found to be a lunatic; it will be referred to the Master to report whether the proposed arrangement is for his benefit, and on this being done, this long-pending affair will be finally disposed of.—*Star*, April 11.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 16th April, informs us that a band of 5,000 Boondelaws were laying waste the north-western boundary of the Saugor division. A small force was sent out against them in the greatest haste.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON EXPERIMENT IN COIMBATOUR.

The cotton experiment in Coimbatour is progressing most favourably; the crops which, at the beginning of January, threatened to prove a total failure, are now yielding, and have been for the last three weeks, little short of 100lbs. daily, and promise, judging from present appearances, to continue doing so for the next three months, in spite of the untimely hot weather which prevails in the district. To all appearance, the American plant is already as well suited to the climate as the native, for at the present moment the former is keeping pace with the latter, and apparently bearing the heat of the climate equally well.—*Spect.*, April 9.

Very favourable accounts of the progress of the cotton experiment have again reached us from Coimbatour, the pickings now amounting to from 500lbs. to 600lbs. daily. It is now estimated that, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the present season to the cotton crops, the Coimbatour American farm of 100 acres will produce ten or twelve bales of 400lbs. each, and this, though no criterion of future produce, is sufficiently encouraging for further exertion. The present crop, although a poor one, has much more show than the native crops in the vicinity; although it is now pretty certain that the cotton crops in the south will this year prove in most cases a failure. The comparative success of the American seed is,

therefore, very satisfactory, for, although sown a month or six weeks too late, it is now equally forward with the native cotton. Should next season prove a favourable one for the cotton crops, we are informed that a produce of 1,000 bales of American cotton is by no means improbable.—*Ibid.*, April 16.

THE INSUBORDINATE SEPOYS.

On the 8th inst. the wing of the 32nd Regt. N.I. received their pay *without bat'a*; and on the 9th, the 7th and wing of the 48th Regt. N.I. received theirs quietly, with the exception of two privates of the 7th N.I., the one a Moosulman and the other a Hindoo. The latter, an old sepoy about to be pensioned, received his pay, but refused signing the acquittance roll, till the result of the batta question was known; and the former, a recruit, strenuously refused to take pay *minus* the batta. They are both in confinement, and will no doubt be tried by the general court-martial now sitting. The British resident, it appears, has received instructions from the Supreme Government to grant or withhold the batta as he may deem proper; but it is currently reported and believed, that the resident will not again sanction the issue of batta, from having adopted the steps he did, as it would be compromising the honour of the British Government. The *on dit* of the day is, that a committee, composed of European and intelligent old native officers, will immediately assemble to ascertain the grievances, &c. under which the native soldiery labour, in order to give them some small trifle to compensate for the loss sustained by the reduction of the batta.—*Athenæum*, Mar. 17.

The sentence of the native general court-martial, on the trial of the prisoners of the 32nd Regt. N.I. (nine privates), and one of the 7th Regt., for refusing to take their pay without batta, was promulgated at this station on the 30th ult. The sentence of the prisoners of the former corps is two years' imprisonment, with hard labour; and of the latter, seven lunar months: the prisoners to be made over to the civil power at Guntoor, in order that the sentence may be carried into effect. An European general court-martial under the provisions of Reg. III. of 1829, assembled on the 30th ult. for the trial of the cavalry, who have appealed for a native tribunal.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette* contains the decision of the Supreme Government regarding the mutineers at Secunderabad. The whole of the men of the 4th Light Cavalry, who had been selected for trial, are to be discharged. The same punishment which was inflicted upon the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 52nd M.N.I. is to be inflicted upon the same ranks in the 4th L.C. The men of the 7th, 10th, 32nd, and 48th regiments N.I., with the exception of those selected for trial, are pardoned. High encomiums are passed upon the F. troop H.A. and A. company Golundauze. The whole of the native and non-commissioned and privates of these detachments are to reckon three years additional service.

EXCERPTA.

The Examiner, March 24, says: "Much as we have heard of the daring and feats of persons denominated Thugs, and of the efforts of Government to trace their retreat and bring them to punishment, we certainly did not suppose any of them were sufficiently daring to seek a settlement at the presidency, much less in the capacity of house servants; it is, however, reported that one has been traced in the employ of a gentleman at the presidency, and one too who has acted a conspicuous part among them."

The preparations both at this port and at Calcutta, evince the intention of government to push on the China expedition to a crisis in the ensuing campaign; while the liberal scale on which all the arrangements are carried on, indicate that the comfort of the troops is receiving that attention and regard which the nature of foreign service requires, and will ensure the cheerful and willing embarkation of the sepoy to whatever shores he may be ordered. Notwithstanding the extensive shipments made here within the last month, there yet remains a large quantity of stores for embarkation, about 250 tons.—*Spectator*, April 2.

Sir John Norton, the newly-appointed puisne judge, arrived in the roads on the 5th April. He landed under a salute, and proceeded to the supreme court to be installed.

Orders have, it is said, been received from the Bengal government for the entire abolition of batta at all stations in this presidency. If such be the case, it will be rather difficult to discern the wisdom of those councils whose principle of action to an overworked army seems to be "more work and less pay"—a principle which we fear human nature is very likely to kick against.—*Spect.*, April 6.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCINDE.

We have received letters of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, from Shikarpore and Sukkur, from which we glean the following intelligence. Major Reid was under orders to proceed with a valuable convoy of treasure, ammunition, and medical stores, to join Gen. England, with 2,000 camels, and a multitude of other beasts, under charge of a wing of the 12th N.I., and about 200 of the 3rd Light Cavalry, just arrived from Balmeer and Deesa, under Capt. Ravenscroft. A number of Bengal officers, now at Sukkur, on their way to join their regiments at Candahar, were to accompany the convoy. The 19th Bengal N.I. were expected almost immediately at Sukkur from Ferozepoor. Major Outram had entirely recovered his health, and was on the 6th at Khypoor, holding an interview with the Ameers. Slight rain had fallen in Upper Scinde, which was looked on as eminently auspicious for the crops.—*B. Times*, April 20.

CAMELS.

We have, within the last three months, had constant occasion to notice the enormous difficulty of procuring camels, at present experienced wherever we require their services in moving our armies. We formerly stated, that the destruction of these invaluable animals betwixt November 1838 and November 1841, must have amounted to above 50,000, and we gave the details of 43,400 ascertained to have been destroyed. A Peshawur correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states, that the force under Gen. Pollock will require a supply of at least 30,000. Thirty thousand camels moving in a single string—as they must do along "the gallery near Ali Masjid, similar to the well-known passes of the Simplon, where a road of 12 feet wide traverses for two miles along the face of the rock, the lofty mountain rising like a wall on one side, and a fearful precipice yawning on the other,"* or the chasms and defiles of Khoord Cabul—will form a string of animals 66 miles long. Where they are to be found, in the first place, or how, in the second, they are to be protected, it seems impossible to divine. Camels will carry a load of 400 lbs., but that which is generally imposed on them rarely exceeds 300. They are unfit for use until six years old, though of late much younger animals than this have been pressed into the service. If a load of above 100 or 150 lbs. be imposed on them, they are very quickly destroyed. Until the pressure which has of late begun to be experienced, she-camels were seldom used as beasts of burthen; in Scinde and Beloochistan, in particular, no labour of any sort was ever assigned to them. Of late, they have, like the males, been pressed into the service; and mothers with young, or with a suckling at their side, may now be seen trudging along with the rest. We have already extinguished nearly one-third of the camel male population in those parts; and we are now busily engaged in annihilating the hopes of a future generation. All these things are formidable enough, and sufficiently fraught with danger in themselves; but we have as yet looked to the destruction of these invaluable creatures only as mischievous, inas-

* We have employed the words of Captain Havelock, vol. 2, p. 189; and Hough, and Fane, and Moorcroft, and the other writers who have traversed the pass, speak in exactly the same terms of it.

much as it annihilates our military carriage, and clogs and arrests the movements of our armies. But war, however protracted, must at length have an end;—when our armies retire on India, the drain of camels will cease; the inconvenience experienced from the difficulty of obtaining them, now so injurious to our movements, will then come to a close. But here the evils occasioned by the mischief already done only begin to be felt. The camel has been well called the “ship of the desert:” he is the only beast of burthen who can travel over the arid tracts which skirt the whole north-west of India, from Goozerat to Delhi. Destroy this means of conveyance, and no substitute can be found for it. The merchant navy of the interior is annihilated, and, unlike the restoration of artificial vehicles, its replacement cannot be accelerated, and must be the work of time. Thus at once, by our military operations beyond the Indus, is extinguished the means and the possibility of trafficking in the interior within the Indus. The up-country merchants cannot purchase from us, should they desire to do so; they find that we have stripped them of the means of carrying their purchases away. According to Charles Masson’s returns, there were 6,500 camel loads of goods annually imported into Afghanistan from India and the Punjaub before the outbreak of the war. This commerce must, for the present, in a great measure cease, just because we have destroyed their beasts of burthen, by means of which alone the transport of goods could be effected. But simultaneously with this, we have thrown unbounded wealth into the hands of the Affghans—riches of which their wildest imagination never dreamed: that a large proportion of this will for the present be hoarded up, according to immemorial usage, cannot be disputed. The wants of the Affghans are few and very simple; but still, such as they are, with the usual sources of supply cut off from them by the suicidal hands of those who annihilated, while they professed to labour to increase, their commercial intercourse, and with the means of choosing another market, how are we to wonder at the statement of Sir Alex. Burnes,—that the trade of Russia with Central Asia has doubled within the last two years? Why, in two years more it would be no marvel should it double again. It will take a generation to draw out from its receptacles the wealth we have flung around us; we seem now labouring with all our might to prevent its ever returning to India.—*B. Times, April 2.*

EXCERPTA.

We learn from the *Bombay Gazette*, that the Arab vessels frequenting the harbour have been detected in carrying on the slave trade, to no small extent. A call has consequently been made by the local government on the customs’ department for a boat and crew belonging to the floating establishment, to be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian Navy for the purpose of checking this newly discovered traffic.

Agreeably to a notification issued by the sheriff, a public meeting was held at the town-hall on the 21st April, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have perished in the recent contests in Afghanistan. The assemblage of persons was highly respectable, more numerous than on any former occasion. The Governor presided, and was supported by the Commander-in-chief, the bishop, and various members of the civil and military services, the clerical and legal professions, together with a few of the leading members of the mercantile community, including several of the more wealthy natives. Upwards of Rs. 12,000 were subscribed at the table.

Ceylon.

We have for some days known that the governor, in consequence of information received, had commanded picquets to be established in Kandy; but yesterday various rumours of an insurrectionary disposition manifested on the part of the natives near Kandy reached Colombo. We have seen one letter which says that it was rumoured that two priests had collected a number of people on the lower Badula road, and that

it was therefore considered unsafe to pass that way; and another which states that the troops in Kandy have been ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice and sleep with their arms by their sides. This, however, is evidently only another version of the picquets. We are not apprehensive of any serious result, as we know that the governor was rather surprised when he first learned that there were no picquets kept in Kandy, and ordered them as usual in every garrison. The collection of natives will probably be found to have some reference either to the Jury Ordinance, respecting which they are much excited, or the sale of their Chena lands to coffee planters.—*Colombo Obs.* Mar. 3.

It is impossible to conceal the anxiety felt by many persons (European, burgher, and natives from the low country) resident in the town of Kandy and the central province generally, at the disaffection said to exist amongst the natives of the interior. Some Moormen have been so much alarmed that they have disposed of their houses and other property in the town of Kandy at considerable sacrifice, and even some Europeans speak of moving their families to Colombo. Notwithstanding the recent partial contradiction, we also know that, without unnecessary stir, the troops in Kandy are kept on the alert, and precautions are taken in order to meet any sudden outbreak that might possibly occur.

It is very natural for those in the Kandian provinces to be more alarmed than their securer neighbours in the maritime; but still this is not a matter to be thought lightly of. Reports so numerous and ill-omened we must admit would never be so industriously circulated were there not *some* cause for them, although there can be no doubt but that they are greatly exaggerated. Dissatisfaction does exist to a considerable extent, and it is the duty of Government to ascertain the cause of it. We understand from a correspondent in Kandy that the state of the administration of justice by incompetent unprofessional persons is much dwelt upon by the natives, as it is daily becoming a matter of greater importance to them, as property, especially landed property, increases in value. Of this, we hope, they will not have long to complain, as the late agitation of the question and the petitions to the Queen have given the death-blow to the system of injustice under which the colony has laboured. The disposal of the waste and Chena lands is another source of complaint; and we doubt not but that in the scramble of English capitalists to buy land, each by thousands of acres, the *natural*, though perhaps not legal rights of the natives have materially suffered. This subject most certainly deserves the serious consideration of Government. It is not sufficient that the country will be improved by the introduction of capital and the cultivation of the jungles, and that the natives can produce no title to the soil, to deprive them of it. The pasture of their cattle and the cultivation of Chena lands is to them of the first importance; although they would derive much greater benefit from a few acres planted with coffee or sugar than from as many hundreds wasted, as it may be termed, in their mode of occupation. Still they know no better, and it takes a people a very long time to have their prejudices eradicated and knowledge introduced practically amongst them.

The proposed Jury Ordinance is a third cause of complaint, as it will have the effect of compelling persons of all castes to sit together upon juries. So acutely is this felt by some high caste persons that they have declared they will die in jail rather than submit to be empanelled with those of a lower caste.

On the mass of the people—that is, those of the lower castes, and at a distance from Kandy, the intended abolition of caste will have principally an indirect effect through the higher castes, who, feeling their power to be on the decrease, may possibly use it as a final attempt to retrieve their fallen greatness. But they would be far more likely to succeed in their purpose by peaceful remonstrance, to which no Government can be now inattentive (such is the moral control of the governed over their rulers at the present day) than in physical violence, which could not fail to bring down ruin upon those who should be foolish enough to take part in it.

It is also not unlikely but that the late disaster of our troops at Cabul leads some ignorant people to suppose that they could perform the same exploit here.—*Colombo Obs.* Mar. 28.

The *Ceylon Herald*, March 24, states that the demand for arms and ammunition by the natives of the Kandian provinces has been so great, that within a single week "no less than 800 guns and upwards of 600 or 700 pounds of gunpowder were sent off by the native merchants to Kandy."

The cry in Ceylon is still the scarcity of labour; although the complaints are not quite so loud on that head as before. The country about Kandy was quiet, notwithstanding the reports of the rebellion. A letter dated Kandy, 29th March, says:—"Labour is uncommonly scarce, and will be until May, when there will be abundance. I have been looking out for Malabars in every direction, and expect about thirty in the course of next week from the northward. The reports about the rebellion have frightened many of the low country coolies away. Mr. ——— says his men have got hold of all sorts of stories, and he does not expect to have more than a dozen next month; but I think their holidays have taken more away than a dread of the rebellion." The season had been a remarkably dry one, and there was a scarcity of water to drive the machinery for pulping and husking the coffee.—*Bomb. Times*, April 20.

Some persons have doubted that slavery continues in Ceylon, nor is their incredulity to be wondered at, when it is remembered that this is the only colony in the British empire that thus tarnishes the diadem of our "Island Queen." Of the fact, however, there is no doubt, because even the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, of the 5th inst., contains the draft of a proposed ordinance, to be brought before the Legislative Council, "For making further provision for the registration of slaves in those parts of the island formerly termed the maritime provinces." Our present object is, not to examine the provisions of this ordinance, which is intended to protect slaves in the colony, but simply to inquire why slavery should still exist.—*Colombo Obs.*, March 7.

Penang.

We learn from the Pedier Coast that the Rajah Mooda of Acheen has anchored his vessel (the *Angelina*, which he purchased here) off Diamond Point, and with a fast-sailing and well-armed boat stationed in shore, has lately detained several prahus, and extorted money and goods from their nacodas on the plea, that, as Rajah Mooda, governing the ports between Diamond Point and Samalangan, where he resides, he is entitled to levy duties on all vessels passing them. The traders from these ports and Acheen are, in consequence, in a state of great alarm, the more particularly as seven prahus from the latter place, bound to the Straits with rice and other merchandise, have been seized by the Rajah Mooda and sent into Samalangan. It is said that about forty boats, engaged principally in the rice trade, have been hauled on shore and laid up at Teluksamoy, under a dread of capture, and that there will not be the usual annual supply of the article from this part of Sumatra for the consumption of the Straits. We should not be surprised to hear if some of the Kling vessels, now about to return hence to the coast of Coromandel, were overhauled and plundered by the Rajah Mooda.—*Gaz.*, Jan. 8.

The brig *Emma* returned last week from her voyage to the west coast of Sumatra, bringing intelligence that the Rajah of Trumon, with the aid of two armed schooners, was employed in collecting the revenue and duties payable by the different ports extending as far as Tampta Tuan, his former jurisdiction to the northward, and that, although there was some manifestation of resisting and bad feeling on the part of the chiefs and people in two or three places, they were kept in awe by these vessels and the crew by which they were manned, consisting principally of Europeans; but there were serious apprehensions that some terrible mischief, sooner or later, would break out. The circulation of all descriptions of copper coin, bearing the impression of the arms of the English East-India Company, has been declared illegal in the ports to the southward of Tampta Tuan, and Dutch tokens substituted instead. These latter are rejected by the ports to the northward of Tampta Tuan, whose people will have

nothing but British copper currency. A grab ship (name unknown), belonging to Bombay, had been seized by the authorities of Sinkel on a charge of smuggling opium; the whole of her cargo had been landed, her topmasts and yards taken ashore, and it was strongly surmised that a case would be made out to have her condemned altogether. Some Rajah of Sinkel was preparing to come over to this island on his former projected visit to the Governor regarding the position of affairs with the Dutch government, and we are told his arrival may be soon expected. —*Ibid.*

Burmah.

A letter from Rangoon of the 9th ult. states, that a civil disturbance has broken out at Ameerapoora, and King Tharawadi, instead of halting, as intended, at Prome, has hastened to the capital in order to put down all spirit of disaffection by his presence. Orders have been issued for the demolition of all large houses in the old town, with the view of compelling its inhabitants to take up their quarters within the fortifications of the new one. In other respects affairs remain *in statu quo*. — *Calcutta Star*, April 6.

The following is extracted from a letter from our Rangoon correspondent, dated 24th March:—"His Majesty, it seems, arrived at the capital on the 16th of March; and from the local government of Rangoon proceeding to Pegue, I have conceived the idea, that his Majesty may make that ancient capital his capital. There was an extensive fire yesterday morning, which burned down many of the remaining houses at Takgla." — *Hurk*, April 8.

An unusual number of Shan traders have made their appearance in Maulmein this year, bringing numerous ponies and a large assortment of silk and lacquered boxes. The great majority of these traders are from the districts of Englay and Monay, north-west of these provinces, while some are from Kyaingtoun, to the northward of Zimmay. The market of Maulmein has evidently irresistible attractions for these people, for they are said to have found their way to our territories, through entirely new routes, thereby evading the prohibitions and impediments to their visiting us. We again hear of the strong desire manifested by the Chinese, who trade overland to Zimmay, to extend their journey to Maulmein, but that they are prevented from doing so by the authorities of that place. How far their non-arrival here may be attributed to that cause we do not know, but we think the removal of any impediment that may exist is well worth an effort on the part of government. — *Maulmein Chron.*, Mar. 23.

Siam.

Letters from Bangkok, to the 5th inst., inform us that the "angelic city" was resounding with preparations for war against the Cochin-Chinese; and five of the king's largest merchantmen had been equipped as ships of war, and, together with a numerous flotilla of war junks, had been despatched to Kang-Kao, a port on the south-western coast of Cambodia, under the command in chief of the Prince Chou Fan, with Kim-Seth, a son of the Praklang, for his lieutenant. In Cochin-China, the distractions in which the country was involved on the death of the late king, through the pretensions of two rival claimants to the succession, have apparently been settled, and the rightful heir has now assumed the sovereignty in peace. This is not an occurrence in favour of the Siamese invasion; and those who are acquainted with the relative power of the two countries seem to be of opinion that the Cochin-Chinese will have the best of it—although the wars of these people, as far as fighting in the field goes, seem to be very harmless affairs. The new king of the invaded country was in the meantime meditating a journey overland to Pekin—not to assist the distressed emperor with his councils in the existing emergency—but to receive investiture, as lawful sovereign of Cochin-China, at the hands of his lord paramount.

The intelligence in regard to mercantile affairs in Siam still continues very unfavourable. The market was duller perhaps than it had ever been before; produce, as well as all sorts of provisions, were high, and the exportation of rice prohibited in consequence. Under these circumstances, no sales were making; but should the state of affairs on the coast of China prevent the usual junks of the season from arriving, it was expected that there would be a considerable fall in pepper, cotton, hides, and the other articles of junk exportation to China.—*Singapore F. P. Feb. 24.*

The son of the old Rajah of Quedah, Tuanko Day, as he is generally called, who some months ago went on a mission to Bangkok, to endeavour to negotiate the restoration of that territory to his father, has returned, and his embassy has not been altogether fruitless. The gist of the complete arrangement is, that the rajah is to resume possession of one-third of his ancient territory, within prescribed limits; and that he is to send the triennial gold and silver flower to the King of Siam, in token of his acknowledgment of that monarch's supremacy, while the latter at the same time resigns all claim to any portion of the annual allowance of 10,000 dollars, which the rajah receives from the British government, in consideration of his cession of Penang. The Tuanko is the bearer of a despatch from the foreign minister at Bangkok, announcing the terms of this arrangement to the governor of the Straits settlements; and of another on the same subject to the Governor-General, which is thirty-seven cubits in length! But it appears that this portentous missive is altogether silent on the subject of any partition of the Quedah territory, while it expatiates at large upon the spirit of merciful consideration with which his Siamese majesty shews himself actuated in thus forgiving the Rajah of Quedah the sin of rebellion, and his other manifold transgressions. Our government, we believe, is solicited to undertake the task of seeing the Quedah chief reinstated according to the terms of the arrangement; and one of the letters consents that the 13th article of our treaty with Siam, by which we acknowledge Quedah as a province of that power, may be struck out and for ever obliterated. If there exists this discrepancy in the account contained in the two letters from Siam relative to the terms of the arrangement, we hope the Bengal government will adopt that one which is most favourable to the Quedah prince—that they will take the King of Siam at his own word, and hold him to it, by consigning to oblivion the article of the convention of 1826, which converted Quedah into a Siamese province—and we believe the court of Bangkok would be very easily brought to satisfy itself with the nominal dependence signified by the transmission of the tribute flower.—*Ibid.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The accounts from Sydney are only a week later than last month's. To the failures in that place is added the defalcation of Mr. Manning, the deputy registrar, for about £11,000. His property had, under the order of Government, been seized by the sheriff, and the proceeds of sale are to be made available in liquidation. Extravagant speculation and high style of living are said to have produced this result. Complaints are made of the exclusive system pursued by the public companies, banks, and trust societies, at their meetings. They refuse admittance to the press, and merely furnish what information they think proper. Business is reported as better, both in imports and exports. The wheat crops are remarkably fine, and the wool-shearing yielded an abundant return to the flock-master. The abolition of the assignment system to the squatters in the bush is regretted, inasmuch as it is stated the convicts are the only labourers who can be usefully employed in those parts; and hence, as this supply has been withdrawn, many will either have to throw their stock on the market, and relinquish business, or carry it on at a certain and severe loss.

The *Sydney Herald*, Jan. 14th, states that "Mr. Manning, about three months ago, and when he first presented his accounts for audit, offered to give landed security for

the balance in his hands, but the judges conceived that they could not, under any circumstances, accept security. The amount found due, upon the audit, was about £9,400, and arrangements have since been made with agents, under powers of attorney, of English next of kin, to the amount of £2,480. The sum which alone can now be regarded as a public debt is about £7,000, and for securing that amount arrangements have for some time been in progress, and are now very nearly complete."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The intelligence from this colony is to the beginning of January. The substance of the news is, that the market prices of provisions were maintained by the expectation that the crops would suffer from a drought which was then prevalent in the interior. Several of the districts had already received damage by the blight and rust. Business, which in all branches was bad, was expected to take a turn as the year advanced. The banks appear to charge very high rates of interest for loans, and this is complained of in all parts of the colony.

The commandant of Launceston and Mr. P. A. Mulgrave have proceeded, by order of the Government, to Table Cape, adjacent to the Circular Head Company's establishment, at Emu Bay, for the purpose of inquiring into the outrages committed by the remnant of the natives who are still at large in that vicinity.

The mail from Bombay brings intelligence from Australasia to the 10th February. At that date, business had begun to increase, and confidence to revive. Dr. Lang had announced his intention to retire to New Zealand.

The *Swan River Inquirer* contains an account of the discovery, by H.M.S. *Beagle*, of two rivers in the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the course of her survey of the north-west coast, which has been completed. Exploring two hundred miles of its southern shore, numerous inlets were discovered, and rich tracts of well-watered country, besides the two rivers; these were considered of sufficient importance to bear the names of the Albert and Flinders. Albert River takes a S.W. general direction; its entrance is in lat. $17^{\circ} 36' S.$, and long. $139^{\circ} 49'$, and is navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet within a few miles of where the water is fresh. Its tortuous course was traced by the boats upwards of seventy miles, and seven further on foot; many deep water-courses, and other indications of heavy rain, were noticed on the journey; the appearance of the country was that of a vast plain, elevated some fifty feet, with widely-scattered, and rather pretty, patches of woodland; the soil generally a dark rich mould. The party reached within four hundred miles of that mysterious spot, the centre of Australia. There the Albert was a narrow, rapid stream, flowing from south, probably the drainage of a large swamp, or inland sea, and, judging from appearances, one not very distant. The natives were neither numerous nor troublesome. They appear to have a singular manner of disposing of their dead; at the upper part of Flinders River, a corpse was found lodged in the branches of a tree, some twenty feet from the ground; it had three coverings—first one of bark, then a net, and outside all a layer of sticks.

China.

The intelligence from China is to the 10th March. All continued quiet at Canton; it seems that Sir Henry Pottinger meditated no immediate attempt against the new fortifications, and would not interfere with the operations of the Canton authorities, so long as they refrained from erecting batteries below the usual anchorage. A proclamation has been issued by Sir Henry, with reference to a previous proclamation, dated 6th October last (announcing that the city of Tinghae, and the island of Chusan, and its dependencies, would not be restored to the emperor's authority until the demands of England against China should not only be acceded to but carried into complete execution), stating that it had been brought to the notice of the plenipotentiary, that some of the inhabitants of the city of Tinghae, as well as of

other places, are labouring under a feeling of apprehension that they will hereafter be punished by the imperial government and the mandarins; and the plenipotentiary announces, that (if they ever are restored) one of the stipulations on which the restoration of the said city and island, and its dependencies, is to depend, will be, that the emperor shall, under his imperial sign manual, confirm and promulgate an edict of amnesty and indemnity to all and every one of the subjects of China, on account of his or their residing under, or holding intercourse and dealings with, the British Government, its officers and subjects.

A letter from Ningpo, February 6, says, that the Chinese had assembled together troops from all parts, amounting to 80,000 men, and were advancing in several divisions on Ningpo and Chinghae. On the 4th, a mandarin with a white button arrived at Ningpo, and took up his residence with Sir H. Gough. He intimated that some mandarin, of high rank, was coming to negotiate. He had, however, brought no credentials, and it may merely be a poor ruse to distract our attention from the reports regarding the advance of the Chinese troops.

Another letter says: "For the last four days the *Phlegethon* has, in company with the *Lady Bentinck*, surveying vessel, been up at Hang-chow-foo, in order to find out if that city can be approached by water. We have found that the tides are so strong at the entrance of the Hang-chow-foo river, that it is perfectly impossible for any thing to be done there; but troops might be landed at Shappoo, a place about 21 miles north from Hang-chow, and either marched, or taken in the canal, to that place. Yesterday, the steamer entered the frith of the river, and we were only saved from being drowned, or driven ashore and taken prisoners, by the sudden manner in which the tide slackens. We had entered a considerable way, when we struck upon a bank and rolled from side to side, so awfully, that we could not keep our feet; we then turned to go back, having rolled off the bank, but could make no way against the tide which ran about 13 miles an hour; we set every stretch of sail and dropped an anchor, but still we went astern and towards a high surf on our starboard quarter. There seemed no hope for us, and we had almost thought of endeavouring to beach the vessel, and fight our way to Shappoo, and try and seize some vessel to take us to the *Bentinck*; but, providentially for us, the tide slackened so that, although we did not make any way ahead, yet we got no nearer the surf, and by slack water we got out of the frith, with many mutual congratulations on our narrow escape."

A disposition among the populace of Canton to insult foreigners when walking in the back streets has been for some time manifested, and the last letters mention it to have lately increased, so that any single foreigner, whom his occasions may call to those parts, is pretty certain of being insulted.

A few days since, three French gentlemen when returning from Whampoa to Canton in a Chinese dollar-boat, wishing to examine Half-Way pagoda, imprudently went on shore, where they were immediately surrounded by a mob, who seemed to have every inclination to maltreat them, had they not fortunately been protected by two mandarins, who permitted them to re-embark in their boat. This did not please the mob, who, on the boat attempting to leave, fired into her with their matchlocks. The three gentlemen were again protected by the mandarins and taken into a house, where they waited until night, when, under an escort of about 150 soldiers, they were marched across the country to the temple at Honan, and thence taken across the river to the city gate, where, after some time, they were set at liberty.—*Canton Press*, Feb. 19.

The defences of the Canton river, so far as regards the passage for boats from Whampoa to Canton, are, as we have been informed by a late visitant, most complete, the rush of water throughout the narrow channel being very great; but from the description which we have heard of their new forts above Whampoa, we hold but a low opinion of them.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 15.

It is announced that Tinghae (island of Chusan) and Hongkong are to be "free ports" until the further pleasure of her Majesty be made known, and that "no manner of customs, port-duties, or any other charges, shall be levied in the said

ports on any ships or vessels of whatever nation, or sailing under whatever flag, that may enter these ports, or on their cargoes."

A letter from Chusan gives the following account of what it terms "Chinese ingenuity":—"The Chinese never expected that we should take Chinhae, so they had converted it into a depôt, and manufactory of arms, and warlike stores, and you would be astonished to see the improvement that has taken place in their workmanship. Since the beginning of the war, they have imitated the *Kite's* carronades to a nicety, and their long copper guns are very good, and the carriages excellent. Rockets they have in plenty; the gunpowder found at Ningpo is equal to our own, and they are trying to make shells and steamers. You must not suppose that they are deficient in courage, and finer made men you will not find anywhere. The campaign is finished for this year; but next spring, with 5,000 additional troops, we shall advance upon Pekin, as there is not the slightest chance of settling the affair amicably. The Chinese are now sending considerable numbers of troops to exterminate us at Ningpo, and they are not far off; whether they will attack us or no remains to be seen."

The *Canton Press*, March 5, mentions that the number of pirates in and near the Canton river is continually increasing, and that many depredations have been committed by them.

The same paper says:—"Reports are generally spread of the presence at this moment in Canton of a number of Europeans, said to be Russian officers, come from Pekin, who are teaching the Chinese the art of fortification and military tactics, and instructing them in the use of artillery. One of the officers is said to hold the Chinese military rank of Kwang-heep, which is the title of the commandant of the garrison of Canton. Several rumours have been spread that the Chinese were again fortifying the Bogue; those that have latest passed through it observed no indication of this.

The attack which, after the arrival of reinforcements, by H.M.S. *Cornwallis*, it was expected, would forthwith be made on Hang-chow, is, it is said, for the present deferred by Sir Hugh Gough, owing to strong detachments of Chinese troops having again collected in the neighbourhood of Yu-yaou, which the Commander-in-chief intends to disperse, before making the intended movement on the capital of Che-keang. A private letter states that they were in daily expectation of receiving tidings of the fall of Hang-chow-foo; as, according to the last accounts from Ningpo, the *Jupiter* had arrived with the reinforcements which Sir Hugh Gough was understood to be waiting for.

The Bengal volunteers have embarked, preparatory to sailing for Calcutta; the 37th M.N.I. will soon embark, on their return to Madras; the English troops will shortly all be landed, and housed in barracks on Hongkong.

No communication has, as yet, been made by Sir H. Pottinger to the British merchants respecting the prospect of the permanency of Hongkong as a British settlement, as seemed to be expected by many. No positive directions regarding Hongkong have been received; but, judging of the expense authorized by the authorities there in the building of offices and roads, little doubt of the permanency of the establishment is entertained.

A proclamation has been issued by the assistant great minister, She, and the "awe-exciting general," Yih, to the inhabitants of Lin district, in the department of Ningpo, and of the districts of Tinghae and Chinhae, setting forth that, since the rebellious barbarians caused trouble and confusion, and usurped possession of the cities, the people have suffered great calamities; which has excited the supreme ruler's commiseration; therefore he ordered his generals to lead forth his troops to rescue them from the midst of water and fire: his favour has reached the extreme degree. "In the first instance, the general (Yih) and the minister (She) had proclamations engraved, that the intense anxiety of the supreme ruler might be universally known. We have now heard that the rebellious barbarians dwell in each of the

cities mixed with ye, people, in mutual repose, without disturbance; but do ye know why the barbarians for a while forbear to slaughter and involve you in calamities? Let the righteous people of the provinces of Fokien and Canton be a warning to you, who have been troubled and attacked by the same enemies. We, the general and minister, are apprehensive, when the cities are destroyed, that the precious gems will not be distinguished from the worthless pebbles, and that your lives will be sacrificed. On this account we proceed to issue secret orders, directing that from all your villages and neighbourhoods they be secretly circulated. And within the present month regulations will be established for you to secrete yourselves, either in distant villages and on the borders, or in the recesses of the hills and banks of rivers, where for a while you must mutually depend on your relations and friends. Moreover, you certainly must not come in advance of or before the army, which will draw upon you the suspicion of being traitors, and when a clear discrimination is made, deep calamities will already have been suffered. The time of the plans of the grand army for sweeping away the rebellious barbarians will not be long; then you can return to your dwellings, and all enjoy the happiness of supreme tranquillity. If, when the grand army arrives, and protection is sought at its camps—then, if good and faithful subjects and traitors cannot be distinguished, but through mistake they chanced to be slaughtered, the anxious thoughts of the supreme ruler for the people's lives will meet with a most ungrateful return."

Dutch India.

The *Java Courant*, of the 30th October, contains a proclamation of the Batavia authorities, prohibiting the importation of opium in entrepôt, except for account of the government. What has given rise to this prohibition is not stated; but it does not appear to be regarded as of much consequence in Java, where, as the law formerly stood, no opium could be introduced except for sale to the government opium-farmer.

Cape of Good Hope.

The troops destined for the Natal expedition marched from Graham's Town 28th January, reached Fraser's camp on that evening, and arrived at Fort Peddie on the following day. Two field-pieces and some rockets form part of the *matériel*, to be employed if requisite. The *Frontier Times* considers that the force, unless augmented by a detachment by sea, is utterly inadequate, on the supposition that any resistance will be made to the occupation of the territory. A report was abroad that the emigrant farmers meant to oppose the advance of the troops. No credit, was, however, given to this rumour. It was also reported, that some of the Caffers had been contemplating an attack upon the military party, in order to capture the oxen. "We think it probable," says the *Frontier Times*, "that Scyolo, a chief of the Slambie tribe, may in the course of conversation have suggested the idea to some of those around him, though we do not believe that so ridiculous a thought could have been seriously entertained by any of the chiefs of Cafferland. It is said that Sandili was asked to join in the scheme, and that he peremptorily refused, observing that the British might proceed to Natal without the slightest hindrance on his part. From what has fallen from Macomo, who lately arrived at Graham's Town, the subject has evidently been talked of in Cafferland, and that, we believe, is all."

The bark *Hamilton Ross* arrived on the 5th March from St. Helena, with 250 liberated Africans, from twelve to twenty years old. The *Helen*, which left the Cape also to fetch some of those negroes, was expected soon with 400 more. A vessel bound to Demerara had taken away 150. Several of those negroes had lately arrived at St. Helena, and their number on the island, when the *Hamilton Ross* left, was upwards of 2,000.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Fort William, 17th March, 1842.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order a change in the organization of the Foot Artillery. Each European battalion will, from the 1st of May next, be composed of five companies, of the following strength, independent of its establishment of commissioned officers:—

1 staff sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 8 bombardiers, 2 buglers, 64 gunners; total, 83 men.

And the gun lascar detail attached to each European company will, from the same date, be fixed at

1 native officer, 2 havildars, 2 naicks, 31 privates; total, 36 men.

The commandant of artillery will issue such supplementary orders as may be necessary for forming the five additional companies from the details of the present companies, which have become "in excess" to the establishment.

Each native battalion of artillery will, from the 1st of May next, be composed of ten companies, of the following strength:—

1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 buglers, 88 privates; total, 105 men.

The company of artillery raised for duty in Oude will be incorporated with the 7th battalion, and all men on its rolls, as well as on the strength of the present companies of native artillery, in excess to the establishment now determined, will, under the orders of the commandant, be drafted to form the three additional companies assigned to the two battalions. Such officers and men of the Oude local artillery as may object to being transferred to a battalion raised for general service are to be paid up and discharged, from the date of promulgation of this order at Lucknow.

The staff of the battalions of artillery, both European and native, will be continued as at present.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is likewise pleased to direct, under the sanction of the Government, that horses be supplied to No. 9 light field battery, and that the equipment prescribed for No. 7 and 10 light field batteries, by general orders of the 12th ult., be assigned to it.

No. 9 battery, after being transferred to the 2nd company 4th battalion, will continue its progress to Kurnaul, where it will be prepared for horse draught; the 4th company 7th battalion will be stationed at Meerut.

As soon as Nos. 7 and 9 light field batteries have been completed in horses, and are in a forward state, the bullocks and drivers of No. 7 are to be sent to Cawnpore, and of No. 9 to Meerut, where two additional batteries will be formed, and manned by companies of artillery at those stations respectively. The bullocks and drivers of No. 10 light field battery will be retained at Agra, where a third additional battery will be prepared, and manned by the reserve company of the 3rd battalion now at that station.

17TH REGT. N.I.

Head-Quarters, 16th March, 1842.—In the enumeration of corps for which recruits are to be raised with the 2nd dépôt battalion, specified in general orders of the 13th ult., the 17th regt. N.I. is to be omitted, with reference to its present station.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO THE NATIVE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 29th March, 1842.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to grant to the native army, with exception to the troops serving west of the Indus, and in the Sirhind and Meerut divisions, the indulgence of leave of absence, from the 10th proximo, under the following

restrictions and limitations; where circumstances may prevent this indulgence from being granted to the full extent authorized, a report is to be made to head-quarters:—

To the troops stationed in Arracan and Assam, at Dacca and Chittagong, leave is granted to the extent of 5 native officers and 30 non-commissioned officers per regiment, and 15 privates per troop or company, to cease on the 1st Jan. next.

To all other corps in the presidency division (except those enumerated above), to corps in the Saugor division, in Malwah, and belonging to the Mewar and Rajpootanah field forces, and to the irregular cavalry attached to the Ramgurh force, leave is granted to the same number, to cease on the 15th Nov. next.

To the corps stationed in the Dinapore, Benares, and Cawnpore divisions, leave is granted to 5 native officers and 20 non-commissioned officers per regiment,* and 10 privates per troop or company, until the 15th Oct. next.

REGISTRY OF SHIPS.

Fort William, 30th March, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that henceforth the collector of customs shall *ex officio* register and grant certificates of the registry of ships and vessels in the port of Calcutta, under the statutes 3 and 4 Will. IV. cap. 55, 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 56, and the Act No. X. of 1841, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the last-named statute of Victoria; and the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct, that the present fees of ten gold mohurs upon the registry of vessels of 200 tons and upwards, and of three gold mohurs upon the registry of vessels of less than 200 tons, be abolished. A fee of one anna per ton will be levied by the collector of customs, according to the registered measurement for the vessel, for which the certificate of registry is granted from this date, and carried to the public account. The collector of customs will immediately assume charge of the registry records, and is authorized to pay to any one of the writers in the office whom he may select for the custody of the register, and for preparing the certificates of registry, the sum of twenty-five rupees a month for that additional duty.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased also to direct, that the fee which has heretofore been levied, of two annas per ton on passes issued from the office of the Secretary to Government in the General Department, be abolished, as likewise the fee of one gold mohur for registering the same in the Secretary's office; and that a fee of one anna per ton of measurement be in future taken for passes issued under the 24th sect. of Act No. X. of 1841.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR MAKING ADVANCES IN INDIA UPON THE GOODS AND MERCHANTIZE OF INDIVIDUALS INTENDED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REPAYABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Fort William 1st April, 1842.—1st. The parties to whom advances may be made shall agree that the respective consignments be delivered into such warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve; and that they be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

2nd. Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian governments, an advance not exceeding three-fifths of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the advance, bills of exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at ten months' date, at the rate of—

s.	d.	
„		Per Company's rupee for advance made at Bengal.
„		Ditto..... Ditto Madras.
„		Ditto..... Ditto Bombay.

* In corps having their light or rifle companies detached, or details for forming their tenth companies attached to depot battalions, the indulgence is to be limited to 4 native officers and 18 non-commissioned officers per regiment.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, bills of lading of the consignment and policies of insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The bills of lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East-India Company. The policies of insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East-India Company, as the parties interested, or endorsed to their order; but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in this country, and of depositing the policies in the Company's treasury, will be allowed to do so.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in such manner and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, including freight and any other charge or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the consignor; and if in India, by the government from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such government.

6th. An agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the bill is drawn (being also the agent) having failed to accept the bill, for the substitution of another agent.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with the freight, and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid, or may be subject to on account of the goods.

8th. The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England; and in cases where interest shall have accrued, the interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent. at which the Company have allowed discount during the period for which such interest is chargeable.

9th. Parties or their agents will be required to insure the goods from fire, and deposit the policies with the East-India Company; such insurance to take effect from the date of the termination of the sea risk. Should, however, the parties or their agents fail to effect such insurance, the East-India Company shall be at liberty to insure the goods, the expense of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the goods to those parties or their agents.

10th. Parties receiving advances, to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the officers of government, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to, or concurrence of any person whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either principal or interest, together with any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the agent in England for each transaction.

[Here follow the forms referred to in the preceding terms.]

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

Fort William, 1st April, 1842. — The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the following notice be published:—

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 38, No. 150

(T)

Whereas certificates of origin are in some cases required for the ascertainment of the duties of customs to be paid on the admission into other countries of articles the produce of the territories under the administration of the East-India Company, and difficulties have occasionally arisen in the obtaining of such certificates, it is ordered by the Governor-General in Council, that every collector of land revenue, deputy collector of land revenue, and principal assistant in charge of a district, shall give such certificate when applied to for the same wherever he shall believe the article, with respect to which such certificate shall be applied for, to be *bonâ fide* the produce of the district he shall have in charge, and every such certificate shall be in the following form :—

Schedule — Certificate of Origin.

I, A B, collector of land revenue in the district of C D, do hereby declare and certify that the fourteen bags of coffee, numbered respectively, 1, &c., and marked X Y Z, are, to the best of my belief, the produce of the said district, being within the territories under the administration of the East-India Company.

Signed _____

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

Fort William, 11th April, 1842.—The Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, having announced, on the 9th instant, that he had quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India, the same is hereby notified; and it is hereby further notified that the Hon. William Wilberforce Bird has this day taken his seat as President of the Council of India, under the appointment made by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 28th ultimo: and it is hereby further notified, that the Hon. William Wilberforce Bird has also this day assumed the office of Deputy Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under the appointment of the Governor-General of India in Council on the same date. The usual salute has been fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the above occasion.—By order, &c.

Fort William, 11th April, 1842.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India and Dep. Gov. of Bengal has this day been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. W. W. Bird, junior, to be private secretary to President of Council of India and Dep. Gov. of Bengal.

Lieut. C. A. Nicolson 25th N.I., and Lieut. J. G. Stephen, 8th N.I., to be A.D.C. to the President of the Council of India and Dep. Gov. of Bengal.

COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING NATIVE CLAIMS TO PENSION.

April.—In continuation of general orders, dated 16th Feb. 1842, the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct the formation of a special committee at the station of Ferozepore, for the investigation of all claims to family pension preferred by persons declaring themselves heirs of native soldiers, lately serving in Afghanistan.

The general officer commanding the Sirhind division to issue the necessary orders.

IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Fort William, April 6th.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to sanction an additional or 4th resaldar to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiments of irregular cavalry.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY AUDITOR-GENERAL.

April 6.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the department of the military auditor-general :—

The office of deputy military auditor-general is abolished.

The future establishment of the department to consist, under the military auditor-

general, of three assistants, on staff salaries of Rs. 700, 600, and 500 a month respectively.

The salary of the 2nd assist., Capt. Milner, now absent on leave, not to be raised as above authorized until his return to his duty.

Act. 1st assist. mil. and. gen. Capt. Tucker, 9th cav., to offic. as 2nd, and act. 2nd assist. Capt. Beckett 3rd assist. till fur. ord.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

BREV. CAPT. E. S. WARING.

Head-Quarters, Camp Loodianah, Feb. 7, 1842.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Benares, on the 20th Dec., 1841, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. S. Waring, 6th L. C., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Sultanpore, Benares, on the 8th May, 1839, in consideration of money borrowed from Pestonjee and Co., bankers, at Mhow, granted to the said bankers a promissory note for the sum of Rs. 3,000, payable by instalments of Rs. 250 per mensem, to commence from his pay and allowances for May, 1839, and in having failed in fulfilling that engagement, the first instalment only, and a portion of a second, not exceeding Rs. 200, having been paid up to the 1st June, 1841; and a bill for £300 sterling, drawn by him, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Waring, on Mr. Reade, of Ipseden House, near Wallingford, Oxon, granted to the said bankers in satisfaction of their demand, having been returned protested.

2nd. In having, at Sultanpore, Benares, on or about the 8th May, 1839, induced Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. E. Boys, of the 6th L. C., to become (together with another officer) security for the due payment of his engagement above mentioned to Messrs. Pestonjee and Company, by promising to insure his life, and to make over the policy of insurance to the said Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Boys, to secure him from eventual loss, and in having failed to do so.

3rd. In having, at Sultanpore, Benares, on or about the 15th of Jan., 1841, received, on account of Subadar Major Sahib Sing, of the 6th L. C., the sum of Rs. 125, paid to him (Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Waring) by Lieut. Burt, of the same corps, as the price of a hackery sold to that officer, by the subadar major, through his agency; and in having appropriated the money, instead of delivering it to the subadar major.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and in disobedience of G. Os. and the rules of the service, in having, at Sultanpore, Benares, on or about the 12th June, 1839, borrowed from a mahajun, through the agency of Subadar Major Sahib Sing, of the 6th L. C., the sum of Rs. 500; and in having, at the same place, on or about the 7th Sept., 1839, borrowed from a mahajun, through the agency of the subadar major, the sum of Rs. 125; the subadar major having, in both the instances mentioned, become personally responsible for the payment of the money borrowed on behalf of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Waring.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds that the prisoner is, on the first instance of the first charge, guilty of having, at the time and place stated therein, in consideration of money borrowed from Pestonjee and Co., bankers, at Mhow, granted to the said bankers a promissory note for the sum of Rs. 3,000, payable by instalments of Rs. 250 per mensem, to commence from his pay and allowances for May, 1839, and of having failed to fulfil that engagement; the first instalment only, and a portion of a second, not exceeding Rs. 200, having been paid up to the 1st June, 1841. The Court also finds, that the prisoner granted to Pestonjee and Co., in satisfaction of their demand, a bill for £300 sterling, drawn by him on Mr. Reade, of Ipseden House, near Wallingford, Oxon, which was returned protested; but attach no criminality thereto, and does therefore acquit the prisoner of that part of the charge.

On the 2nd and 3rd instances of the 1st charge, not guilty, of which the Court acquits him.

The Court is further of opinion, with respect to the preamble of the 1st charge, that the conduct of which it has found the prisoner guilty was unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

On the 2nd charge, not guilty, of which the Court acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. S. S. Waring, of the 6th regt. L. C., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of six months.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court, having reconsidered their finding and sentence, begs, with much deference to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to adhere to the same.

Disapproved.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—As regards the first instance of the first charge, the evidence shews, that Capt. Waring had reason to believe that the bill he drew on Mr. Reade would have been duly honoured, and the Court have, in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, justly divested that transaction of criminality. But the whole of this instance of the charge must stand or fall according to the nature of that particular transaction. In the first place, as the bill was granted in lieu of payment by instalments, no default in regard to the instalments can fairly be found against Capt. Waring, beyond the date of the bill, viz. the 12th of Sept., 1840. The Court should, therefore, at any rate, have limited their finding to that date, instead of the 1st June, 1841. In the second place, the acceptance of the bill by Pestonjee and Co. relieved Capt. Waring of all responsibility, as an officer and a gentleman, for the previous default of instalments up to that date. That he had been irregular is clear, but he had atoned for it by granting the bill. Had that been a fraudulent transaction, he would have remained still answerable for the non-payment of the instalments, greatly enhanced by the attempted fraud; but the bill having been an honest bill, no ground remains for convicting Capt. Waring of misconduct previous to its date. The finding on the 1st instance of the 1st charge should, accordingly, have been an acquittal.

On the 2nd instance of the 1st charge, the Court had before them only the opposite statements of the parties, and have justly given Capt. Waring the benefit of the doubt.

On the 3rd instance of the 1st charge, it appears in evidence, that the price of the hackery had been paid to the subadar major before the trial came on, and the Court have therefore acquitted Capt. Waring; but it is further proved that, at the date which the charges bear, viz. 24th June, 1841, the money had not been paid to the subadar major, though it had been for six months previous in Capt. Waring's possession. The subsequent payment, for which opportunity was given by the accidental postponement of the trial, cannot exonerate Capt. Waring of the neglectful misconduct shewn to have existed when the charges were preferred. In his Exc.'s opinion, the Court should have found the facts as charged, and passed an adequate sentence; and should then have stated the circumstance of subsequent payment for his Exc.'s consideration, in mitigation of punishment.

Regarding the 2nd charge, the case is so imperfectly developed, that there are no means of coming to any positive conclusion upon it. The Commander-in-Chief hopes that Capt. Waring did, in truth, deserve the acquittal which the Court have awarded him. No proof of the general orders and rules of the service was put in under this charge, although a breach of them was alleged. It has been explained by the Court, that proof was offered by the Judge Advocate, which the Court declined to receive, being well acquainted with the nature of the orders and rules in question. But, in his Exc.'s opinion, a court-martial has no power thus to dispense with the formal proof of matters put in issue. Had the accused waived the production of general orders, it would have been different.

The Commander-in-Chief has observed, with dissatisfaction, the prominent part taken by Brev. Capt. Boys, as joint prosecutor in this case. That officer was concerned in the proof of the first two instances of the 1st charge only, and he appears to have needlessly exerted himself in aid of the establishment of the other accusations also.

His Exc.'s sentiments, as to the tenor of the foregoing remarks on the 1st and 3rd instances of the 1st charge, having been communicated to the Court, they have thought fit to adhere to their original finding and sentence; the Commander-in-Chief has accordingly no alternative but to direct that Capt. Waring be released from arrest, and return to his duty. In doing so, his Exc. deems it right to state, that he considers his conduct, as brought in question in the charges, to have been highly objectionable, but not fraudulent in intention; and his Exc. must express his hope, that he, Capt. Waring, will take warning, from the very painful circumstances in which he has been placed by this trial, to observe, for the future, that regularity and caution in pecuniary transactions, without which no man can either maintain self-respect or conciliate the respect of others.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 7. Messrs. W. J. R. Carnac and J. J. Fitzpatrick to be jun. assists. under comm. of Saugor div.

12. The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to approve of the formation of the undermentioned committees for the management of the surplus ferry collections in the following districts of the lower provinces, viz.

Maha Rajah Nowel Kisswur Sing, of Betteah, Baboo Bhoiroe Dutt, Messrs. H. Hill, E. McDonell, W. Moran, J. Slade, and F. Baillie, committee for the district of Champaran.

Messrs. A. Grant, K. Mackinon, J. Gale, C. Mackinon, H. Fitzgerald, the Rajah of Dulbungan, and Meer Saadut Ghee, ditto for the ditto of Tirhoot.

Messrs. W. S. Alexander, S. H. Batson, G. Field, P. P. Carter, Baboo Kooer Sing, Shah Kubbeeroom, and Baboo Lall, ditto for the ditto of Shahabad.

Lieut. Mathison, Mr. J. Fagan, Mr. Makenzie, Baboo Rammohun Roy, Baboo Jado Bidder Bannerjee, and Baboo Sreemont Lall Khan, ditto for the ditto of Midnapore.

Messrs. A. T. Dick, J. Edge, H. Busen, C. Bishop, Baboo Raj Mohun Chowuree, Baboo Ramsoondru Raj, and Baboo Goureepersad Chowuree, ditto for the ditto of Rungpore.

14. Mr. J. Davidson to be comm. of the Agra div.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be comm. of the Rohilcund div.

15. Mr. F. S. Head to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bijnore.

17. Lieut. H. Oakes, Rainghur L. L., to assume charge of districts of Colehan and Singhbhum, during abs. of Lieut. Tickell, or till farther orders.

18. Mr. G. C. Cheap to offic. as judge of Hooghley, during Mr. F. Russell's abs. on leave for two months for health.

Mr. W. T. Taylor to be coll. of Purneah from the 20th ult., the date of Mr. W. T. Trotter's departure for Europe on furl.

Mr. G. Martin to be mag. of ditto, from same date.

Mr. T. Sandys to be coll. of Shahabad from 28th ult., the date of Mr. J. C. Dick's departure for Europe on furl.

Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to be mag. of ditto from same date.

Mr. C. B. Trevor to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, from same date.

Messrs. G. N. Cheek and J. Erskine, Baboos Lall Mohun Bonnerjee, Gungana-rain Roy, Beer Sing, Doorganarain Roy, and Tarucknath Ghose, to constitute a committee for the management of surplus ferry collections of district Bancoorah (West Burdwan).

22. The services of Lieut. H. V. Stephen and Lieut. D. C. Shute, 19th N.I., placed at the disposal of Com.-in-chief; to join their regiment without delay, by order of Lieut. Gov. N. W. P.

26. Mr. J. H. Young to offic. as coll. of Patna.

Mr. C. Chapman, superint. of surveys in Patna, to exercise powers described in section 111, Reg. IX. of 1825, in pergunnahs of Sarun and Tirboot, which lie along the banks of the Ganges.

28. The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has appointed the Hon. Wm. Wilberforce Bird, ordinary member of the Council of India, to be

pres. of Council of India and Dep. Gov. of pres. of Fort William, during abs. of Gov.-Gen.

In consequence of the Gov.-Gen.'s approaching departure for the Upper Provinces :—

Mr. T. H. Maddock to accompany his lordship in charge of all the civil departments

Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, as sec. in the mil. dep., and Mr. C. G. Mansel, junior sec. in financial dep., as junior sec. in all civil departments with the Gov.-Gen.

Mr. Maddock's duties at pres. as sec. to gov. of India in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, will devolve upon the junior sec., Mr. F. J. Halliday, as offic. sec., and Mr. G. A. Bushby, sec. in gen. dep., will offic. for Mr. Maddock as sec. in secret and pol. dep. and as pol. sec. for Bengal.

Mr. W. Strachey to be assist. sec. to gov. of India in secret and pol. dep., and attached to office under offic. sec. at pres. till furth. ord.

Major W. M. N. Sturt, offic. dep. sec., will offic. as sec. to gov. in mil. dep. till furth. ord.

Mr. H. M. Court to be an assist. under comm. of the Agra div.

March 29. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ha. meerpoor, to be stationed at Calpee.

April 1. Lieut. W. Hore. app. sec. to local committee of education at Saugor, during absence of Capt. Reid.

Mr. J. M. Dicey to the temp. charge of the office of marine storekeeper.

The Hon. F. Drummond, of the civil service, reported qualified for the public service, attached to the Bengal div. of presidency.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, M.D.; his services placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

2. Capt. W. M. Ramsay, assist. to commissioner for suppression of dacoitee, vested with powers of joint mag. in districts of Saugor div.

Mr. McGowan, moonsiff of Mirzapoor, to be moonsiff of the 1st grade, v. Cazez Yar Allee Khan, moonsiff of Chunar, prom.

6. Mr. J. B. Thornhill app. to offic. for Mr. C. G. Mansel, as dep. accountant gen. and acct. in the judicial, &c., salt, and opium departments, during absence of Mr. Mansel with the Gov. Gen. in N.W.P., or till further ord.

Mr. Thornhill also app., *ex officio*, a director of Bank of Bengal, and a member of the mint committee.

Mr. L. J. H. Gray to offic. for Mr. J. B. Thornhill, as post-master general, till further orders.

Mr. J. Dodd to be a member of the local Committee of Education at Agra.

11. Hon. F. Drummond to be an assist. to the mag. and coll. of Behar.

12. Mr. W. J. Allen, offic. coll. of Dacca, made over charge, on the 24th March, of the treasury of that collectorate to Mr. B. H. Cooper, and proceeded to the Mofussil on public duty.

13. The Hon. H. T. Prinsep to be president of the Council of Education till return to pres. of Rt. Hon. Gov.-Gen. or till furth. ord.

Mr. T. P. Martin assumed charge of the Benares opium agency from Mr. Assist. Surg. D. Macnab on the 28th ult.

Mr. T. E. Ogilvie, app. by the H. Ct. of Directors a member of the H.C. serv. at the Bengal pres. reported his arrival on board the st. ship *India*.

Mr. L. I. Grey received charge of general post-office on the 7th April from Mr. J. B. Thornhill.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill assumed charge of offices of dep. acct. gen. and acct. in rev., jud., comm., marine, salt, and opium depts. from Mr. C. G. Mansel, same date.

Mr. W. H. Bell rec. charge of general treasury from Mr. G. Adams on 31st March.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 5. The Rev. John Vaughan, chaplain, to be surrogate at Benares, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta, for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

13. The Rev. G. F. Lamb, to be assist. chaplain to N. W. P. He reported his arrival in the st. ship *India*, as an assist. chaplain on the Bengal estab., which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 8th.

Examination.—March 19. The Hon. F. Drummond reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Furloughs, and leaves of Absence.—March 18. Mr. G. F. Houlton, collector of Patna, for two months, prep. to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—March 18. Capt. E. R. Lyons, superint. of Cachar, six months, health.—March 30. Capt. Yates, Nizam's serv., for health.—April 8. Mr. J. B. Mill, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moo-

zuffernuggur, for eight months, health, to the hills.—Mr. G. C. Barnes, settlement offr. Multra, to Nov., ditto.—April 11. Dr. J. Macnish, civ. assist. surg. East Burdwan, for one month, for health.—12. Mr. C. A. Lushington, assist. to collector of Gya, for three months. priv. aff.

Retired from the Service.—March 23. Mr. J. Hunter, assist. coll., from the 30th Feb.—April 1. Mr. W. W. Bird; Mr. C. W. Smith, from 30th March.

Dismissal.—March 16. Mr. C. W. Steer has been dismissed by the Hon. Court of Directors, from the civil serv. of this estab.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 11, 1842.—Col. H. Bowen, C. B., removed from 53rd to 19th N.I.; and Col. M. C. Webber, from 19th to 55th N.I.

16. Capt. A. Hamerton, the Company's agent in the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, to be H. M.'s consul in territories of the Imaum. (*By Royal Commission.*)

21. Ens. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N.I., late officiating agent to resident at Nepal, replaced at disposal of com. in chief.

23. Capt. T. S. Burt, offic. exec. eng. 10th or Agra div. to offic. temp. as superin. eng. of the N.W. P., v. Capt. F. Abbot, app. chief eng. of force proceeding to Afghanistan.

Capt. W. H. Graham, exec. eng. 11th or Meerut div., is app. to temp. charge of office of superin. eng. N. W. P. till relieved by Capt. Burt.

Mr. W. H. D. Ross, admitted as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. J. Knyvett, 66th N.I., returned to his duty on this estab. without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon. the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 4th March, 1842.

Surgeon J. Grant to resume duties of his office as apoth. to E. I. C., and Assist. Surg. J. McLelland those of dep. apoth. on former officer being relieved from charge of the office of assay master of Calcutta mint.

9th L. C. Lieut. Bt. Capt. Geo. Herbert to be captain of a troop, and Cornet H. G. C. Plowden to be lieut. from 10th Dec. 1841, in suc. to Capt. J. Hamilton, resigned.

The prom. of Lieut. G. E. Herbert to the rank of capt. by brev. of the 23rd February last is cancelled.

47th N. I. Ens. W. C. Watson to be lieut. from 15th Jan., v. Lieut. W. Baillie, dec.

Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th N.I., and officiating sub. assist. com. gen. attached to his Ex. the com. in chief's camp, app. a sub. assist. com. gen.

Assam Light Infantry. Brev. Capt. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., officiating 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command v. Capt. J. Butler, app. jun. assist. to com. of Assam.

Lieut. C. S. Reynolds, of the 49th N.I., doing duty with corps, to officiate as adj., v. Lieut. E. T. Dalton, app. offic. jun. assist. to com. of Assam.

1st Assam Subund Corps. Lieut. G. M. Brodie, 52nd N.I., to do duty, v. Lieut. J. McCance, dec.

Ens. J. F. Garstin, 66th N.I., to do duty.

2nd Assam Subund Corps.—Lieut. E. A. Rowlett, 21st N.I., to do duty, v. Ensign F. J. Elsegood, resigned.

Lieut. C. Holroyd, 36th N.I., to do duty.

Ens. W. Agnew, 29th N.I., to do duty.

Promoted to the rank of capt. by brev., from date expressed as follows:—52nd N.I. Lieut. R. Morrieson, 17th March, 1842; 58th N.I. Lieut. W. Carnegie, do.

Mr. G. S. Smith, admitted to service as a cadet of infantry, and prom. to ensign.

April 1st.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be honorary aides-de-camp to his lordship:—Capt. A. Abbot,artil.; Capt. J. Fraser, 11th L. C.; Capt. C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th L. C.; Capt. J. Leeson, 42nd N.I.; Capt. L. Brown, 5th Bombay N.I.; Capt. A. J. Hadfield, 37th Madras N.I. (Grenadiers).

Admitted to the serv. and prom. to 2nd Lieuts.—Engrs.: Mr. F. Whitting, arrived March 30th.

Artillery.—Mr. H. R. Courtenay and Mr. F. Alexander, do. 30th do.; Mr. H. J. B. Macleod, do. 29th do.; Mr. S. Stallard, do. 30th do.

April 4. Capt. C. Oldfield, 5th L. C., to be commandant of 8th irr. cav., v. Ryves, whose appointment has not taken place.

April 6. Capt. G. H. Edwardes, 19th N.I., to be exec. officer at Culmejole, v. G. Denton, dec.

The app. of Lieut. C. L. Showers, 14th N. I., to be adj. of 5th irr. cav. cancelled.

April 15. Major W. M. N. Sturt has taken charge of the office and duties, at the pres. of the sec. to government of India mil. dep., in pursuance of the arrangement to that effect notified from political depart.; date 28th ult.

8th L. C.—Cornet F. W. Drummond, to be lieut., from 8th March, v. Lieut. E. Pattison, dec.

Lieut. T. L. Harrington, 5th L. C., prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from 6th April.

Mr. W. C. Gott, adm. to service as a cadet of inf., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. H. D. Maitland, 72nd N. I., to be major of brig. at Meerut, v. Mathias, who has quitted the station with his regt.

Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Eur. light inf., to be major of brig. at Kurnaul, v. Earle, proceeding to Ferozepore with his regt.

1st Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, engineers, to offic. as exec. engineer of 10th or Agra div., during abs. of brev. maj. Terraneau, or till furth. ord.

Capt. H. Spottiswoode, 21st N. I., to be mil. sec. to the president.

Capt. G. W. Williams, 29th N. I., to offic. as com. of Calcutta native militia, during absence of Capt. Cumberlege, or till further orders.

Brev. Capt. D. Wilkie, 4th N. I., app. in political dep., on 21st Feb. last, to officiate as 2nd assist. to resident at Indore, in room of Cornet A. Harris, 1st L. C., placed at disposal of com. in chief; to join his regt. proceeding on service.

Capt. G. J. Fraser, 1st L. C., and assist. to resident at Nagpore, being required to join his regt., was placed in polit. depart., on 21st Feb., at disp. of com. in chief.

1st Lieut. J. A. Weller, of engineers, and exec. eng., Kemaon div., app. in polit. dep., N. W. Provinces, on 14th Feb., to officiate as assist. to agent and commissioner of Kemaon, during absence, on field service, of Lieut. H. Ramsay.

Lieut. C. Scott, 27th N. I., jun. assist., to be principal assist. to com. of Assam, v. Capt. J. Wemyss, placed at disposal of com. in chief.

Brev. Capt. J. Butler, 55th N. I., officiating jun. assist., to be jun. assist. to com. of Assam, v. Lieut. Scott, prom.

Lieut. E. T. Dalton, 9th N. I., to officiate as jun. assist. to com. of Assam, during absence of Lieut. A. A. Sturt, or till further orders.

Lieut. S. J. Becher, 11th N. I., arrived at Indore on 2nd Feb. last, to act as adj. of inf. branch of Malwa contingent.

Lieut. D. C. Shute, 19th N. I., and att. to Bundelcund legion, app. to act as adj. of cav. in that force, for the period during which Lieut. J. D. Lander officiates as capt. of cav., or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. H. W. Lumley, app. to officiate as residency surg. at Nepaul, during leave of abs. granted to Assist. Surg. R. Christie, under date 28th Feb.

Ens. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N. I., late officiating assist. to resident at Nepaul and commandant of escort, was replaced at disposal of com. in chief.

Lieut. W. H. Oakes, 45th N. I., attached to Ramghur light inf. bat., app. in judicial and rev. dep., to assume charge of districts of Colehan and Singbhoon, during absence of Lieut. Tickell, till further orders.

Lieuts. H. V. Stephen and D. C. Shute, 19th N. I., the former assistant revenue surveyor, and the latter attached to the Bundelcund legion, were placed in the political department N. W. Provinces, at disposal of com. in chief, to join their regt. direct.

Head-Quarters, March 5, 1842.—Surg. J. Ronald, 24th N. I., to assume med. charge of agency, jail, &c. at Jubbulpore, in room of Assist. Surg. Kirkwood, 11th M. N. I., proceeding with his regt. to Kamptee. (*App. confirmed.*)

Ens. J. D. Dunbar, to join and do duty with 17th N. I., at Dinapore. (*Ditto.*)

Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid, dep. com. of ordnance at Saugor, to proceed to Ferozepore and assume charge of ordnance depôt there.

Cornet W. M. Maconochie, 11th L. C., doing duty with 3rd irr. cav., to join his corps at Meerut.

March 7.—Lieut. J. Abercrombie, removed from 4th tr. 2nd brig., to 3rd tr. 1st brig. horse art., to join.

March 8.—Surg. D. Woodburn, to act as superint. surg. to Agra circle, in room of Superint. Surg. G. King, proceeding to pres. prep. to furl. for health. (*Meerut div. ord confirmed.*)

March 8. Lieut. R. Hill, 2nd in command, to act as adj. to 6th irr. cav., in room of Cornet C. G. Beecher, on serv. with his regt. (*Confirmed.*)
 9. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. P. Thomas, interp. and qu. master of 64th N.I., to be brigade qu. master. (*Loodiana ord. confd.*)

Vet. Surg. W. McDermott, 11th L. C., to join and do duty with 7th regt. till arrival of Vet. Surg. J. Hough, or till further orders. (*Delhi ord. confd.*)

Ens. R. Cox, doing duty with 51st, posted to 5th N. I., to join at Juanpore.

Ens. H. E. Smith, with 51st, posted to 8th N. I., at Cuttack.

23rd N. I. Lieut. R. Shaw, to be interp. and qu. master.

6th L. C. Lieut. J. C. Fitzmaurice, 17th N. I., to act as interp. and qu. master during absence on leave, of Lieut. Boys, or till further orders.

2nd L. I. Bat. Lieut. D. Macleod, 74th N. I., to act as interp. and qu. master, v. Holmes app. act. adj. to 6th I. C.

Lieut. W. Mayhew, adj. of 8th N. I., to receive charge of station from Capt. F. Reid, 8th M. N. I., marched with his reg. (*Cuttack ord. confd.*)

Ens. J. Dunlop, to do duty with 67th N. I. at Allahabad.

Ens. C. F. Lamb, ditto with 21st N. I. at Berhampore.

Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, app. to the staff of the army, posted to Saugor div.

Ens. W. Hampton, 14th N. I., app. A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Hampton.

11. Surg. A. Chalmers, M. D., 3rd bat. art. Agra, to act as med. store-keeper and gar. surg., during period Surg. D. Woodburn may be acting as sup. surg. (*Confd.*)

Capt. C. G. Ross, dep. jud. adv. gen., at Neemuch, and Capt. J. Drummond, 2nd in command of Keemaon local bat., to proceed to Ferozepore and join 19th N. I. (their regt.) warned for service in Scinde.

12. The following to hold themselves in readiness to proceed and do duty with transports about to sail for China with the Bengal volunteers and the 6th M.N.I.

Assist. Surg. H. N. Nugent, doing duty at pres. gen. hosp.

Assist. Surg. H. B. Crommelin, ditto ditto.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Boileau, M. A., ditto with the artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assist. Surg. E. B. Thring, in med. charge of left wing 49th N. I., at Midnapore.

Assist. Surg. Thring, on being relieved by the civil assist. surg. at Midnapore, to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Capt. C. F. Havelock, 3rd L. D., to be major of brigade to the cavalry, under command of Maj. Gen. Pollock.

Capt. H. Havelock, 13th L. Inf., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to inf., ditto.

Lieut. E. Lugard, 31st, to be major of brigade to the 4th brigade, ditto.

Capt. W. Riddell, 50th N. I., to be dep. paymaster.

Assist. Surg. R. W. Fairfull, 3rd tr. 2nd brig. of h. art., to be med. storekeeper.

Surg. B. Wilson, 6th N. I., to the med. ch. of 1st L. Cav.

Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th N. I., to do duty with recruit depôt at Bareilly.

Assist. Surg. G. Harper, 6th N. I., to make over med. charge of resallah of 3rd irr. cav. to Surg. A. Davidson, M. D., of 10th L. Cav., and that of 4th com. 64th bat. art. and 5th comp. of sappers and miners to Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, 53rd N. I.

3rd L. Inf. Bat. Lieut. G. Fisher, 1st N. I., to be adj. v. Townshend, prom.

Surg. J. Brown, recently returned from furl., posted to the 18th N. I. at Allahabad.

Assist. Surg. E. J. Agnew (on furl.), removed from 31st, and posted to the 28th N. I.

Assist. Surg. J. McCosh, recently returned from furl., posted to the 31st N. I. at Cawnpore.

1st Lieut. J. W. Robertson, eng., attached to sappers and miners at Delhi, to proceed by dawk to Ferozepore, to join force commanded by Maj.-Gen. G. Pollock, C. B.

15. Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M. D., 2nd troop 1st brig., to proceed on medical charge of the 1st troop 2nd brig. of h. art., under orders of march to Loodianah from Kurnaul.

Surg. J. Johnstone, M. D., who was app. to act as gar. surg. at Chunar, to continue to do duty with 31st regt. N. I., till further orders.

Cornet and Adj. C. G. Beecher, 6th irr. cav., to be 2nd in com. of 8th irr. cav., v. Sneyed, whose app. has been cancelled.

Art. Lieut.-Col. G. Everest (on staff emp.) removed from the 4th to the 1st bat. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Farrington (new prom.) to 4th bat. Lieut.-Col. G. Brooke (new prom.) to 2nd bat. Maj. T. Timbrell, C. B. (on staff emp.), from 2nd bat. to 1st brig. h. art. Maj. F. S. Sotherby (new prom.) to 2nd bat., and to remain in Afghanistan. Maj. E. Huthwaite (new prom.) to 2nd brig. Capt. H. Rutherford (on furl.) from 1st com. 7th bat. to 3rd com. 2nd bat. Capt. A. Wilson (on staff emp.) from 4th com. 5th bat. to 5th com. 6th bat. Capt. R. Horsford, from 6th com. 6th bat. to

2nd com. 7th bat., to join at Almorah. Capt. B. Backhouse, from 2nd com. 1st bat. to 6th com. 6th bat. Capt. F. B. Boileau (new prom.) to 2nd com. 1st bat. Capt. F. Gaitskell (new prom.) to 4th com. 5th bat. 1st Lieut. R. S. Gilmore (new prom.) to 2nd com. 5th bat. 1st Lieut. H. A. Olpherts (new prom.) to 4th com. 3rd bat. Lieut. Brev. Capt. G. P. Brooke, 68th N. I., to offic. as dep. judge adv. at a native court-martial, directed to assemble at Khyouk Phyou, in room of Capt. Boileau, who is, at his own request, relieved from the duty.

March 15. Surg. G. G. Spilsbury, of the 22d N. I., to afford med. aid to detach. of 11th L. C., until arriv. of Surg. W. Mitchelson. (*Meerut ord. confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. R. O. Davidson, 59th N. I., to medical charge of 4th troop 2nd brig. horse art.

16. Lieut. J. D. McPherson, interp. and quar.-master, 22d N. I., appointed under instructions from Government, to charge of Meerut sudder bazar, until further orders. Ena. F. Thurburn, and J. Fraser, to join and do duty with 67th N. I., at Allahabad.

17. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Rickards, interp. and quar.-master of 14th N. I., to act as dep. judge adv. general at Neemuch, during absence, on service with his regt., of Capt. C. G. Ross, or until further orders.

18. Ensigns G. A. Croly, 26th N. I., and W. Darell, 35th N. I., to do duty with 6th N. I. (*Ferozepore ord. confirmed.*)

Assist. Surgeons W. S. Combertach, with 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art., C. A. Elderton, with 31st Foot, and W. E. Pollard, with 6th regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. B. Lumley, 2nd Eur. regt., second in command of 2nd irreg. cav., to act as second in command of Kemaon local bat., during absence, on service with his regt., of Capt. J. Drummond, or until further orders.

19. Lieut. J. Gifford, 2nd N. I., to act as adj. to detach. of Europ. recruits under his command.

Sappers and Miners. 1st Lieut. C. B. Young, to be adj. and quar.-master, r. Brown, appointed to a political situation in Scinde.

22nd N. I. Lieut. T. F. Hobday, 72nd N. I., to act as interp. and quar.-master.

23. The appointment of Lieut. W. H. Ryves, 61st N. I., to be commandant of 8th irreg. cav., has not taken place, but he will continue in charge of corps, and act as commandant, until relieved by officers who may be permanently appointed to the situation.

26. Lieut. A. Carrington, 21th N. I., Adj. of 2nd irreg. cav., and Ens. R. H. Hicks, 1st Europ. L. Inf., Adj. of 8th irreg. cav., having severally entered the service subsequent to the 9th Jan. 1837, and being ineligible to detached staff employment, from not having passed an examination in the native languages, are recommended to regimental duty.

27. Lieut. O. Hamilton, 7th L. C., reported sick, to make over charge of remounts, with which he was proceeding to Loodianah and Ferozepore, to Com. J. Fairlie, 3rd L. C.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Wells, appointed to med. charge of detach. of recruits for H. M's inf. regts., ordered to remain at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. J. Da C. Denham, 1st L. I., to proceed on med. charge of R. W. 19th N. I., Sukkur.

Surg. J. Dalrymple, 9th L. C., to afford med. aid to 1st L. I. bat., and Surg. J. Menzies, 55th N. I., to give aid to the staff and sick of other corps, v. Denham. (*Ferozepore ord. confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. Denham will, on junction of R. W. 19th N. I. with h. q. of corps rejoin 1st L. I. bat. at Ferozepore.

28. Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, 67th N. I., to afford med. aid to 18th N. I., consequent on departure of Surg. C. Maxwell, to join 1st Europ. I. inf. (*Allahabad ord. confirmed.*)

Surg. J. Smyth, M. D., 63d N. I., to afford med. aid to 8th irreg. cav., and Capt. Woodburn's infantry levy. (*Futtehghurh ord. confirmed.*)

Civil Assist. Surg. F. Thompson, to afford med. aid to recruit levy. (*Juanpore ord. confirmed.*)

Ensign F. J. Elsegood, 41st N. I., lately doing duty with 2nd Assam sebandy corps, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

The following orders are confirmed:

Ensign W. E. Sandys, lately admitted to do duty with 51st N. I. at Benares.

Capt. B. Browne, 2nd comp. 4th, to relieve Capt. J. Turton, from command of 3rd comp. 6th bat. art., to enable him to join.

29. The following orders, issued by Lieut.-Col. S. Bolton, commanding a detachment proceeding towards Peshawur, are confirmed:

Brevet Major L. B. Urmston, of H. M's 31st regt., to act as brigade major.

Assist. Surg. R. H. L. Bird, to do duty with 6th N. I., and Assist. Surg. W. E. Pollard, to do duty with 31st Foot.

Brevet Capt. H. W. J. Wilkinson, interp. and quar.-master of 6th N. I., to act as brigade quar.-master.

March 30. Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, doing duty with Arracan local bat., to act as adj. to corps, during absence on court-martial duty of Lieut. and Adj. T. Latter.

Lieut. W. K. Wollen, to act as adj. to R. W. 19th N.I., proceeding to Bhawalpore by land during its separation from regt. h. q.

Ensign T. W. Hilton, recently adm. to the service, to join and do duty with 46th N.I. at Benares.

Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N.I., permitted to return towards Ferozepore, in anticipation of his transfer to the inv. estab. (*Ord. by Maj.-Gen. Pollock, west of the Indus.*)

Ensign L. G. Da Costa, recently adm. to the serv., to join and do duty with 67th N.I. at Allahabad.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Wells, arrived with a detachment from Cawnpore, to do duty with 16th Lancers.

Ensigns posted and to join:—Unposted Ensigns Lionel G. Da Costa, to 69th N.I. at Shajehanpore; T. W. Hilton to the 58th N.I. at Mirzapore; G. N. Cave to the 65th N.I. at Dinapore; Ens. J. Dawson to 21st N.I. at Berhampore.

31. Offic. gar. Assist. Surg. A. Beattie to act as gar. surg. in room of Surg. W. Watson, app. to offic. as superin. surg. Agra circle, as a temp. arr. (*Allahabad ord. confirmed.*)

Maj.-Gen. J. H. Littler, a brigadier of the 2nd class on the estab., posted to station of Barrackpore.

Captain C. Gale, inv. estab., recently returned from furl., to join and do duty with inv. comp. at Chunar.

April 1. Assist. Surg. D. MacNab, M.D., civil assist. surg. at Ghazeeepore, to afford med. aid to detail of N.I. on duty at that station.

Superin. Surg. W. S. Stiven, app. superin. surg. on the estab., posted to Dacca circle, v. Lamb, but will continue att. to troops west of the Indus, till furth. ord.

Surg. W. Jackson, 8th L. C., to act as superin. surg. to Benares div. during abs. on leave on med. cert. of Superin. Surg. A. Halliday, M.D., or till furth. ord.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th tr. 1st briga. h. art., app. temp. to med. charge of 8th irreg. cav. to join at Futtehghurh.

Lieut. W. Mayne, 37th N.I., att. to irreg. cav. serving with Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Sale's force, app. temp. to departm. of qu. ma. gen. of army, to act as dep. ass. qu. ma. gen. of 2nd class, with division of inf. under command of Maj.-Gen. J. McCaskill, K.H.

2. The following orders confirmed:—

Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., 4th N.I., to perf. med. du. of civil station and jails, in room of Assist. Surg. J. V. Lesse of 6th irreg. cav., marching with his regt.

Surg. H. Clark, 59th N.I., to med. charge of 1st bat. of art. at Dum-Dum, v. Surg. R. M. Thomson, app. marine surg., (confirmed as a temp. ar.)

Lieut. C. H. McCaskill, 9th F., app. aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. McCaskill, K.H., comm. a div. of inf. on serv. west of Indus.

6. Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D. (1st troop 2nd brig.), in med. charge of 4th tr. 2nd brig. h. art. Loodianah.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Goodridge, doing duty at pres. gen. hospital, to medical charge of detach. of 5th H.M. troops proceeding to China, on the ship *William Wilson*, under command of Capt. R. Thompson.

Vet. Surg. P. B. F. Green, 2nd brig. h. art., to afford aid to horses of 11th regt. L. C.

The app. of Lieut. T. F. Hobday, 72nd, to offic. as interp. and qu. ma. to 22nd N. I. cancelled, and the performance of the duties of that situation will be resumed by Lieut. J. D. McPherson, in addition to those connected with the charge of the sudder bazaar at Meerut.

7. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Nisbett, interp. and qu. ma. of 53rd N.I. to be brigade qu. ma., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. P. Thomas.

Ens. F. A. V. Thurburn, to join and do duty with 58th N. I. at Mirzapore, instead of 67th reg. at Allahabad, as directed in gen. ord. of the 16th.

Returned to duty from Europe.—April 1. Bt. Capt. Y. Lamb, 51st N.I.; Lt. M. J. Vibert, art.; Lt. R. Lowry, 21st N.I.—15. Lt. Col. H. Burney, 68th N.I.; Bt. Capt. G. Carr, 21st N.I.; Lt. E. L. Ommaney, engr.

Invalided.—April. Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N.I.

Retired from the Service.—April 15. Lieut. C. K. Sibley, art.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 26. Assist. Surg. Prout, 13th L. Inf., to med. charge of all the detachments and depôts of H.M. troops at Cawnpore.

Lieut. Meik, to act as pay-master, from 6th March, during leave of absence of Captain Williams, for health.

March 12.—The Com.-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and app. until H.M.'s pleasure be known:

14th L. Dr. Surg. B. L. Sandham, from 62nd F., to be surg., v. Lavens, dec., 17th Jan. 1842.

62nd F. Assist. Surg. J. W. Moffat, from 14th L. Drag., to be surg. v. Sandham, app. to 14th. 17th Jan. 1842.

March 15. Promotions by Brevet in the East Indies only. Commissions to bear date the 23rd November, 1841.

To be Maj. Gens.—Colonels J. Dennis, 3rd Foot; Sir R. H. Sale, k.c.b., 13th do.; J. Gregory Baumgardt, 2nd do.; T. Valiant, k.h., 40th do.; R. England, k.h., 41st do.; J. Leslie, k.h., 4th do.; J. Shelton, 44th do.; R. Bartley, 49th do.; L. B. Lovell, k.h., 15th L. Dr.; and J. H. Schoedde, 55th F.

App. to Staff under Major-General G. Pollock, c.b.:

Maj.-Gen. McCaskill, k.h., to be a div. commander.

To be Brigadiers.—Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, k.c.b., H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

Colonel W. H. Dennie, c.b., H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. M. White, H.M. 3rd L. Dr.

To be Majors of Brigades.—Capt. H. Wade, H.M. 13th L. Inf., and Capt. M. Smith, H.M. 9th F.

March 24. Lieut. G. E. Hillier, 14th L. Drag., app. aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen.

Lieut. Swetenham, to act as interpreter to 16th Lancers.

Lieut. Bennett, 13th L. Inf., to act as adj.

Brev. Capt. Young, 44th F., interp.

March 26. Capt. H. Havelock, of H. M. 13th L. Inf., app. Persian interp. to Maj.-Gen. Pollock, c.b., commanding troops proceeding to Afghanistan.

94th F. Capt. Mastier, 62nd F., app. to command of detachments under orders to proceed by water to Berhampore, and to continue in command of it at that station.

April 1. Lieut. C. J. Colville, 40th F., app. A. D. C. to Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India.

The following officers of H. M. service have been appointed to the Staff of the troops under Major-General George Pollock, c.b., Capt. C. F. Havelock, of H.M.'s 3rd L. Drag., major of brigade to the cavalry; Capt. H. Havelock, 13th L. Inf., dep. assist. ad. gen. to inf.; Lieut. E. Lugard, 31st F., major of brigade to 4th brigade.

Major W. Johnston, 26th F., to assume command of Island of Amoy, and Capt. C. A. Edwards, 18th F., to act as station staff to force, and conduct duties of commissariat on a salary of Rs. 210 per mensem. (*Confirmed appts.*)

Captain Bulkeley, 31st F., to command of H.M. infantry detachments and depôts at Cawnpore, till arrival of Capt. Gray, 44th F. (*Confirmed.*)

49th Foot.—Capt. G. Pasley, to be major by purchase, v. Blyth, who retires 30th March, 1842; Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, to be capt. by purch. v. Pasley, do.; Lieut. and Adj. W. W. K. Browne, to be capt. by purch. v. Campbell, who retires, 30th March, 1842; Ensign J. McC. O'Toole, to be lieut. by purch. v. Montgomery (do).

April 4. Major-Generals Burrell, c.b., and Sir Edmund K. Williams, k.c.b., having been promoted by Her Majesty's brevet of the 23rd November, 1841, to the same rank in the Royal Army, their services in India are for the present terminated, and they will be pleased to proceed to Europe by an early opportunity, each reporting his arrival to the Adj. Gen., Horse Guards.

The following appointments made on staff of detach. proceeding to Peshawur, under Lieut. Col. Bolton, H.M. 31st Foot:

Brev. Maj. Urmston, of H.M. 31st F., to act as brigade major.

Assist. Surg. Gahan, 9th F., to med. charge of detach., under ord., to proceed by water from Chinsurah to Berhampore (*confirmed*); Assist. Surg. Gahan will continue in med. charge of the detach. of H.M. troops at Berhampore.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 26. Capt. Foulston, 63rd F., for health.—March 23. Ens. H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I., for health.—26. Capt. Griffith, 39th F., for health.—Lieut. Little, 39th F., ditto.—April 1. Capt. J. S. Davies, 32nd N.I., for health.—Bt. Capt. E. S. Waring, 6th L. C., for health.—Lieut. F. Harrison, 1st Eur. L.I., for

health.—Surg. F. Rogers, Bengal Presidency, for health.—Bt. Maj. Murphy, 22nd F., for health.—April 4. Lieut. Smith, 16th Lancers, urg. affairs.—6. Supt. Surg. G. King, for health.—Ens. R. Harcourt, 42nd N.I.—Ens. W. R. Haig, 52nd N.I.—15. Capt. D. Pott, 47th N.I., for health.—16. Assist. Surg. R. Christie, attached to Nepaul residency, leave for one year, for health.

Preparatory to Europe.—April 1. Capt. Mansel, 16th Lancers, for health.—15. Capt. H. Rutherford, art. (to Bombay), health.—Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N.I. (to Presidency).

To Simla.—Mar. 26. Lieut. Col. G. Moore, 59th N.I., one year, health.—Capt. R. Gardner, to Nov., in ext., health.—31. Ens. W. Forbes, 27th N.I. one year, health.—Ens. C. N. Halhed, ditto, ditto.—Ens. Baron Von Meyern, to Nov., ditto.

To Almorah and Simla.—Mar. 5. Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) W. J. Boys, interp. and qu. mast., 6th L.C., one year, for health.—9. Cornt. C. Dumbleton, 10th L.C., Feb. to Nov. on extension, to visit Simla, for health.—Ens. E. N. O'Conner, 61st N.I., one year, for health.

To Mussoorie.—Mar. 5. Ens. J. Swinton, 53rd N.I., from 1st Mar. to 1st Nov., for health.—18. Bt. Maj. G. R. Crawford, art., to Nov., for health.—Capt. J. Stevens, 6th N.I., to Nov., in exten., for health.—Lieut. W. E. Morton, engrs., to Nov., for health.—24. Capt. King, 21st Fusileers, eight months, for health.

To Hills North of Deyrah.—Mar. 16. Lieut. H. Apperby, art., nine months, for health.—26. Maj. C. Newbery, 13th N. I., to Nov., in ext., for health.

To Nusseerabad.—Mar. 15. Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, art., three months, for health.

To Landour.—Mar. 24. Capt. McKie, 3rd Foot, in ext., for health.

To the Straits.—April 15. Bt. Capt. E. R. Lyons, 37th N.I., leave for six months, for health.

To Singapore.—April 6. Lieut. J. A. Ferguson, 6th L.C., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 15th. Capt. N. J. Cumberledge, 74th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

MARCH 25. *Symmetry*, from Mauritius.—26. *Emerald Isle*, from Sydney; *Senator*, from Boston; *Eleanor Lancaster*, from Bombay; *Eleanor Russell*, from Mauritius; *Columbine*, from Sydney; *St. Vincent*, from Bombay.—27. *Roohery*, from London; *Zenobia*, from Portsmouth; *Ann*, from Halifax; *Hashemy*, from Macao; *Tigris*, from Liverpool; *Emma*, from Bourbon.—28. *Echo*, from Downs; *Madura*, from Dundee.—30. *Actress*, from Bombay.—31. *Cinderella*, from Mauritius.—APRIL 2. *Earl Durham*, from Newcastle; *Cambrian*, from Mauritius.—3. *Selina*, from Dundee.—7. *James Tuscan*, from Port Adelaide; steamer *India*, from Suez, Ceylon, and Madras.—8. *Lalla Rookh*, from Sydney.—9. *Lord Western*, from Liverpool.—10. *Unicorn*, from Glasgow.—14. *John George*, from Newcastle.—15. *Thetis*, from Dundee.

Departures from Saugor.

MARCH 16. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, for London; *Majestic*, for Liverpool; *Henry Hoyle*, for Cape of Good Hope; *Fortitude*, for ditto.—23. *Gentoo*, for Liverpool.—APRIL 3. *Veruna*, for London; *M. Brown*, for ditto; *Kingston*, for Liverpool.—4. *Parsee*, for ditto; *Louisa Munro*, for London.—14. *Ida*, for Newcastle.

TO SAIL IN APRIL FOR ENGLAND:—*Amazon*, *Albatross*, *Cinderella*, *Diamond*, *Fairlie*, *Globe*, *Glen Huntley*, *Harriett*, *Indian*, *Reaper*, *Washington*, *Zenobia*, *Nestor*, *Anna Bella*.

Freights to London (April 20).—Saltpetre, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Sugar, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; Rice, £3 to £3 5s.; Oil Seeds, £3 3s. to £3 5s.; Rum, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Hides, £3 10s. to £4; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Hemp and Jute, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Indigo, £3 10s. to £4; Silk Piece Goods, £4 to £4 4s.; Raw Silk, £4 to £4 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 16. At Futtighur, Mrs. R. B. Thornhill, son.

— At Chupra, the lady of R. N. Farquharson, Esq., C.S., son.

17. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. G. P. Rickets, 1st L.C., daughter.

Mar. 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. James George, son.

20. At Simla, Mrs. W. M. Hamilton, daughter.

21. At Cuttack, the lady of H. Brownlow, Esq., C.S., daughter.

22. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. Currie, Esq., daughter.

25. At Monghyr, the wife of J. W. Caston, Esq., merchant, daughter.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Carvelias, son.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of William P. Palmer, Esq., C.S., daughter.

29. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of B. B. Kensey, Esq., daughter.

30. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Capt. I. Cumberledge, 41st N.I., son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Graham, engineer on board the steamer *Berhampoota*, son.

April 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. H. Stark, son.

— At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. S. Monteath, son.

2. *En route* to Berhampore, the lady of Geo. Cubitt, Esq., H.M. 9th Regt., son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Empson, daughter.

3. At Chowringhee, the lady of M. D. Gordon, Esq., son.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Gardener, daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. H. Harman, son.

5. At Sulkeah, the lady of James Mankenzie, Esq., son.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Eales, daughter.

— At Ballygunge, the lady of A. Parker, Esq., son.

8. Mrs. Wm. Tilden, daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Howard, son.

10. At Nowparrah, the wife of G. E. South, Esq., daughter.

12. At Sealdah, Mrs. Daniel McDonall, daughter.

13. At Jessore, the lady of H. Bumber, Esq., son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of Ens. Strover, son, still-born.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Brown, son.

18. At Purneah, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, C.S., son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. D. W. Madge, son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Robello, son.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 17. At Kurnaul, Brevet Capt. J. Gordon, 3rd Cavalry, to Miss M. H. Tottenham.

23. At Mirzapore, T. Barlow, Esq., to Georgina M., daughter of G. S. Dick, Esq., and grand-daughter of Lieut. Gen. George Dick.

28. At Calcutta, Henry Berry, Esq., Librarian Artillery Mess, to Miss H. Andrews.

30. At Colgong, F. H. Elphinstone, Esq., of the Colgong indigo concern, to Helen C., daughter of the late G. Driver, Esq., of Rajshaye.

Apr. 14. At Calcutta, Major H. De Bude, Engineers, to Margaret E., daughter of the late L. A. Davidson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Capt. F. W. Smith, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. T. Blessly, of Alfred Cottage, Regent's Park, London.

15. At Calcutta, Qr.-Master Serg. Goodfellow, H. M. 26th regt., to Mrs. Mary Hastings.

18. At Calcutta, the Rev. W. S. Mackay, General Assembly's Mission, to Mrs. Temple, widow of the late Dr. Temple, of Baugundee.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16. At Jubbulpore, Mrs. R. Steward.

23. At Jessore, Assam, the wife of Lieut. C. Scott, prin. assist. to the Commis. of Assam.

26. At sea, on board the *Scotia*, A. N. Drummond, Esq., late of Kishnagar.

Mar. 3. At Ahmednuggur, Capt. M. White, 18th N.I.

9. At Tripasore, Mr. W. Bowlett, late of H.C. service.

10. At Ajmere, Conductor C. Phillips.

17. At Benares, infant daughter of Surg. C. Maxwell, 1st Eur. L. I.

18. At Chupra, infant child of G. Gough, Esq., C. S.

19. At Howrah, Mr. G. F. Knott, late Commander of the *Exmouth*.

— At Calcutta, Mr. E. Brunat.

21. Near Hossanabad, the Very Rev. Dr. W. Kelly, vicar-general of Bengal, on his passage to Calcutta from Dacca, preparatory to his departure for Singapore. The reverend gentleman had been suffering for some months past with the liver complaint.

22. At Howrah, A. Chalke, Esq.

- Mar. 22. At Chinsurah, infant son of Mr. F. Barber.
 23. At Allahabad, the wife of R. Montgomery, Esq., C. S.
 — At Calcutta, R. D. Dring, Esq.
 24. At Jubbulpore, Mrs. M. Barker.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Q. G. Herrold.
 — At Hourah, Mrs. A. Hodgkinson.
 26. At Calcutta, Miss M. D'Silva.
 29. At Calcutta, C. Pandazy, Esq., merchant.
 April 1. At Calcutta, Mr. E. B. Mann.
 2. At Colinga, W. F. Dean, Esq., late a lieut. in H.M.'s 38 Ft.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Casella.
 — At Cooley Bazaar, Mr. J. P. Hanlon.
 3. At Calcutta, J. Cragg, Esq.
 4. Annie, daughter of W. O. Ochme, Esq.
 6. At Calcutta, Martha, daughter of the late Capt. Driberg, Ceylon Rifles.
 7. At Patna, R. L. Besnard, formerly of Cork, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. U. Smith.
 — At Calcutta, Miss Asken.
 9. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. Campe.
 — At Hourah Hosp., Mr. J. Penn.
 — At Calcutta, Miss P. Leal.
 — At Calcutta, infant daughter of Mrs. I. D. Sinaes.
 — At Calcutta, Master W. P. Madge.
 — At Chandernagore, by the capsizing of his budgerow, Mr. W. Aberdeen, formerly an Indigo planter.
 10. At Fort William, Mrs. E. Hayes.
 — At Calcutta, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mr. C. F. Leal, aged 63.
 11 Mr. C. P. Cardoza, an assist. to Mag. and Coll. of Furreedpore.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. A. J. Tulloh, jun.
 14. At Calcutta, C. Fagan, Esq., of the late firm of Messrs. Macleod, Fagan, and Co.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, Master W. Gill.
 16. At Calcutta, infant son of Mrs. G. E. Rodgers.
 — At Kedgerie, on board the *Sarat Jumal*, Mr. B. Couchong, late commander of the French barque *Coromandel*.
 17. At Calcutta, Master A. Knox.
 — At Calcutta, Miss F. Dick.
 18. At Calcutta, Miss Hillary.
 19. At Chowringhee, Mrs. R. H. Rattray.
 23. At Calcutta, W. H. Twentyman, Esq.
 Lately. At Kurnaul, the Rev. Mr. Dunkin.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1842.—The following movements are ordered:—31st regt. M.L.I., on arrival at Madras from Moulmein, to Trichinopoly; 4th regt. N.I., from Madras to Moulmein, to replace the 14th regt. N.I., proceeding on service to China; 36th regt. N.I., from Vellore to Madras.

INSUBORDINATION OF SEPOYS AT SECUNDERABAD.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1842.—1. The right hon. the Governor in Council having received the instructions of the Government of India upon the reports from the British resident at Hyderabad, and the Major General commanding the subsidiary force, of the recent insubordinate proceedings of a portion of the native troops at Secunderabad, proceeds to communicate to the army the following observations and orders.

2. A number of the privates of the 4th L.C., and of the wings of the 32nd and 48th regts. N.I., refused to receive their pay when issued in the usual course, unless with the addition of *batta*; which, as distinctly notified to the army in G.Os. of the 20th July, 1841, No. 127, had been discontinued, from the date of the arrival of these corps at Secunderabad, under the express orders of the Government of India.

3. Such of the men as, after expostulation had been used to bring them back to their obedience, still persisted in refusing to receive their pay were made prisoners. Those most prominent in misconduct have been selected for trial by court-martial; and the remainder were marched to Bellary, under charge of the 25th regt. N.I., where they now await final orders for their future disposal.

4. His Lordship in Council deeply regrets that the men above referred to should have so far forgotten their duty as soldiers as to require that an example should be made in support of authority, and of that discipline without which no army can maintain its proper character in relation to the state it serves.

5. The misconduct of the 4th regt. L.C. was aggravated by their refusal to march when ordered to Bellary; it was also more general, and marked by greater violence, than that evinced in the infantry regiments. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, therefore, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India, directs that the whole of the prisoners belonging to that regt., who are now at Bellary, and the men who were selected for trial by court-martial, be discharged, and their re-enlistment in the service prohibited. His Lordship in Council must farther observe, that although the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers took no ostensible part in the mutinous proceedings of the men, they must either be unfit for their situations, from having remained in ignorance of any plan of insubordination so settled and matured; or they were cognizant of it, and allowed it to proceed to an extreme length, for objects in which their own personal interests were concerned, whilst, from having more to lose than the private soldier, they abstained from open offence. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, therefore, directs that the same measure of punishment which, under the sanction of Government, was ordered in the case of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the head-quarter wing of the 52nd N.I., shall be extended to the same ranks of the 4th regt. L.C.; to be carried into effect by the major-general commanding the forces.

6. It affords the Right Hon. the Governor in Council much gratification to believe, from the contrition expressed by the prisoners generally, that no further example is necessary—with the exception of the men of the 7th, 10th, 23rd, and 32nd regts. N.I. selected for trial by court-martial, the whole of the remaining prisoners are pardoned, and will be permitted to return to their duty. The insubordination of the 7th and 10th regts. was less openly manifested than in the other regiments. The conduct of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of those regiments, especially of the 32nd and 48th regiments, is liable to censure; but the privates having been forgiven, the amnesty will be extended to them also.

7. It is with cordial satisfaction that his Lordship in Council now records his sense of the good conduct of the F. troop horse artillery and D. company of Golundanze; who, regardless of community of interest or fear of reproach from their ill-disposed comrades, and mindful only of their own duty to the state, and of the high and untarnished reputation of their corps, stood forward, in the most prompt and praiseworthy manner, to maintain subordination.

8. His Lordship in Council directs, that as a mark of the approbation of government, the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of those two detachments, present during that period, shall be permitted to reckon three years' additional service.

9. Subadar Major Shekh Davood, bahadoor, of the 10th regt., and Subadar Major Imam Khan, bahadoor, of the 48th regt. N.I., have also been favourably reported upon; and Subadar Majors Syed, Futeh Homed, Surdar bahadoor, formerly of the 43rd regt. N.I., and Sheikh Dowell, formerly of the rifle corps, have honourably exerted themselves upon this occasion. Pensioned private Dorigah, formerly of the 16th regt. N.I., has also been favourably brought to notice. The commander of the forces is requested to recommend them, according to their several claims, for some special mark of the favour of government.

10. The exemplary conduct of the head-quarters of the 1st bat. artillery, and of the 1st Madras European regt., under Lieut. Col. Bell, merits the highest praise. His

Lordship desires that it may be intimated to these corps, that their steady and soldier-like behaviour upon this painful occasion has received the most favourable notice of the Government.

11. The judgment displayed throughout by Maj. Gen. Fraser, and the temper, decision, and energy with which he acted upon the judgment so correctly formed, are beyond any tribute of approbation that this Government can record.

12. The thanks of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council are due to Maj. Gen. Riddell; and his Lordship has noticed with approbation the conduct of Capt. S. A. Grant, the assistant adjutant general of the force, whose firmness, activity, and prompt and decided judgment have been conspicuous throughout.

13. The Commander of the Forces is requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above orders, which are to be carefully and fully explained to all the native corps of the army.

COMPANIES OF EUROPEAN VETERANS.

Fort St. George, April 22, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the abolition of the Carnatic European veteran battalion, as ordered by G. G. O. No. 191 of 1841, shall have effect from the 30th of April, 1842 and that from the same date there shall be formed two companies of European veterans, to be called respectively the artillery and the European infantry veteran company. The artillery veteran company will be stationed at the Mount, and take the garrison duty of Fort St. George. The infantry veteran company will be stationed at Vizagapatam.

The strength of these companies shall consist of 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 buglers or drummers, 100 privates, and 2 puckallies, in addition to which the artillery company will have 10 bombardiers. All men transferred to the companies in excess of the above complement will be borne as supernumeraries.

The senior officer attached to these companies will be stationed at Vizagapatam, and draw a command allowance of Rs. 200 a month, and the same share from the off-reckoning fund as hitherto granted to the officer commanding the Carnatic European veteran battalion. The officer commanding the artillery veteran company will draw an allowance of Rs. 60 a month, and the captain or officer in charge of the books and details of the infantry company Rs. 30 a month. There will be an adjutant to the infantry veteran company, with a staff salary of Rs. 60 a month, and Rs. 20 for stationery, &c.;—this officer will also discharge the duty of public staff officer at Vizagapatam. Each company will have a sergeant major, who will do the duty of quarter master sergeant, with staff salaries of Rs. 15 a month. An assistant surgeon, an assistant apothecary, and a toty will be attached to the infantry veteran company, and the sick of the artillery veterans will be provided for under local arrangements at the general hospital, Madras, and the artillery hospital, at the Mount. The companies will be formed in the first instance by drafts from the Carnatic European veteran battalion.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 18. Malcolm Lewin, Esq., to be governor of the Madras High School, in place of the late Dr. Cuddy.

April 5. John Orr, Esq., to act as secretary to government, during absence of Mr. Clerk, on sick cert.; also to act as a trustee for St. George's Cathedral, during absence of Mr. Robert Clerk.

R. M. Binning, Esq., civil service, reported his return to this presidency.

Andrew Wedderburn, Esq. admitted on the civil estab. of this presidency.

11. H. Newill, Esq., to act as register to Zillah court of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. R. R. Cotton, on sick certificate.

12. John Bird, Esq., jun., to act as collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Onslow, on sick certificate.

R. H. Williamson, R. B. M. Binning, and R. G. Clarke, Esquires, to be commissioners for drawing of the government lotteries of the present year.

16. E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chittoor, during absence of Mr. Angelo, on leave.

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April 19. A. W. Phillips, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Coimbatonum, during absence of Mr. G. S. Forbes, on leave.

Obtained leave of absence, &c.—March 26. Robert Clerk, Esq., sec. to government for twelve months, to Neilgherries, on med. cert.—April 5. R. R. Cotton, Esq., for four months, to Presidency, on sick cert.—14. G. S. Forbes, Esq., for three months.—E. B. Glass, Esq., for three months, to Presidency and Neilgherry Hills.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 21. The Rev. James Morant, A.M., chaplain at Arcot, to be domestic chaplain to Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1842.—2nd L. C. Capt. Hugh Inglis, to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. R. Strange, to be capt., and Cornet F. T. L. G. Russell, to be lieut., v. Taylor invalidated; date of coms. 22nd March, 1842.

Capt. P. Hamond, of artillery, to act as commissary of ordnance of Fort St. George, during absence of Capt. O'Connell on sick cert.

Capt. H. Beaver, 5th N.I., to be paymaster of Vizagapatam.

Lieut. R. W. H. Leycester, 19th N.I., to be deputy paymaster of Tenasserim Provinces.

Capt. G. Alcock, of artillery, to act as superintendent of the gunpowder manufactory, during employment of Major Taylor on other duty.

Capt. C. P. Wilder, 6th L.C., to be assist. qu.-mast. gen. to Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

March 29.—20th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) James Mellor to be major; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Shelly to be capt., and Ens. Vyvyan Scobell to be lieut., v. Plowden dec.; date of coms. 20th March, 1842.

April 5.—13th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. F. Leslie to be capt., and Ens. E. B. Marsack to be lieut., v. Sherman dec.; date of coms. 26th March, 1842.

Cadet of Cavalry J. S. Douglas, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry E. Flood, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

April 8.—Capt. George Briggs, of artillery, to act as commissary of ordnance, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during employment of Capt. Hamond on other duty. Assist. Surg. E. Young, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The services of the undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad, for temporary employment in H. H. the Nizam's army:—Lieut. H. O. Mayne, 6th L.C.; Ens. Ivie Campbell, 43rd N.I.; Ens. J. G. B. Griffin, 25th N.I.

Capt. S. Best, of engineers, to act as secretary to Board of Revenue in Department of Public Works, during absence of Maj. G. A. Underwood on sick certificate.

April 12.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Taylor, 2nd L.C., to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly, during absence of Capt. W. P. Macdonald on foreign service.

30th N.I. Lieut. C. R. Fraser to be adjutant.

Capt. T. W. Cooke, 23rd L.I., transferred to invalid estab.

The services of the undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Government of India, for employment in army of H. H. the Nizam:—1st Lieuts. W. A. Orr and J. G. Balmain, of artillery; 1st Lieut. C. A. Orr, of engineers.

Assist. Surg. J. W. G. Macdonell, to act as Zillah surgeon of Cuddapah, during employment of Assist. Surg. Campbell on other duty.

April 15.—23rd L.I. Lieut. T. J. Newbold to be capt., and Ens. C. Mortlock to be lieut., v. Cooke invalidated; date of coms. 12th April, 1842.

April 19.—Capt. E. T. Morgan, 50th N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. general.

Lieut. Glascott, 40th N.I., to act as assist. surveyor general, during absence of Brev. Capt. Boulderson on other duty at presidency.

1st Bat. Artillery. 1st Lieut. H. C. Wade to be adj. and qu. master.

During the absence of Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, C.B., from Madras, the duties of the commissariat at Presidency to be conducted by the deputy commissary general, Lieut. Col. W. Watkins.

April 22.—Cavalry. Maj. Stanley Bullock, from 3rd L.C., to be lieut. col. from 23rd Nov. 1841, v. Riddell prom. to rank of maj. general by her Majesty's brevet.

3rd L.C. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) William Hyslop to be major, Lieut. Lachlan Macqueen to be capt., and Cornet J. F. Johnstone to be lieut., from 23rd Nov. 1841, in suc. to Bullock prom.

Engineers. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Alex. Laws to be major, 1st Lieut. (Brev. Capt.)

Edward Lawford to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. John Ouchterlony to be 1st lieut., v. Cotton retired; date of coms. 25th March, 1842.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford, 1st Madras Europ. Regt., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company on pension of his rank, from 5th April, 1841.

Lieut. Josiah Smith, 13th N.I., to act as paymaster in Centre Division, on Capt. Sheil's responsibility, during his absence.

Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance T. Corley (recent prom.), posted to arsenal of Fort St. George.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, &c., March 22, 1842.—Maj. Henry Taylor, recently trans. to invalid estab., is posted to 2nd Nat. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Martyr, removed from H.M. 57th Regt., to do duty with 30th N.I.

Ens. H. D. Taylor to do duty with 9th N.I.

March 24.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, M.D., removed from 20th to 30th N.I., and Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. J. D. V. Packman removed from 20th to do duty with 30th N.I.

March 29.—The following removals ordered in the Artillery:—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) J. P. Beresford, from 3rd to 2nd bat.; Lieut. J. D. Mein from 3rd to 2nd bat.; Lieut. F. W. Bond from 3rd to 4th bat.

March 30.—Lieut. Thomas Carpendale, 8th N.I., to act as fort adjutant of Vellore, during absence of Capt. Ottley.

April 1.—Assist. Surg. C. W. Pickering, 48th N.I., having arrived at Cuddapah, directed to assume medical charge of wing of that corps at that station.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Donne, M.D., in medical charge of wing of 48th regt., on being relieved by Assist. Surg. Pickering, to proceed to join Superintending Surgeon's Department, Ceded Districts.

Assist. Surg. W. Scott, M.D., removed from 36th N.I., to do duty with H.M. 57th Regt.

April 5.—Assist. Surg. W. Forrester removed from 2nd bat. artillery to do duty with 14th N.I., and to proceed in medical charge of details of gun Lascars, &c., under orders for embarkation.

April 6.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Gottreux, 1st N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. general of Northern Division of army, during absence of Capt. C. F. Liardet on foreign service with his regt.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted), to do duty with regts. until further orders:—Cornet J. S. Douglas, 7th L.C.; Ens. Edward Floud, 40th N.I.

April 7.—Cornet W. C. Clarke, removed from 4th to 2nd L.C.

April 9.—Capt. J. S. Cotton, 7th L.C., to be a member of Committee on army clothing.

April 12.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Courteney, to afford medical aid to detachment of 31st L.I., proceeding from Presidency to Trichinopoly, whence he will return and rejoin 2nd bat. artillery at the Mount.

April 13.—Capt. T. W. Cooke, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st N.V.B.

April 14.—Capt. G. W. Osborne, dep. judge adv. gen., to conduct duties of II. district, to which he is transferred during absence of Capt. McGoun on foreign service with his regt.

Lieut. R. Hunter, acting dep. judge adv. gen., transferred to VII. district, during absence of Capt. Burn on foreign service with his regt.

Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L.C., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to complete estab., and posted to IV. district, during absence of Capt. Osborne.

April 21.—Cornet J. S. Douglas, posted to 4th L.C. as 4th cornet.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Ens. J. F. J. Stevenson, 26th N.I., Belgaum, qualified as interpreter.—Assist. Surg. W. Forrester passed.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Ranking passed, and reported to have made creditable progress generally.—1st Lieut. H. C. Wade, artillery, qualified as adjutant.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 8. Lieut. R. A. Joy, 1st N.V.B.—12. Capt. A. H. North, 30th N.I.; Lieut. S. D. Young, 43rd N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 24. Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, for health.—29. Ens. C. J. A. Deane, 42nd N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—April 8.

Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, M.D., for health (permitted by Government of Bombay).—19. Lieut. T. Greenaway, 46th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—March 29. Capt. H. Gordon, 18th N.I., for three months, for health (permitted by Government of Bombay).

To Presidency.—April 4. Major G. Grantham, 43rd N.I., from 10th April, 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.—11. Ens. H. R. Smith, 40th regt., from 2nd April, 1842, preparatory to ditto, on sick cert.—14. Lieut. A. F. Place, 31st L. Inf., from 7th April to 31st Oct. 1842, on sick cert.—18. Lieut. J. C. Giffard, 12th N.I., from 10th May to 31st July, 1842.—Lieut. P. F. Ottley, 48th N.I., for six months.—Lieut. W. J. Lowe, 1st M.E.R., from 1st May to 15th Aug. 1842.—21. Capt. H. T. Yarde, 28th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Nov. 1842.—Capt. J. C. Hawes, 1st M.E.R., from 11th April, 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.

To Bombay.—April 22. Lieut. F. T. L. G. Russell, 2nd L.C., from 1st May to 31st July, 1842, on private affairs.—Capt. R. Hurlock, 29th N.I., from 12th April to 10th June, 1842, on ditto.

To Neilgherries.—March 24. Assist. Surg. W. P. Molle, from 28th Feb. to 31st Dec. 1842, on sick cert.—April 1. Capt. W. D'M. Lys, 22nd N.I., on med. cert.—11. Ens. C. Mortlock, 23rd L.I., on private affairs.—Capt. G. Dunsmure, 8th L.C., from 1st May to 10th July, 1842.—Lieut. C. E. M. Walker, 30th N.I., from 15th March to 31st Oct. 1842.—18. Capt. C. Pooley, 38th N.I., from 15th May to 15th Nov. 1842.—Ens. A. Prichard, 28th N.I., for one year, on sick cert.—21. Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I., from 1st May to 31st July, 1842.

To Bangalore.—March 30. Ens. F. M. Haultain, 3rd N.I., from 25th April to 25th Aug. 1842.—April 4. Lieut. G. Glascott, 40th N.I., from 3rd April to 3rd Aug. (also to Neilgherries).—22. Capt. J. Sheil, paymaster in Centre Division, from 22nd April to 25th Oct. 1842, on sick cert. (also to ditto).

To Masulipatam.—April 11. Ens. F. Man, 16th regt., from 3rd April to 25th July, 1842, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 26. *Amelia*, from Vizagapatam, &c.—30. *Livingston*, from Calcutta.—31. *Swallow*, from Moulmein; *Washington*, from Calcutta; *John George*, from New-castle.—APRIL 1. *Lysander*, from Calcutta.—2. *Ranger*, from Calcutta; *Majestic*, from Moulmein; *India steamer*, from Suez, Aden, and Ceylon.—4. *Hero of Malouen*, from Penang; *Eglantine*, from Amherst.—5. *Regina*, from Bombay, &c.; *Susan*, from Mauritius; *Lord Elphinstone*, from Calcutta.—6. *Colombo*, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *British Sovereign*, from N. S. Wales; *Ezmouth*, from Mauritius.—7. *Intrepid*, from Coringa, &c.—8. *Union*, from Bombay and Cochin.—12. *Jehanjeer*, from Calcutta.—13. *William Lockerby*, from Liverpool, &c.—17. *Ayrshire*, from Moulmein.—18. *Greenlaw*, from Moulmein.—21. *Charlotte*, from Cape and Mauritius.

Departures.

MARCH 26. *Rohomany*, *John Fleming*, and *Amelia Thompson*, all for Singapore and China; *Buccaneer*, for Calcutta.—27. *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.—29. *Eliza Ann*, for Moulmein; *Duke of Argyll*, for London.—30. *Norfolk*, for Calcutta.—APRIL 1. *Cleopatra*, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—2. *Amelia*, for Northern Ports; *Washington*, for Philadelphia.—3. *India steamer*, for Calcutta.—6. *Regina*, for Calcutta.—*John George*, for Calcutta.—13. *Eglantine*, for Eskapilly; *Livingston*, and *Lysander*, both for China.—14. *Ezmouth*, for Calcutta; *Colombo*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—16. *Union*, for Vizagapatam; *Inez*, for Northern Ports.—18. *Susan*, for Rangoon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 17. At Madras, the lady of R. B. Mylne, Esq., 19th N.I., daughter.

20. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Blachford, 15th Hussars, son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Stewart, 2nd N.I., son.

21. At Dharwar, the wife of Mr. John Vigt, son.

22. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. R. Hurlock, 29th N.I., son.

26. At Madras, the wife of Mr. James Soaris, daughter.

31. At Negapatam, the lady of H. D. Cook, Esq., C. S., son.

April 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Greenlaw, 46th N.I., son.

— At Palaveram, the lady of Assist. Surg. Rennick, 40th N.I., son.

3. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Apthorp, 2nd N.I., daughter.

- April 3.* At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. Haines, daughter.
 6. At Bangalore, the lady of Major P. Thomson, 2nd E.L.I., daughter.
 9. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. A. R. Symonds, A.M., son.
 10. At Madras, the lady of Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st Bengal L.C., daughter.
 — At Sholapore, the lady of Dr. Colquhoun, 1st L.C., daughter.
 16. At Hurryhur, the lady of Capt. S. R. Hicks, 35th N.I., son.

MARRIAGES.

- March 29.* At Madras, J. J. Cotton, Esq., civil service, second son of John Cotton, Esq., a director of the E. I. Company, to Susan Jessie, eldest daughter of James Minchin, Esq., master in equity of the Supreme Court.
 — At Waltair, J. Beville Layard, Esq., 22nd N.I., to Harriette C., youngest daughter of the late Brigadier Conway, c.b., Madras Army.
April 12. At Ootacamund, S. N. Ward, Esq., Madras civil service, to Mary, only daughter of F. Lascellas, Esq., M. C. S.
 15. At Ootacamund, Thomas Clerk, Esq., 34th L.I., to Margaret Isabella, second daughter of Col. Tulloch, c.b., commissary general of the Madras Army.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 27.* At Cochin, Mrs. Sarah Johanna Macleod.
March 14. At Bellary, Mr. G. R. Harrison, of H. H. the Nizam's service, aged 21.
 — At Parcherry, Mr. J. V. C. De Roza, late superintendent of Lord Clive's Canal.
 17. At Tellicherry, Anne Peternilla, wife of Mr. Henry Laport, aged 27.
 20. At Cochin, Major Francis Plowden, 20th regt. N.I.
 21. At Nellore, Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, 2nd Nat. Vet. Battalion.
 22. At Trichinopoly, Mr. John Williams of the Ordnance Department.
 26. At Ellore, Capt. J. S. Sherman, 13th regt. N.I.
 27. At Royapooram, Capt. Wm. Bell, H.M. 94th regt.; aged 35.
 28. At Secunderabad, the lady of H. Graham, Esq., Surgeon. 10th M.N.I.
April 2. At Aurangabad, Mr. William Roper, Nizam's service, aged 56.
 3. At St. Thome, Captain Vardon, formerly of the country sea service, aged 55.
 14. At Chittoor, Mr. Robert Johnson, Judge Advocate General's Office, aged 39.
 20. At Madras, Capt. H. R. Kirby, K.S.F. 4th regt. N.I.
Lately. On board the *India*, on her voyage from the Red Sea to this port, of brain fever, Capt. Justin Vernon, 15th Hussars.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DONATION TO THE CHINA TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, April 2.—The following General Order, No. 68, issued by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, under date 16th March, is published for general information:—With reference to G. O. No. 54, dated 2nd March, 1842, granting donations of twelve and six months' full or field batta, to the officers and men of H.M. and the H.C.'s serv. employed in the late operations in China, for their gallant behaviour and successful exertions, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, the following subsidiary orders.

2. The donations of six months' batta, granted by the G. O. above referred to, is extended, as a special indulgence, to the heirs or assigns of the officers and men of 37th M.N.I., who were lost in the China seas in the transport *Golconda*.

3. The rate of batta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which the individuals were serving at the date of the G. O. granting the donations, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to staff employment.

4. The claims of all deceased officers and men are to be included in the abstracts of company's detachments or departments, and it will be particularly specified in the column of remarks in the nominal roll accompanying each bill, whether the heirs or assigns of the deceased are present, as only in case of their presence will the amount be issued by paymasters for the purpose of being paid over under the order and responsibility of commanding officers. In cases where the heirs or assigns are not

present, the amount drawn will be deducted from the bills and transferred to the general treasury by paymasters for deposit, until legally claimed. Officers and men absent from their corps will be drawn for on rejoining.

5. The batta bills for the donations will be referred for audit and adjustment to the public departments of the presidencies to which corps, departments, or individuals respectively belong.

6. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of all ranks drawn for in it, agreeably to the following* form, and European officers who may have been employed on the staff, or who may have been intermediately transferred to regiments not serving with the expedition, or who may be absent on leave, will prepare and submit separate bills, supported by certificates of service in China.

7. A nominal acquittance roll of each corps, detachment, and department will be prepared, within one month after the issue of the donations, shewing the manner in which the distribution has been made, and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or deceased persons.

8. These rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit Offices, for future reference, in the event of disputed or additional claims to the donations being preferred.

9. The amount of the batta donation will be debited to her Majesty's Government.

DUTIES OF THE FORT ADJUTANT AT BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 1st April, 1842.—With reference to paras 216 and 219 of the separate Government General Order No. 2 of 1812, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in conformity with the rules in force at Fort St. George, the duties of the fort adjt. at Bombay, as regards the payment of pensions and family certificates, be conducted under the superintendence and direction of the town major, and that he be allowed to draw the regulated head-money for the pensioners, and family payments respectively in the same manner as the station and other staff-officers at outstations; in supercession to the fixed office establishment of Rs. 72 per mensem, which is hereby abolished.

CAPT. A. HAMERTON.

Bombay Castle, April 1.—A copy of H.M. commission, dated Dec. 9, 1841, appointing Capt. A. Hamerton, of the H.F.I.C.'s service, H.M. consul in the dominions of the Imam of Muscat, is published in G.O. Bombay, April 1. This commission was published in the *London Gazette* of the above date, Dec. 9.

ORDNANCE ARSENAL.

Bombay Castle, April 2.—The Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in accordance with the practice in Bengal, ordnance arsenals and depôts are not to be placed in charge of any but artillery officers, and when an artillery officer may not be available, an ordnance warrant officer is to be placed in charge.

MILITARY RATIONS.

Bombay Castle, April 2.—Extract from G.Os. by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, dated 26th Feb. 1842:—"Exclusive of the 4oz. of rice already authorized as part of the regular ration, 2lb. of rice or 1lb. of biscuit shall be considered as an equivalent, in cases of necessity, for 1lb. of bread at all the presidencies."

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

April 16.—Norah Watson, widow of the late Serg. Watson, art., commencing from the 12th March, 1842. Mary Furey, widow of the late Assist. Apoth. J. Furey, art., ditto.

* Its form is omitted in the Register, as its character must be easily understood.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 31. Assist. Surg. W. Pitcairn, confirmed to situation of vaccinator in S. E. div. of Guzerat, and Assist. Surg. D. Grierson to act as vaccinator in that div. during time the former holds the situation of acting dep. assay master.

Assist. Surg. A. Burn, acting civ. surg. at Broach, placed temp. at disp. of Com.-in-Chief.

Mr. Seton Karr, acting 2nd assist. to col. of Sholapore, is permitted to proceed on deputation into Mahole and Mahra districts, for purpose of making Jummabundee settlement, from 28th Feb.

Lieut. W. E. Evans, assist. to superint. of rev. surv. and assist. in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on private affairs, from the 12th to 25th proximo, under section XI. of the absentee regulation.

April 1. J. Gordon, Esq., to act in temp. charge of offices of opium agent and superint. of stationery from this date.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, to proceed to presidency for purpose of preparing for ensuing examination in Hindostanee.

6. Mr. G. Grant, to be opium agent and superint. of stationery.

The Hon. S. Marriott, to officiate as chief judge of suddur dewanee and foudjaree adawlut.

Mr. G. Grant, to be stipendiary commissioner of court of requests.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, to be register of sudder dewanee and foudjaree adawlut.

Mr. S. Babington, to be dep. reg. of do.

Capt. T. T. Christie, 17th N.I., to be an assist. mag. to Tannah collectorate.

Lieut. W. Kinyon, of the 2nd L.C., app. post-master at Deesa, from the 12th ult., the app. of Capt. Littlewood ceasing.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, app. assist. to col. and mag. of Dharwar, and attached to rev. surv. in S. Mahratta country, now in progress under Mr. Goldsmid.

8. Mr. N. A. Dalzell, to act as uncovenanted assist. to col. of customs at presidency, during Mr. R. F. Barra's absence on sick cert.

Mr. A. W. Elliot, to act for Dalzell as uncovenanted assist. to col. of customs at presidency.

Mr. J. De Faria, to act for Mr. Elliot, as uncovenanted assist. to col. of customs at presidency.

Mr. J. S. Lawless, sen., to act for Mr. De Faria, as uncovenanted assist. to col. of customs at presidency.

9. John Vaupell, Esq., permitted to resume charge of offices of chief translator and interpreter of Supreme court, from 1st inst.

Mr. P. Stewart, collector of Poonah, is allowed to remain out on deputation for a further period of three months, to enable him to complete the revenue settlement.

13. Manackjee Cursetjee, to be uncovenanted assist. to the col. of customs at the presidency, in succession to Mr. W. Capon.

April 1. Maj. R. M. Cooke, 19th N.I., to be an assist. mag. in Tanna collectorate.

25. Mr. H. Glass, to be collector of sea customs and opium agent at the presidency.

Mr. A. Spens, to be dep. coll. of customs and dep. opium agent.

Mr. G. Grant to be coll. of land revenue, Bombay, and surperint. of stationery.

26. Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, to act as assis'. judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

27. Mr. R. D. Luard is confirmed in the office of senior assistant judge and sess. judge of Poonah for detached station of Sholapore, from date of Mr. Farrant's embarkation for Europe.

27. Assist. Surg. W. Bowie to proceed to Broach to relieve Assist. Surg. A. Burn, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief as a temp. meas.

G. Grant, Esq., assistant to coll. and mag. at Ahmedabad, was examined in the printed regulations on the 20th, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Major L. Brown, of the 5th L.I., hon. aide de-camp to the Right Hon. Gov.-Gen. of India, confirmed in the office of pol. superint. at Pahlumpore, from the 30th ult., the date of Capt. Prescott's dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 13. The Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds, A.B., having arrived at Bombay, on board the steamer *Victoria*, on the 9th inst., pursuant to his app., is admitted a junior assistant chaplain on the ecclesiastical department of this presidency.

FURLONGHS.

April 6. Rev. A. Gorde, chaplain of Kirkee, to Europe.—38. Mr. R. F. Barra uncov. assistant to collector of customs at the presidency, for eighteen months, to pro-

ceed to New South Wales, for health.—23. A. B. Orlebar, professor of nat. philosophy, two years to England, health.

Retired from the Service.—April 1. F. Bourchier, Esq., from 31st March.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 1.—Ensign J. L. Evans, to act as quar.-master to the 16th N. I., during absence of Brevet Capt. Giberne. (*Confirmed.*)

Lieut. Ballingall, to act as adjutant to L. W. of 24th N. I., proceeding to Asseerghur. (*Confirmed.*)

11th N. I.—Lieut. T. Minster, to be adj. v. Whitmore, prom.; date 10th March, 1842.

Lieut. Glennie, 25th N. I., to act as staff officer to detach., composed of h. q. of 25th N. I., one comp. II. M. 41st, and a detach. Poonah aux. horse, proceeding to Quetta. (*Confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. Harrison, to assume charge of med. duties of residency, and mil. det. tails at Bhooj. (*Ahmednuggur ord. confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. J. H. Harrison, placed at disposal of superin. Surg. P. D. A. for general duty at Bombay.

April 2.—Lieut. Hervey, 2nd Eur. L. I., to be acting A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, commanding south div. army, v. Mant, resigned.

Capt. II. James, 18th N. I., confirmed in appointment of Brig. Maj., at Baroda, under provisions of G. O. 8th Aug. 1834, v. Browne, prom.

Capt. Stevens, 21st N. I., to be commissariat agent at Baugh. (*Order by Brig. England confirmed as a temp. measure.*)

Lieut. Hamilton, art., to act as staff officer to field detach., under orders of Lieut. Col. Manson, c.s., consequent on the appointment of Brev. Capt. Bellasis to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur. (*Confirmed.*)

April 4.—Lieut. Giberne, art., to construct temp. pendalls for a troop of horse art., and a regiment of Eur. inf., at Sukkur, agreeably to instructions from brigadier commanding Scinde force. (*Confirmed.*)

Capt. H. Stockley, to be dep. assist. com. gen., and Lieut. G. I. Milne, 4th N. I., to be sub. assist. com. gen. v. Bate, to Europe.

Lieut. J. G. Barr, 7th N. I., to act as barrack master at presidency, in suc. to Lieut. Milne, during absence of Capt. Ward, or until further orders.

Ensign Russell, 12th N. I., to act as interp. to 1st Gr. N. I., from 5th March. (*Sukkur ord. confirmed.*)

Lieut. Cormack, 15th N. I., to act as adj. to detach., consisting of 300 rank and file, proceeding to Upper Scinde. (*Ord. by Brig. Farquharson, confirmed.*)

Capt. Bellasis, 24th N. I., to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur. (*Confirmed.*)

Ensign R. Westroop, to act as adj. to details of 14th N. I., at Rajcote. (*Confirmed.*)

Ensign I. Pelly, to act as q. m. to 17th N. I. (*Confirmed.*)

April 7.—Ensign Stracher, 29th regt. N. I., to be staff officer at Balmeer, v. Lieut. Thacker resigned app. (*Confirmed.*)

Rank of Assistant Surgeons, Med. Estab.—II. J. Carter, date of rank 2nd January, 1842; Wm. Campbell, n. n., do. 3rd do.

Capt. T. T. Christie, 17th N. I., to command detach. doing duty over subsid. jail at Chimboor.

Lieut. J. P. Hoare, 13th N. I., having been permitted to resign his app. of act. adj. of Candeish Bheel corps, placed at disp. of Com.-in-chief.

The services of Lieut. H. Pottinger, 15th N. I., have been placed at disp. of Com.-in-chief.

April 9.—Capt. C. Shirt, 20th N. I., to act as staff officer at Quetta. (*Confirmed.*)

April 12.—Capt. W. Scott, acting superint. engineer, S. Provinces, to revert to his appt. as civ. eng. in Candeish.

Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 2nd Eur. L. I., to act for Lieut. Cormack as assist. to civ. eng. in Candeish.

Maj. G. P. Mesurier, 14th N. I., resigned his appt. of superint. of Scinde survey, and at his own req. placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

April 14.—Major M. Stack, 3rd L. C., ditto, ditto.

The services of Lieut. R. Simpson, 17th N. I., placed at disp. of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty, temp. measure.

April 15.—Capt. L. W. Hart, 22nd N. I., late insp. of 2nd Jan. Baz. Cav., Shah Shoojah's force, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Admitted to the service, Cadet of Artillery, Cadets of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon. *Artillery:* Mr. A. Crawford; date of arrival at Bombay, 29th March.

Infantry: Mr. R. Gordon; ditto, 28th March. Mr. F. Macgowan; ditto, 28th March. *Med. Estab.:* Mr. J. H. Harrison; ditto, 28th March.

Ens. L. N. Raikes, 16th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to rejoin headquarters of regiment at Bhooj.

The following removals are ordered:—Lieut. Col. C. B. James, from 14th N.I. to 16th N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. Davies, from 16th N.I. to 14th N.I.

1st Regt. *Light Cavalry (Lancers)*.—Cornet F. H. Denys to be lieut., v. Vardon, dec.; date of rank 5th April, 1842.

Assist. Surg. E. Sabben placed at disposal of Supt. of Ind. Navy, from 18th inst., temp. arr.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Capt. Munt to act as dep. assist. adv. gen. to S. div. of army, during abs. of Lieut. Warburton on leave.

Lieut. T. H. Godfrey to act as qu. mas. and pay mas. to 20th N.I. until further orders. (*Quetta ord.*)

Lieut. J. G. Johnstone to act as qu. mas. and interp. to 10th N.I. until further orders. (*Confirmed.*)

Lieut. H. C. Jones to act as adj., and Lieut. W. J. Sandwith to act as qu. mas. to wing of 2nd Eur. L.I., proceeding to Bombay. (*Confirmed.*)

Lieut. Scott to act as adj. to details of 17th N.I., proceeding to the Northern Concan on duty.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Ens. C. J. Bouchier to be lieut. v. Bainbridge dec.; date of rank 14th April.

Mr. John Webb to rank as ensign 14th April, 1842; in the army, 6th Jan. 1842.

Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Willis, placed at disposal of Com. in Chief for regimental duty.

April 25.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of art. and inf.: Mr. R. P. Warden, for the inf., to be prom. to ensign.

Artillery.—Mr. T. Biggs; date of arrival at Bombay, 9th April, 1842. Mr. W. S. Hatch; date of arr. at Bombay, 9th April. Mr. H. L. Gibbard; date of arr. at Bombay, 9th April.

Inf.—Mr. F. Schneider; date of arr. April 9. Mr. R. P. Warden.

April 26.—Capt. J. Hobson, 1st reg., to act as superint. of stud at Allygaum, during Maj. Stack's absence on serv. Mr. C. F. Church admitted cadet of inf. and prom. to ens.

27.—Assist. Surg. R. Hosken to receive med. ch. of 18th N.I., Golandauze detach., &c., from Assist. Surg. Arnott. (*Ord. confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. Atkinson to perform med. duties of staff and 18th M. N.I. till furth. ord., v. Assist. Surg. J. D. Campbell, sick. (*Ahmednuggur ord. confirmed.*)

Ens. H. Daly, 1st Bomb. Eur. Reg., attached to 2nd do.

April 28.—20th N. I. Capt. R. Bulkley to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Ash to be capt., and Ens. J. A. Wood, to be lieut. in suc. to Aphthorp, killed in action, 1842.

W. Valentine Shewell to rank as ens. 20th N.I., 14th April, 1842; in the army, 6th Jan. 1842. Posted to the 1st Eur. regt., v. Poley deceased. F. Dacre, to rank as ens.; date of rank 21st April, 1842; in the army 6th Jan. 1842.

Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Eur. regt. be a dep. jud. adv.-gen. on estab., v. Bulkley prom.; date of app. 31st March, 1842.

Capt. A. Shephard, 24th N.I., to be fort adj. at Asseerghur; date of app. 23rd April, 1842.

Ens. L. Pelly is appointed to act as qu. ma. and interp. in Hindostanee to 17th N.I., instead of qu. ma., as app. on the 4th instant.

Lieut. J. S. Aled confirmed in app. of qu. ma. and interp. to 4th N.I. (rifle corps).

24th N. I. Lieut. J. Wray to be adj., v. Milne, app. to comm. dep.; date 5th April.

April 28.—A committee, composed as follows, to assemble to examine and report the proficiency attained by the undermentioned officers in the study of the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages. In Hindoostanee: Lieut. J. A. Evans, 2nd Eur. L.I.; Lieut. W. W. Taylor, 5th N. L. I.; Lieut. J. W. Schneider, 2nd gr. regt. N.I.; Ens. W. Campbell, 2nd Eur. L. I.; Ens. J. P. Winfield, 2nd Eur. L. I.

Assist. Surg. D. Clarke, med. estab. Mahratta: Ens. H. A. Taylor, 5th N. L. I.; Ens. H. Daly, 1st Eur. regt.

Head-Quarters, April 8th, 1842.

Surgeon A. Arnott, M.D., app. to medical charge of 22nd N.I., and directed to join without delay.

The following order by Bt. Col. S. Hughes, C.B., confirmed, in supercession to one published under date the 18th ult.:—Surg. Sinclair to receive medical charge of the

1st batt. Artillery and Golandauz batt. from Assist. Surg. Pelly. (*Ahmednuggur ord. confirmed.*)

Ens. F. Schneider, 10th N.I., is attached to the 2nd Gr. regt. N.I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Seaward to assume medical charge of garrison. (*Asserghur ord. confirmed.*)

April 11th.—Assist. Surg. Cannon to afford med. aid to left wing 21st N.I., and details left at Dadur, till further orders. (*Confirmed.*)

The undermentioned officers being reported fit for duty, are directed to join their stations:—Lieut. W. Brown, 26th N.I., and Assist. Surg. W. S. Cameron, med. depart.

13. Ens. R. Warden, lately arr. from England, attached to do duty with 2nd Gr. N.I., to join.

Assist. Surg. Black, app. to med. ch. 9th N.I., to join.

14. Maj. H. Hancock, 19th N.I., to be president of gen. invaliding committee, v. Maj. H. Macan, 17th N.I., relieved from that duty.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Harrison, attached to 17th N.I. under orders for Karrachee, to join.

23. Assist. Surg. McMorris to med. charge of the depôts of H.M. 40th and 41st regts. (*Lower Scinde ord. confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. Brackenridge, now at Rajcote, directed to proceed to Bhooj without delay, for gen. duty at that station, under supt. surg. N.W. division of Guzerat.

30.—Assist. Surg. Miller to do duty with left wing II. M. 22nd regt. till further orders. (*Confirmed.*)

Lieut. W. M. Leckie, 13th N.I., directed to repair to pres. on duty with all practicable expedition.

May 2nd.—Lieut. C. F. Christie, 2nd Eur. I. I., fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station.

Assist. Surg. Campbell to resume med. charge of 18th regt. M.N.I. and staff from Assist. Surg. Atkinson. (*Confirmed.*)

Assist. Surg. Parsons, 2nd tr. H.A., to afford med. aid to detail of H.M. 14th L.D., quartered in barracks of H. Brigade, Poonah.

Assist. Surg. Dickinson to receive med. charge of 22nd R. N.I. from Assist. Surg. Grierson, *m.d.*

Examinations.—April 4. Passed the examination in Hindoostanee—Assist. Surgs. J. Deas, 6th N.I.; T. B. Larkins, 4th N.I.; D. Castillioe, *m.d.*

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 4. Capt. W. L. Salmon, 2nd L. C., three years, for health.—16. Lieut. G. P. Sealy, art., to Europe, health.—22. Mr. Mids. Peacock, I.N., health.—23. Capt. T. V. Hart, 2nd Gr. N.I., for health; Surg. J. Patch, med. estab., for health.—25. Ens. R. T. Goodwin, 16th N.I., three years, health; Ens. G. H. Ford, 9th N.I., three years, health.—28. Lieut. J. L. Hendley, 2nd L.I.

Preparatory.—Lieut. B. H. Combe, 1st L. C., to presidency, prep. to resigning the service.

To Neigherry Hills.—April 9. Assist. Surg. J. Fraser, 12th N.I.—15. Capt. W. Ward, 15th N.I., for health.—25. Ens. C. G. Bolton, 21st M.N.I., one year, for health.

To Madras.—April 11. Lieut. E. Armstrong, to 20th of Sept., priv. aff.

To Bagdad.—April 7. Lieut. Col. C. Davies, commg. at Karrack, for 12 months, to visit north of Bagdad.

Retired from the Service.—April 27. Major B. McMahon, 15th N.I., from the 1st May.

Invalided.—April 23. Capt. S. C. Baldwin, 20th N.I., at his own request.—26. Capt. W. Thatcher, 6th N.I.

Returned to Duty.—April 23. Lieut. A. Ford, I.N.—25. Lieut. H. Miles, 2nd Eur. L.I.—26. Bt. Capt. T. Eyre, 3rd L.C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

April 8.—Mr. W. J. Toby, volunteer for I.N., arrived at Bombay on 29th March.

Mr. G. Robins admitted in I.N. as a volunteer from Feb. 8.

April 11.—Mr. Barron, acting 2nd master of the *Indus*, to be acting master of st. frigate *Auckland*, from 8th Nov. last.

Commander Porter, to temp. command of *Coots*, from the 21st Feb. 1842.

Lieut. Barker, to command of brig *Euphrates*, from 18th May, 1840.

Mr. W. Cole, acting 2nd mast. from H. C. steamer *Satellite*, to temp. charge of st. *Planet*, in room of Mr. Acting Master Dunlop, permitted to reside on shore on med. cert., from 24th Dec. last.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 1. *England*, from Liverpool.—5. *Bucephalus*, from Greenock; *Jane Anderson*, from Liverpool; *Saxe Gotha*, from do.—9. *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden; *Lintin*, from Liverpool; *Hope*, from Clyde.—14. *Lord Eldon*, from London; *Mary*, from do.; *Paras Merchant*, from Liverpool.—15. *Orator*, from London.—17. *Mary Campbell*, from do.—18. *Ward Chipman*, from Port Philip; *Samuel Boddington*, from do.; *Wave*, from Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, from London.—20. *Argyleshire*, from Deal.—23.—*Vohana*, from Greenock.—26. *H.M. Alligator*, from Macao.—27. *Universe*, from Liverpool; *Caledonia*, from do.

Departures.

APRIL. 6. *Lancaster*, for Liverpool.—7. *Stratheden*, for London.—20. *Rachael*, for do.; *Cleveland*, for do.; *Cambridge*, for do.—24. *Francis Spaight*, for China.—25. *Chieftain*, for Liverpool.

To Sail, in May:—*United Kingdom*, *Lady Kennaway*, *Samuel Boddington*, *Lydia*, *Diana*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Margaret Pollock*, *Shakespeare*, *James Morgan*, *Lanarkshire*, *Lintin*, *Reliance*, *Ward Chipman*, *Crown*, *Jane Anderson*, *Mary Campbell*, *Wallace*, *Wave*, *Queen*, all for London and Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 14. At Sea, on board the *Edinburgh*, the lady of A. Arnott, Esq., M.D., daughter.

15. At Poona, the lady of Major W. Smee, 5th Bombay L.I., daughter.

30. At Tarell, the lady of Capt. M. Willoughby, Bomb. art., son.

April 3. At Tardeo, the lady of A. Huschke, Esq., daughter.

— At Bhorj, the lady of Capt. W. Duncan, son.

4. At Ahmedabad, the lady of T. Jameson, Esq., 3rd N.I., son.

6. At Sholapore, the wife of Mr. W. Bell, assist. supt. rev. survey, son.

9. In the Fort, Mrs. Blackwell, daughter.

— At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. Lisaght, daughter.

— At Mahableshwur Hills, the lady of Capt. K. Erskine (lancers), son.

11. At Bombay, Mrs. H. P. Lawrence, daughter.

12. At Singhur, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., C. S., daughter.

24. At Callian, the wife of Mr. A. d'Mello, son.

MARRIAGES.

April 4. At Bombay, Lieut. C. Boulderson, I. N., to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Brown, Esq., of Falmouth.

18. At Byculla, Mr. J. Munisse to Miss H. Henshaw.

27. At Byculla, W. L. Cameron, Esq., Bombay med. estab., to Jane, daughter of the late M. Daniell, Esq., of Dublin.

DEATHS.

April 2. At Aurungabad, Mr. W. Roper, dep. assist. com. H. H. Nizam's serv.

4. At Ahmedabad, of fever, Ens. G. Skottowe, 3rd N.I.

5. At Aurungabad, Georgiana, daughter of Capt. N. Morland, 27th M. N.I.

6. At Mahableshwur Hills, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lieut. Vardon, 1st L.C. (lancers.)

10. At Kurrachie, Master J. Lewis.

14. At Bombay, Mr. J. P. da Costa.

17. At Poona, Sub-Conductor Dickinson, sappers and miners.

— At Parill, the widow of Mr. G. B. Proctor.

— At Bombay, Janet, eldest daughter of the late J. Arnott, Esq., of Kirk Connell Hall, Dumfriesshire.

21. At Carlu, of cholera, Lieut. J. Poley, 1st Bomb. Europ. Regt.

- April 22. At Poona, Conductor F. Dunn, sappers and miners.
 26. At Colaba, Helen, daughter of Mr. P. Thomson.
 27. At Poona, Serj. B. Duncombe, 1st Eur. Regt.

Ceylon.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. COL. JAMES MACPHERSON.

Head-Quarters, Kandy, Feb. 26, 1842.—The Lieut. General Commanding the Forces having received the following letter from the General Commanding-in-Chief, the same is published for the information of the army serving in Ceylon:—

"Horse Guards, 3rd Jan. 1842.

"Sir,—Having had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a General Court-Martial held at Colombo on the 5th July, 1841, and continued by adjournments to the 9th Aug. following, for the trial of Lieut. Col. James Macpherson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., who was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"1st Charge.—'For violent and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, while commandant at Trincomalie, in the island of Ceylon, in endeavouring to excite, by reproachful words and actions, Private John Kenny, of H.M. 90th Light Inf., when on sentry over the commissariat stores at Fort Frederick, Trincomalie, on the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th March, 1841, to a high breach of military discipline, in repeatedly provoking and ordering the said John Kenny to run him, Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson, of H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regt., through with the bayonet, or words to that effect, and otherwise talking to and interrupting the said private in the execution of his duty, and placing a native, armed with a broomstick as a firelock, upon the post of the said sentry, with the intent to turn the aforesaid soldier and his orders into ridicule, Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson being at the time in a state of intoxication, and improperly dressed.'

"2nd Charge.—'For threatening the lives of Brev. Major Horace Suckling, of the 90th L.I., and of Lieut. A. T. Heyland, of the 95th regt., staff officer of Trincomalie, sundry times between the 3rd and 12th days of April, 1841, in the following instances:

"1st Instance.—'In declaring to Lieut. N. Fenwick, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., on or about the 3rd day of April, 1841, that if Brev. Major Horace Suckling, of the 90th Light Inf., and Lieut. A. T. Heyland, 95th regt., staff officer of Trincomalie, hurt him, Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., by a court-martial, he would rip their guts up, and they should die the death of a dog; or words to that effect.'

"2nd Instance.—'In having declared to Staff Assist. Surg. Luke Kelly, M.D., on the morning of the 5th April, 1841, that he would have or take the lives of Brev. Major Horace Suckling, 90th L.I., and Lieut. A. T. Heyland, of the 95th regt., staff officer of Trincomalie, and that they or he (Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson) should die; or words to that effect.'

"3rd Instance.—'In having declared, in the presence of Lance-Corporals B. Langley and J. Gaiters, 90th L.I., on the night of the 11th or morning of the 12th of April, 1841, that he (Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson) would send a party of Malay soldiers, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., to take Brev. Major Horace Suckling, of the 90th L.I., and Lieut. A. T. Heyland, 95th regt., prisoners, murder them, and wash his feet in their hearts' blood; or words to that effect.'

"3rd Charge.—'For being drunk, and not in a fit state to issue orders, at or about three o'clock p.m., on the 3rd April, 1841, and when in that condition sending for T. Spittal, 90th L.I., corporal of the main guard in Fort Frederick, Trincomalie, to come to his (the commandant, Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson's) quarters, and then and there giving the said corporal orders for his guard.'

"4th Charge.—'For appearing in and out of his quarters at Fort Frederick, Trincomalie, on the night of the 3rd of April, 1841, in a most disgraceful state of intoxication, and when in that condition, that he (Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson) sent for Sergeant E. Griffiths, 90th L.I., staff sergeant of the garrison, to come to his quarters, and on his arrival, desiring him (Griffiths) to take off his jacket and stock, handing him a chair, and insisting upon his drinking wine.'

"5th Charge.—'For being drunk in his quarters at or about eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th April, 1841, at Fort Frederick, Trincomalie, and breaking his arrest in the afternoon of the same day, by proceeding to the quarters of Brev. Major Horace Suckling, of the 90th L.I., the next senior officer of the garrison, by whom he (Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson) had been ordered into arrest, and afterwards in the streets of the fort, conducting himself in a highly disorderly and disreputable manner.'

"6th Charge.—'For repeated acts of drunkenness, violent and disorderly conduct, while he (Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson) was commandant of the garrison of Trincomalie, between the 28th of March and 4th of April, 1841; and subsequently, when under arrest, at Trincomalie, up to the 16th of the latter month.'

"Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Col. J. Macpherson, of H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regt., is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of 'placing a native, armed with a broomstick as a firelock, upon the post of the sentry'—and the Court, therefore, acquits him of that part of the charge.

"Guilty of the second charge.

"Guilty of the second instance of the second charge, with the exception of his having made use of the words, 'that he would have or take the lives of Brev. Major Horace Suckling, of H.M. 90th L.I., and Lieut. A. T. Heyland, of H.M. 95th regt., staff officer of Trincomalie'—and the Court, therefore, acquits him of that part of the charge.

"Guilty of the third instance of the second charge, with the exception of his having made use of the word 'murder'—and the Court, therefore, acquits him of that part of the charge.

"Guilty of the third charge.

"Guilty of the fourth charge, with the exception of his having insisted on Sergeant Griffiths drinking wine—and the Court, therefore, acquits him of that part of the charge.

"Guilty of the fifth and sixth charges.

"Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the third, fifth, and sixth charges, and so much of the first, second, and fourth charges as is before stated, and the conduct of the prisoner therein being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, do sentence him, the said Lieut. Col. James Macpherson, of H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be cashiered.

"The Court, having discharged the painful duty of finding the prisoner guilty, and of awarding the specific punishment which the Articles of War have prescribed without any discretionary alternative, considers it its duty to bring to notice the occurrence of an irregularity in the Staff Office at Trincomalie on the 5th April, 1841, as will appear on the face of the proceedings; at the same time, the Court cannot but feel a strong, and it trusts a pardonable, impulse in bringing to notice also the medical opinion of some of the witnesses, that the prisoner is liable to fits of excitement, which might have been caused, in some degree, by the wounds he had received, and by the result of a malignant jungle fever, contracted during a dangerous overland journey on public duty, to Trincomalie, and under which he is still labouring.'

"I have to acquaint you that her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of the Court. But as it appears upon the face of the proceedings, and it is stated by the Court, that the prisoner was liable to fits of excitement, which might have been caused in some degree by the wounds he has received, and by the result

of a malignant fever contracted during a dangerous overland journey on public duty, and under which at the time of the proceedings he was still labouring, her Majesty was further most graciously pleased to extend her most gracious pardon to the prisoner, for the purpose of retiring from the service, receiving the regulated value of his commission. I have the honour, &c.,

"HILL, General Com.-in-Chief."

"Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B."

Lieut. Col. Macpherson will cease to draw pay in the Queen's service from the 1st prox.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, April 1.

His excellency the governor is pleased to appoint the Hon. G. C. Talbot to be assistant at Galle to the Government agent for the Southern Province. Mr. Talbot will, however, continue to act as assistant to the Government agent for the Northern Province and as district judge of the District Court of Manar till further orders.—Date 1st February, 1842.

J. T. Tranchell, Esq., to be assistant at Trincomalie to the Government agent for the Eastern Province.—Date 1st February, 1842.

G. R. Mercer, Esq., to be district judge of the District Court of Nuwerakalawia and assistant to the Government agent for the Western Province.—Date 1st April, 1842.

BIRTHS.

March 22. At Jaffna, the lady of the Hon. G. C. Talbot, civil service, son.

30. At Kandy, the lady of Capt. Champion, 95th regt., daughter.

— Mrs. W. B. Sproule, son.

DEATH.

March 25. At Colombo, aged 34 years, George Howard, Esq., proctor, leaving a widow and two children.

Singapore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES OF MALACCA.

Prince of Wales Island, Jan. 5.—The period having arrived for carrying into execution the humane, disinterested, and noble pledge of the slave-holders at Malacca,—the governor deems it right to republish for general information, and in order to remove from the minds of the few slaves who may yet be in existence all apprehension or doubt of their right henceforth to be considered as free and no longer subject to be treated as slaves under any denomination, colour, or pretence whatever. An authentic copy is subjoined of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the inhabitants of Malacca, held on the 28th November, 1829, and at their request conveyed to the governor through Mr. W. T. Lewis, who presided on the occasion.

The governor takes this opportunity of congratulating the European and other inhabitants of Malacca on the completion of their generous purpose, and the satisfaction which they cannot but feel in having thus of their own free will come forward and emancipated their fellow-men from the degraded condition of slavery. He is aware that the slaves in question were, generally speaking, born and bred up under their master's roof, and having for a series of years been supported with kind and considerate treatment, and that they came into the possession of their owners at a period and under a Government when slavery was tolerated by law. The spontaneous emancipation therefore of their slaves by the inhabitants of Malacca under such circumstances cannot fail to be highly gratifying to, and warmly appreciated by, the British authorities, as well as the Supreme Government of British India, to which latter authority the governor will have great satisfaction in reporting that the last remnant of slavery which existed in the British settlements in the Straits of

Malacca has been for ever abolished by the unanimous accord of the inhabitants themselves.

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM, Governor of F. W. Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 10. *Countess of Minto*, from Manila; *Lord Althorp*, from Coast of Chili.—13. *Guisachan*, from China; *Stamford*, from Penang.

Departures.—March 11. *Mary Bulmer*, for Port Louis; *Hero of Malown*, for Penang and Madras; *Lord Althorp*, for Calcutta; *Friends*, for Macao.—12. *Royalist*, for Sarawak.—14. *John Panter*, for Batavia; *Marmus*, for London; *Palinurus*, for Malacca, Penang, and Bombay.—15. H. C. Steamer *Diana*, for Malacca and Penang.—16. *Oriental*, for Bombay.

China.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, February 15th, 1842.

Mr. G. H. Skead, master in the royal navy, has been nominated harbour-master and marine magistrate at Chusan. Date of commission 1st December, 1841.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—Feb. 6. *John Cooper*, from Calcutta.—7. *Snipe*, from Calcutta.—8. H. M. S. *Wellesley*, from Chusan.—9. *Ianthe*, from Philadelphia.—10. *Hannah Ker*, from Bombay.—11. *Manly*, from Manila; *Hero of Malown*, from Sydney; *Ann*, from Calcutta; *John Maclellan*, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 4. *Canopus*, for Singapore.—7. *Black Joke*, for Singapore and Calcutta.—8. *Ramoncita*, for Manila; *Mary Ann Webb*, for London.—9. *John Campbell*, for London.—10. *Maia*, for Singapore and Bombay; *Rajah*, for London; *Chelydra*, for Chusan.—12. *Sylph*, for Singapore and Calcutta.—The *Orwell*, for Sydney; and *Slains Castle*, for London.—19. *John Campbell*, for Manila.—27. *Angelica*, for Singapore and Penang.—28. *Guisachan*, for Singapore.—March 1. *John Cooper*, for Chusan; *Gilbert Henderson*, for Siam.—4. *Lady Grant*, for Singapore; *Anna Augustina*, for Manila and Batavia.—5. *Louisa Baillie*, for London; *Abberton*, for Bombay.—The *Cordelia*, for Liverpool, and *John Bibby*, for London, under immediate despatch. The *Tartar*, for Ceylon, on the 8th.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held its nineteenth anniversary meeting on the 7th ult., at the Society's house in Grafton Street. A large number of members assembled. Professor Horace Hayman Wilson took the chair. We select the following particulars from the Annual Report of the council on the affairs and proceedings of the Society.

The most engrossing topic of the Report was the loss the Society had sustained in the death of the Earl of Munster, its late president, of whom an interesting biographical sketch was given. Notices were also given of the lives and literary labours of Sir Alexander Burnes, Sir Thomas Strange, Professor Frank, of Munich, and Professor Heeren, of Göttingen,—all members of the Society,—who had become deceased during the year. The acquisitions to the library of the Society were then referred to, particularly those comprised in the bequests by the late W. B. Edmonstone, Esq., and General Thomas Gordon, of a large number of Oriental MSS. and printed books. Several interesting and valuable Chinese works had also been added by Sir George Staunton. A copy of the forthcoming publication of the Society's Journal was laid upon the table; and the attention of the members was called to some valuable papers by Lieut. T. J. Newbold, on the Mineral Resources of India, which it contained.

A report of the proceedings of the Oriental Translation Committee of the Society was then read; from which it appeared that the printing-press, both at home and

abroad, had been actively employed for the committee in the production of important translations, viz. Quatremère's *Sultans Mamlouks*, Dubeux's *Chronique de Tabari*, Gayangoz's *History of Mahomedan Spain*, Flügel's *Haji Khalifa Lexicon*, Stevenson's *Sama Véda*, Miles's *Hyder Ali*, and MacGuckin de Slane's *Ibn Khalki-khan*. It was stated that the three last-mentioned works would soon make their appearance. Several works in preparation for the press were then specified, and a hope was expressed that the high repute which the institution had so long enjoyed would be maintained. Losses by death were adverted to, particularly of the Earl of Munster, who was one of its founders, and whose zeal in promoting its success never abated. The late Sir Wm. Macnaghten and Dr. Nott were both liberal patrons of the fund. The Report concluded by a brief notice of the proceedings of the Oriental Text Society, who had recently published, in Arabic, the first part of a work on religious sects and systems, by Mohammed al Shahestani.

The Report of the auditors on the financial affairs of the Society shewed that its receipt scarcely balanced its expenditure; but it congratulated the Society on the fact of there being no debts due by the Society. This Report, together with that of the council, was unanimously received, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously, recording the grateful remembrance of the Society of its obligations to the late Earl of Munster, for the readiness with which his lordship at all times co-operated in any measures tending to promote the Society's credit and purposes, and for the uniform kindness and courtesy which marked his lordship's intercourse with the Society.

The Right Hon. Sir Alex. Johnston proposed, in a speech of some length, the election of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce, President of the India Board, to fill the vacant office of president of the Society.

Sir George Staunton remarked, that he had not the honour of an intimate acquaintance with Lord Fitzgerald, but from his estimable qualities in general society, and from his present official connection with Indian affairs, he had no hesitation in seconding the motion. Although his lordship was not an Oriental scholar, still the Society was not exclusively Oriental in its constitution; and while their Oriental labours were superintended by the eminent scholar who filled the chair that day, his lordship's want of such qualification could not be felt. He was sure that Lord Fitzgerald would be conspicuous among those members who had joined the Society solely on an enlightened view of the public utility of such an institution, and that he would feel it a grateful part of his duty to aid in any measures calculated to develop the resources of the Society, and to place it in that position amongst the learned institutions of the country which it so well merited.

The chairman, after expressing the kind manner in which his lordship had received a deputation from the Society on the subject of the presidentship, and of the interest which he evinced in the advancement of the Society's objects, took the sense of the meeting on the motion, and Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce was declared unanimously elected by acclamation.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the auditors and to the council for their official services, also to the director of the Society, Professor Wilson.

In acknowledging the latter vote, Professor Wilson expressed his anxiety always to promote the objects of a society so identified with his tastes as the Royal Asiatic; and although his duties as its director were, in a great measure, restricted to what was literary and Oriental, he did not wish to exonerate himself from any responsibility which might be thought to devolve upon him in the general concerns of the Society, but should endeavour to acquit himself of it as well as his abilities and opportunities permitted.

A vote of thanks was afterwards passed to the vice-presidents of the Society, which was acknowledged in an appropriate speech by Sir Alexander Johnston.

On the thanks of the Society being voted to the hon. secretary,—R. Clarke, Esq. in returning his acknowledgments for the indulgent manner in which his name had been mentioned, said that he could not but regret the want of higher qualifications

and more abundant leisure than he had to bestow in working out those desirable results which the Society was capable of realizing. His best efforts, however, should never be wanting to promote the Society's welfare; and he assured the members that he considered it a high honour to be placed in the office which they allowed him to fill.

Thomas Newnham, Esq., moved that the thanks of the Society be voted to the treasurer, to whom he wished that increased funds might give increasing employment.

Charles Elliott, Esq., returned thanks in a neat speech. He wished, with his friend Mr. Newnham, that his duties were a little more important; and he also wished that a greater number of our English friends, who had returned from the East, could be inspired with a little more interest in the success of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to its librarian, John Shakespear, Esq., who briefly returned thanks.

A ballot took place for officers and new members of the council. The director, vice-presidents, treasurer, librarian, and secretary, were declared re-elected; and the following gentlemen were elected into the council:—The Hon. W. H. Leslie Melville; Sir Thos. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury; Samuel Ball, Esq.; Major-Gen. J. Caulfield, C.B.; Capt. W. J. Eastwick; J. L. Guillemard, Esq.; Lieut. Col. W. Martin Leake.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 31.

War in Afghanistan.—Mr. D'Israeli said he had a question of great public importance to put, involving a personal charge against a right hon. baronet (Sir John Hobhouse), who, in the third session of the last Parliament, being President of the Board of Control, laid upon the table of the House a variety of documents to explain and vindicate the intentions of this country with respect to the invasion of those countries popularly known as Central Asia. The most important portions of the despatches of a gentleman who had been accredited as the envoy of this country in the city of Cabul had been omitted or suppressed. Recently, however, the despatches suppressed by the Home Government had been made public, accompanied by a letter written by the individual from whom those despatches emanated (the late Sir Alexander Burnes), in which he described the conduct of her Majesty's Government as pure trickery and fraud. The question he wished to ask the right hon. baronet was, whether he could explain why he had adopted steps in regard to the despatches of a British minister which that minister had described as pure trickery and fraud.

Sir J. Hobhouse said, the despatches and letters referred to were not laid upon the table of the House by him under the assumption that the documents comprised the whole of the letters and despatches of the late Sir A. Burnes; quite the contrary, as the hon. gentleman must have seen, if he had looked over the papers at all. Out of thirty-six letters or more, thirty were described as extracts only. It never had been said or intended that the House and the country were to presume that those papers contained the whole of the despatches *in extenso* of that clever and lamented individual; and there was not a single statement in those despatches which would at all bear the hon. gentleman out in the inference he had chosen to draw from the omissions. If he would look at two letters—one dated October, 1837, the other March, 1838—he would find that Sir A. Burnes's opinions with respect to the mode in which the affairs in Afghanistan were to be settled exhibited his preference to that mode of settlement to be by a consolidation of the powers of Dost Mahomed and the princes of Candahar. Upon that point there had been no wish to conceal or keep back the opinions entertained by Sir A. Burnes. So much, then, as to suppression, as it had been called; but as to the omissions, they were omissions which were always made. It was impossible for any state department to present papers and reports received from agents employed upon delicate missions exactly as they

were written. But with respect to the alterations or omissions in question, no alteration or omission had been made not positively called for by a due regard to the public interests, and to avoid offence being given to countries, which might have led to mischievous results; no change had been made which altered the spirit and tenor of the despatches. If despatches of this nature were to be presented at all to Parliament, it could only be done in such a form as that the confidential agents might not fear that all they wrote would be published *verbatim*, and thus be deterred from giving such information to their superior authorities at home and abroad as it was their bounden duty to supply. Ministers would not themselves be safe if they made these unreserved communications to Parliament and to the public in all cases. With respect to the private letter alluded to, he could only say that, in his opinion, the gentleman who published that letter had very little regard for the memory of Sir A. Burnes; for he could not think there could be any thing more contrary to the public duty, and he might say to the private duties, of a gentleman employed in official service, than to publish a letter making remarks on those who employed him. With respect to the opinions of this officer, as expressed in his despatches, the present Government were in possession of all of them—that was to say, the Board of Control was. He thought that the late Government exercised a sound discretion in presenting these papers in the form in which they had been laid upon the table; but if the present Government thought that the omitted passages were requisite to enable the House and the country to come to a decision on the questions to which the papers related, they could present them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir William Gomm has received the appointment of Governor of the Mauritius, vacant by the death of Sir Lionel Smith.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom to Laurence Peel, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta; date 18th May.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal will, from the 24th May, and until further notice, be 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay, 2s. 1½d. the Company's rupee.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following colonial appointments: P. R. Marillier, Esq., to be civil commissioner and resident magistrate for the district of Somerset, Cape of Good Hope; Francis Merewether, Esq., to be immigration agent in the territory of New South Wales, in the room of J. D. Pinnock, Esq.; J. D. Pinnock, Esq., to be deputy registrar in the district of Port Phillip, in the territory of ditto, in the room of Francis Merewether, Esq.; A. W. Young, Esq., to be sheriff of the colony of New South Wales.

The brig *Pylades*, which arrived at Trieste on the 5th April, brought to a mercantile house, by way of specimen, 30 chests of indigo, 40 packets of tamarinds, 8 chests of tea, and a bag of rice, which had been brought by the Indian ship *Bengalee* to Suez, and forwarded by camels to Cairo. This is the first speculation made from India direct to Trieste.

We have never been more gratified by any panorama than by that of Cabul, painted by Mr. Burford, and now exhibiting. It is not only a fine picture, beautifully and soberly coloured, but it affords a very accurate representation of the place, the country, the costumes, and even the personal appearance of the principal individuals introduced, which are copied from the originals. Upon these points, we had the unexceptionable testimony of Mr. Masson and Mr. Vigne (who were present), the

last-mentioned gentleman having furnished the sketches taken by himself at Cabul. The city is seen as from an eminence, with its suburbs at the feet of the spectator; the mountains, ascending to an awful height around, with the Hindu Koosh, capped with snow, in the distance. A group of personages, consisting of Dost Mahomed Khan, his brother the Nawab Jubbar Khan, Akhbar Khan, and various members of the Barukzye family and of the Ameer's court, with Sir A. Burnes, Mr. Masson, Mr. Vigne, Capt. Vicovitch, native attendants, musicians, horses, &c., gives life to the scene. Mahomed Akhbar Khan, cased in scale armour, and mounted on a noble horse, is a conspicuous figure in the picture. The likeness, we are assured, is excellent, and his handsome person, and open manly expression, seem utterly irreconcilable with the notion of his being a traitor and an assassin.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet Edm. Roche to be lieut. without purch., v. Powys app. to 9th L. Drags.; Cornet G. Cookes to be lieut. by purch., v. Rose, app. to 9th L. Drags.—Cornet James Gardiner, from h.p. 10th L. Drags., to be cornet, repaying the diff., v. Roche prom.; H. C. Morgan to be cornet by purch., v. Gardiner who retires.

9th L. Drags. (ordered to India). Capt. L. H. French, from 25th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Close who retires; Capt. C. M. Dawson, from 5th F., to be capt., v. Isacke, who exc.; Lieut. J. R. H. Rose, from 3rd L. Drags., to be capt. by purch., v. Reynolds who retires; Lieut. J. K. Wedderburn, from 55th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Cathrey app. to 6th Drags.; Regimental Serg. Major W. Hamilton to be adj. (with rank of cornet), v. Cooke prom.—Lieut. E. J. Turner, from 4th Dr. Guards, to be lieut., v. Coles who exc.; Lieut. J. W. Robarts, from 10th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Hyder who exc.—Lieut. F. D. Willoughby to be capt. by purch., v. Cooke who retires; Lieut. Philip Kemp, from 4th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Arkwright who exc.; Cornet F. C. Trower, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut. without purch.; Cornet W. H. Magan to be lieut. by purchase, v. Willoughby; Corporal Andrew Allan, from Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, to be quartermaster, v. Heydon app. to 3rd Drag. Guards.—D. F. M'Nevin to be cornet by purch., v. Magan prom.

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. Eardley Norton, from 56th F., to be lieut., v. Sinclair, who exchanges.

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Major J. R. Smyth, from h.p. unattached, to be major, v. A. C. Lowe who exc., receiving the diff.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. H. W. Stisted to be capt. by purch., v. Ralph who retires; Ens. John King to be lieut. by purch., v. Stisted; R. C. Leeson to be ens. by purch., v. King.—H. E. Redmond to be ens. without purch., v. Cox prom. to 86th F.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. N. H. Flood to be lieut. without purch., v. Anson app. to 9th L. D.—Brevet Col. H. G. Smith, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Marcus Beresford, who exc.—Ens. Thomas Kains to be lieut. without purch., v. Walker app. to 25th F.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: J. D. White, v. Flood prom.; T. G. Souter, v. Raynes app. to 95th F.

4th Foot (at Madras). Ens. D. F. Chambers to be lieut. without purch., v. Keating app. to the St. Helena Regt.; Ens. H. FitzGerald, from 14th F., to be ens., v. Chambers.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Edwin Morton to be ens. by purch., v. Raymond who retires.

10th Foot (ordered to India). M. C. Singleton to be ens. by purch., v. Charlton whose app. has been cancelled.—Ens. G. M. Knipe, from 66th F., to be lieut. with purch., v. Ogilby, whose prom. has been cancelled.

12th Foot (at Mauritius). *To be Capt. without purch.*: Capt. Thomas Moore, from h.p. unattached; Lieut. J. F. Kempt.—*To be Capt. by purch.*: Lieut. James Boyd, v. Kempt, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Lieut. R. J. A. Phillips, v. Stirke who retires.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Ens. John Marcon, v. Tidy dec.; Ens. A. F. Braham; Ens. William Longfield; Ens. W. D. Butcher, v. Kempt.—*To be Lieuts. by purch.*: Ens. John Holder, v. Marcon whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Ens. Hon. O. G. Lambart, v. Phillips.—*To be Ens. by purch.*: Henry Segrave, v. Holder; J. W. Espinasse, v. Lambart.—*To be Ens. without purch.*: John Palmer; Edward Foster; William Stewart, v. Braham; Daniel Beere, v. Longfield.—Lieut. H. D. Fanshawe to be capt. by purch., v. FitzGerald who retires; Ens. G. C. Bishopp, from 38th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Fanshawe.—Augustus Yates to be ens. without purch., v. Butcher prom.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. G. G. C. Stapylton to be lieut. without purch., v. Heatly app. to 86th F.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. R. J. R. O'Connor to be lieut. without purch.; W. H. H. Ellison to be ens., v. O'Connor; Lieut. Edward Croker to be adj., v. Cooper prom.—*To be Lieuts. by purch.*: Ens. L. C. Moore, v. de Tessier prom. in 3rd West India Regt.; Ens. B. J. Croxon, v. Fane prom.—*To be Ens. by purch.*: Cadet Wm. Belfield, v. Moore; Cadet A. M'G. Alleyne, v. Croxon.—Ens. P. A. Butler, from 28th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Moore cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

21st Foot (in Bengal). Capt. the Hon. C. R. West, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. N. Wrixon who exch., rec. the difference.—Lieut. Macgregor to be capt. without purch., v. Armstrong dec.; Second Lieut. J. N. Wrixon to be first lieut., v. Macgregor.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Joseph Maycock to be lieut. without purch., v. Smith app. to 44th F.; I. S. B. P. Boileau to be ens., v. Maycock.—Ens. T. F. H. Alms to be lieut. without purch., v. Dundas dec.; F. M. Hookings to be ens. without purch., v. Alms.

25th Foot (at Cape, ordered to India). Capt. L. H. French, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. J. A. Guille who exch.; Capt. George Holt, from 34th F., to be capt., v. Bristow who exch.; Lieut. W. C. E. Napier to be capt. by purch., v. French app. to 9th L.D.; Ens. H. E. S. Rudyerd to be lieut. by purch., v. Napier; Cadet Henry Balguy to be ens. by purch., v. Rudyerd.

29th Foot (ordered to India). Ens. Carey Handfield, from 64th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Leslie whose prom. has been cancelled; Ens. Hon. H. M. byonckton to be lieut. by purch., v. Edwards who retires; H. G. Walker to be ens. purch.; v. Monckton.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. L. R. Pollard to be lieut. without purch., v. Dunn app. to 29th Foot.

35th Foot (at Mauritius). Walter Cuming to ens. without purch., v. Moore prom. in 29th Foot.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Frederick Huey to be lieut. without purch., v. Colville app. to 9th L.D.—Ens. P. W. Miller to be lieut. without purch., v. Lee app. to 10th Foot.

41st Foot (at Bombay). Ens. H. H. M'K. Fleming to be lieut. by purch., v. Burgh who retires; William Minchin to be ens. by purch., v. Fleming; Ens. C. T. Tuekey to be lieut. without purch., v. Mannin dec.; Ens. G. D. Hutton to be lieut. without purch.

50th Foot (in Bengal). Paymaster J. B. Dodd, from 54th F., to be paymaster, v. Bartley who exch.; Capt. Wm. Fothergill to be major without purch., v. Serjeantson dec.; Lieut. Richard Waddy to be capt., v. Fothergill.

51st Foot (in V.D. Land). *To be Ensigns without purch.*: Ens. W. J. Pegus, from 3rd West India Regt., v. Skurray prom. in 84th F.; William H. Kemp, v. Kirby prom. in 29th F.; A. P. Rossi, v. Scott prom. in 25th F.; Edward Martin, v. Kelly prom. in 86th F.

55th Foot (in China). Ens. F. S. Daubeny to be lieut. by purch., v. Wedderburn app. to 9th L.D.; Assist. Surg. Wm. Arden from Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Sinclair prom. to be staff-surg. of the second class.—W. J. J. Smith to be ens. without purch., v. Crowe prom. in 86th F.

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. W. S. R. Hutton to be lieut. without purch., v. Ridge app. to 78th F.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Capt. B. E. Barry, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. Irwin prom.; Lieut. A. F. Codd to be capt. by purch., v. Barry who retires; Lieut. C. C. Domville, from 85th F., to be lieut., v. Day who exch.; Ens. F. C. Annesley to be lieut. by purch., v. Codd; G. A. Bannatyne to be ens. by purch., v. Annesley.

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Staff-Surg. of the Second Class James Sydney M.D., to be surg., v. Forest who exchanges.

78th Foot (ordered to India). Lieut. Henry Hamilton to be capt. by purch., v. Alston who retires; Ens. Edward Fellowes to be lieut. by purch., v. M'Neill who retires; Ens. J. J. B. Fox to be lieut. by purch., v. Hamilton; G. F. Sydenham to be ens. by purch., v. Fellowes; R. S. Mackenzie to be ens. by purch., v. Fox.

84th Foot (ordered to India). Ens. F. W. Chapman, from 95th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Seton whose prom. has been cancelled; Lieut. Lachlan M'Alister, from h.p. 48th F., to be lieut., v. Hanley prom.; Ens. William Monck to be lieut. by purch., v. M'Alister who retires; Anthony Stokes to be ens. by purch., v. Monck.—C. C. Rolleston to be ens. without purch., v. Stokes app. to 53rd F.

86th Foot (ordered to India). Capt. Duncan Darroch, from h.p. unattached, to be

capt., v. James M'Intyre who exch. ; Lieut. Edward Hickey to be capt. by purch., v. Darroch who retires ; Ens. A. L. Holland to be lieut. by purch., v. Hickey ; F. R. Creed to be ens. by purch., v. Holland.

87th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. P. F. Blake to be capt. without purch., v. Keating dec. ; Second-Lieut. William Shearman to be first lieut., v. Blake ; W. E. Adams to be second lieut. without purch., v. Lea prom. in 25th F.

91st Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Capt. T. A. Girling, from h.p. 5th F., to be capt., v. Fraser prom. ; Lieut. R. C. Onslow to be capt. by purch., v. Girling who retires ; Ens. J. A. Cruickshank to be lieut. by purch., v. Onslow ; H. C. Metcalfe to be ens. by purch., v. Cruickshank.—R. F. A. Lavers to be ens. without purch., v. Stein prom.

95th Foot (in Ceylon). *To be Ensigns without purch.* : Ens. Julius Raines, from 3rd F., v. Bingham prom. in 78th F. ; T. S. Davis, v. Chapman prom. in 84th F. ; Thomas Aldridge, v. Dowdall prom. in 84th F.

96th Foot (in N.S.Wales). John Campbell to be ens. by purch., v. Pursloe who retires ; R. F. W. Cumberland to be ens. without purch., v. Mitchell prom. in 29th F.

99th Foot (ordered to India). Capt. W. T. Servantes, from 37th F., to be capt., v. Cassan who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Maj. James Anderson to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Macpherson who retires ; Brev. Maj. Auchmuty Montresor to be maj. by purch., v. Anderson ; Lieut. William Caldwell to be capt. by purch., v. Montresor ; Second-Lieut. William Bagenall to be first lieut. by purch., v. Caldwell ; Anthony Deane to be second lieut. by purch., v. Bagenall.—*To be Second Lieuts. without purch.* : J. A. Layard, v. Travers prom. in 25th F. ; Wm. H. Kelson, v. Templer prom. in 29th F. ; James Dwyer, v. Gwilt prom. in 10th F. ; H. L. Davies, v. Pattison prom. in 10th F.

Unattached.—Lieut. Henry Fane, from 17th F., to be capt. by purch.—Brev. Maj. F. C. Irwin, from 63rd F., to be major without purch. ; Lieut. Richard Phelan, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be capt. without purch. ; Lieut. Thomas Byrne, from 32nd F., to be capt. without purch.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. John Forest, M.D., from 75th F., to be staff surgeon of the second class, v. Sidey who exchanges.

Brevet.—Capt. T. A. Girling, 91st F., to be maj. in the army ; Capt. Duncan Darroch, 86th F., to be maj. in the army ; Lieut. W. F. Hay, adj. to the E.I.C.'s Depôt at Chatham, to have rank of capt. in the army while so employed ; Capt. B. E. Barry, 63rd F., to be maj. in the army.

Royal Military College.—Brev. Lieut. Col. G. W. Prosser, h.p. unattached, to be major and superintendent of studies, v. Proctor who resigns.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

MAY 5. *Enterprize*, Barber, from N.S.Wales, Nov. 30 ; *Ann*, Wythcombe, from N.S.Wales, Dec. 5 ; *Aguincourt*, Walker, from Bengal, Jan. 25 ; *Southampton*, Bowen, from Bengal, Jan. 24 ; *Hereford*, Renburn, from Bengal, Dec. 1 ; *Ellen*, Rodger, from China, Dec. ; *Reliance*, Robertson, from Cape of G. Hope, Feb. 24 ; *Majestic*, Cornforth, from Bombay, Nov. 1 ; *Druid*, Ritchie, from Mauritius, Feb. 2 ; *Barrys*, Dixon, from Port Beaufort, Feb. 12 ; *Centurion*, La Maistre, from Mauritius, Jan. 1 ; *Gemm*, Robb, from Mauritius, Jan. 6.—6. *Mary Ray*, Elwood, from Mauritius, Jan. 24 ; *Llewellen*, Glover, from N.S.Wales, Nov. 26 ; *Caribbean*, Fleming, from Bengal, Dec. 13 ; *Indus*, Brown, from Ceylon, Dec. 4 ; *Barbara*, Wilkinson, from Mauritius, Dec. 6 ; *Janet*, M'Phun, from Singapore, Oct. 6 ; *Mary Ann*, Marshall, from Mauritius ; *Yare*, McCartney, from Mauritius, Dec. 31 ; *Tigress*, Morrison, from Mauritius, Jan. 14 ; *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, from Mauritius, Jan. 18 ; *Posthumous*, Milner, from China, Dec. 18 ; *Isabella Blyth*, Lane, from Mauritius, Feb. 10 ; *Corunna*, Wilmot, from Bengal, Dec. 20 ; *Thomas Henry*, Churchward, from Bengal, Dec. 17 ; *Janet Izat*, Goldsmith, from Cape of G. Hope, Feb. 24.—9. *Medora*, Carter, from Bengal, Dec. 23 ; *Deva*, Sproul, from Port Phillip, Jan. 8 ; *Cambyses*, Hutchinson, from Singapore, Dec. 14.—10. *Hebe*, Wishart, from V.D.Land, Dec. 19 ; *Mona*, Milligan, from V.D.Land, Jan. 4.—13. *Peru*, Bateson, from Mauritius, Feb. 2 ; *Gondolier*, Oliver, from China, Dec. 15.—14. *Wellington*, Kenick, from Madras, Jan. 25 ; *St. George*, Williams, from Bengal, Jan. 28 ; *John Knox*, White, from Singapore, Oct. 12.—17. *Thomas King*, Rounce, from China, Dec. 20.—18. *Alexander Baring*, Hale, from China, Jan. 16.—19. *Duke of Sussex*, Jones, from S. Australia, Dec. 28 ; *Rainbow*, Winn, from Cape, Feb. 16.—21. *Thomas Sparks*, Sparkes, from China, Jan. 12 ; *Vigilant*, Clark, from Bombay, Dec. 26.—23. *Jack*, Cumberland, from N.S.Wales, Dec. 31 ; *Bangalore*, Birnie, from Singapore, Dec. 15 ; *London*, Benn, from Bengal, Jan. 12 ;

Royal Archer, Scott, from Bengal, Dec. 29; *Tallentire*, White, from Mauritius, Feb. 4; *Heart of Oak*, M'Donald, from Mauritius, Feb. 15; *Columbine*, Cape, from Bombay, Jan. 20; *Vernon*, Gimblett, from Bengal, Feb. 4; *Malabar*, Rose, from Bengal, Jan. 2.—24. *Adino*, Baxter, from Mauritius, Feb. 1; *Auriga*, Ross, from Mauritius, Feb. 5; *John Bartlett*, Bartlett, from China, Dec. 14; *Victor*, Lukey, from Ceylon, Jan. 16; *Margaret*, Murray, from Java, Dec. 14; *Earl Powis*, Spittall, from Mauritius, Feb. 6.—25. *Alexandrina*, Thomson, from Port Phillip, Jan. 8; *Moffatt*, Gilbert, from Bombay, Dec. 23; *Vulcan*, Patrick, from Mauritius, Feb. 12; *Essex*, Oakley, from Mauritius, Feb. 10; *Lyra*, Campbell, from Singapore, Oct. 17.—26. *Marg. Connall*, Smith, from Mauritius, Feb. 3; *Achilles*, from Mauritius, Feb. 17; *Robert Henderson*, Hayward, from Singapore, Dec. 22; *Jane Cumming*, Bassett, from Mauritius, Feb. 16; *Harriet*, Kreeft, from Port Phillip.—27. *Osius*, Hazewinkle, from Batavia.—28. *Elephanta*, Ross, from China, Jan. 5; *Planter*, Kirk, from Mauritius, Feb. 6; *Isis*, Abbema, from Java, Dec. 25.—30. *Merlin*, Thompson, from Mauritius, Feb. 4.—31. *Maidstone*, Wimble, from Bengal, Jan. 31; *Childers*, Sellis, from N.S. Wales, Feb. 4; *Benarcs*, Gilson, from Bengal, Jan. 13; *Anna Gertrude*, Boulet, from Batavia, Dec. 1; *Mary Stewart*, Henrichen, from Batavia, Feb. 7.—June 1. *True Briton*, Consit, from Madras, Feb. 6.—2. *Foam*, Greig, from China, Jan. 25; *Sumatra*, Duncan, from Ceylon, Feb. 6; *Wm. Broderick*, Hindmarsh, from N.S. Wales, Jan. 14.—6. *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, from Madras, Feb. 3; *Elizabeth*, Dring, from Swan River, March 12.

Departures.

APRIL 16. *Malabar*, Parker, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—MAY 3. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Bacon, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, for Ceylon; from Greenock.—*Duke of Richmond*, Clark, for N.S. Wales; from Leigh.—4. *Anthony Anderson*, Splatt, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—5. *John Bibby*, Downes, for China; and *Mary Bibby*, Snipe, for China; both from Liverpool.—*Rambler*, Hutchinsonson, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—9. *Agincourt*, Bruce, for China; from Devonport.—*General Palmer*, Goble, for Ascension; *Lively*, Martyn, for Algoa Bay; *Sultan*, Muir, for Hobart Town; *Graham*, Mitchell, for Mauritius; *Royal Albert*, Balderston, for Cape and Batavia; *Royal Admiral*, Fell, for V.D. Land (convicts); and *Oxford*, Smith, for Bengal (troops); all from Deal.—*Mary Ridley*, Sharer, for Bengal; from Torbay.—*Argyll*, Kinney, for Bengal; from Clyde.—10. *Haidée*, Marshall, for Hobart Town; from Torbay.—*Duke of Manchester*, Murray, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*John Dugdale*, Milward, for Singapore; and *Penang*, Cumming, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—11. *Berkshire*, Clarkson, for Bombay (troops); from Portsmouth.—*Inglis*, Isaacson, for Bombay (troops); from Isle of Wight.—*Harlequin*, Garwood, for Algoa Bay; and *William Lee*, Shepperd, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Lord Lenothe*, Dudman, for China; from Portsmouth.—12. *Rajasthan*, Stewart, for Bombay (troops); from Portsmouth.—*Victory*, Brooks, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *Hooghly*, Bayley, for Bengal (troops); from Deal.—*Salisbury*, Cuthbertson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. *Ocean Queen*, Van Zuilecom, for Cape and Madras; and *Duke of Wellington*, Hargraves, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Madonna*, Miller, for Bombay; from Greenock.—15. *Buteshire*, Currie, for Bengal (troops); and *Nelson*, MacLaren, for New Zealand; both from Deal.—16. *Repulse*, Marquis, for Madras (troops); and *Symmetry*, Watson, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Rachael*, Hamon, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—17. *Henry*, Finlayson, for Bengal (troops); from Deal.—*Ariadne*, Campbell, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*Glenview*, Salters, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*John Gray*, Auld, for Bombay; from Clyde.—*Grafton*, Cocks, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—18. *Trial*, Day, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Neptune*, Ferris, for Cape and Madras (troops); from Deal.—*Thetis*, Sorel, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—19. *Ocean*, Ward, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Cork.—*Blakeley*, Batine, for Bengal; and *Fairfield*, Hughes, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—20. *Adelaide*, Wharton, for China; from Portsmouth.—21. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Young, for Cape from Kingston.—*Geyser*, Carpenter, for China; from Portsmouth.—22. H.C. steamer *Akbar*, Pepper, for Cape, Singapore, and China; from Falmouth.—*William Barber*, Manthorpe, for Mauritius; *Waterloo*, Johnstone, for Cape; *Northumberland*, Warner, for Madras and Bengal; *Parrock Hall*, Castle, for China; and *Tuscan*, Ormond, for New Zealand; all from Deal.—23. *Edward Bilton*, Hall, for Mauritius; from Worthing.—24. *Waterloo*, Ager, for Van Diemen's Land (convicts); from Sheerness.—*Neptune*, Murray, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Handley*, Grierson, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—25. *Phoenix* (st.), Harrington, for Cape; from Greenock.—*Arabella*, Jackson, for Mauritius; and *Margaretha*, Baner, for Batavia; both from Deal.—26. *Persia*,

Stevens, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Cork.—27. *Apolline*, Thomas, for Hobart Town; from Plymouth.—*Mary Gray*, McKenzie, for N.S. Wales; and *St. George*, Sughrue, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—*Leonard Dobbin*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Janet Boyd*, Topping, for Ceylon and Madras; from Glasgow.—28. *Thomas Harrison*, Smith, for New Zealand; *Marchioness Bredalbane*, Doig, for Ceylon; and *Ellenboro'*, Close, for Madras and Bengal; all from Deal.—*Velore*, Bell, for Cape and Madras (troops); and *Horatio*, Nicholson, for Timor; both from Gravesend.—*Kyle*, Fletcher, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—*Walker*, Rea, for Bombay; from Marseilles.—29. *Equestrian*, Cromarty, for China; from Portsmouth.—*William Pitt*, Frances, for Cape and Mauritius; *Nautilus*, Thomas, for Mauritius; *Cape Packet*, Lamb, for Cape; *Barrys*, Dixon, for Cape; and *Harlequin*, Crowell, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Zenobia*, Putnam, for China, from Liverpool.—*Mary Ann*, Marshall, for Singapore; from Greenock.—30. *Eliza Stewart*, McLeod, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Sheraton Grange*, Mason, for Singapore; from Gravesend.—*George Town*, Bell, for Singapore; from Clyde.—31. *Wetherall*, Hall, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Beulah*, Paton, for Bengal (troops); from Deal.—*H.M.S. Resistance*, Patey, 42 guns, for St. Helena (with the St. Helena Regt.); from Cork.—June 1. *St. Mungo*, Lamond, for Ceylon; from Clyde.—*Athenian*, Mann, for China; from Gravesend.—*Great Liverpool*, McLeod, for Alexandria and Malta; from Falmouth.—*Bolivar*, Fenwick, for Launceston; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Madagascar, from Bengal [*vide Asiatic*, *March*, *Passengers Expected*] *Additional*: Lieut. Col. Greaves; Mr. Stanbridge; Capt. Keating; Mr. Marshall; Ensign Coote.—From the Cape: Mr. Cowie and lady; two Misses Hough.

Per Mona, from Launceston: Capt. J. Lloyd (died at sea); Mrs. and Miss Lloyd; Mr. J. H. B. Thwaites, surg.; Mr. J. Hazlelam.

Per St. George, from Bengal [*vide ditto*] *Additional*: From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins; Capt. Reid; Mr. Johnstone; Misses Franklin, and Sinclair.

Per Wellington, from Madras [*vide ditto*] *Additional*: Mrs. Kenrick; Misses Mandeville, Williams; Major Ward, M.N.I.; Capt. Glynn, M.N.I., and Napleton, M.N.I.—From the Cape: Mrs. Maclean and children; Lieut. Nuthale, M.N.I.; Mr. Arderne.

Per Agincourt, from Calcutta [*vide ditto*] *Additional*: Lieut. Christopher; Messrs. W. Ryland, T. Reilly.

Per Vernon, from Bengal [*vide ditto*] *Additional*: Mesdames Curtis, Young, Bridge, Gimblett; Mr. Inglis; Capt. W. Young (late of the *Tartar*); Lieut. Bridge.

Per Great Liverpool, from Alexandria and Malta (arrived at Falmouth): Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and child; Miss Richards; Mrs. Prescott; Mrs. Morgan; Mrs. Manson; Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Goodall; Messrs. Bell, Peacock, and Therburn; Mr. and Mrs. Martin; Mr. Finley; Major and Mrs. Sterling; Mr. and Mrs. Young; Capt. Young; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes; Mr. Cattarel; Mr. Dallas; Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Capt. Owen and Allan; Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn; Capt. and Mrs. Roberts; Capt. Rutherford; Col. and Mrs. Osborne; Mr. and Mrs. Boasen; Major Cotton; Master Booking; Mr. and Mrs. Webster; Major and Mrs. Ord; Mr. and Mrs. Belhetchet; Mr. Robinson, R.N.; Capt. Moresby.

Per Thomas Sparkes, from China: Mrs. Sparkes, from St. Helena.

Per Victor, from Mauritius: Mesdames H. and G. Koenig; Mr. and Mrs. Barbe; Messrs. Harrison, Staub, Ordinet, Montcompt, Children, Mr. Jennitillet.

Per Heart of Oak, from Mauritius: Dr. Duncan; Mrs. Fitzgerald and children.

Per Oriental, from Alexandria, to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton.—Embarked at Alexandria for Malta: Mr. Blady; Mr. Pohland; Mr. Molinari; Mr. Pfare; Miss Corlett; Mr. Marco Lopez; Mr. P. Cicolani; Mr. A. Achin.—Embarked at Alexandria for Southampton: Colonel Paly; Major Taylor; Capt. and Mrs. Bate; Mrs. Brooks and infant; Mr. Brown; Hon. Mr. Lyttelton; Mr. Turnour; Rev. Mr. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Terry; Mr. Muller; Mr. Collins; Lieut. Col. Wyllie; Lieut. Ford; Dr. Patch; Mr. Armstrong; Mr. Weyworth; Capt. Rose; Capt. Wrixon; Mr. Carr; Mr. Croker; Mr. Brewster; Mrs. Warburton and two infants; Capt. Hendley; Mrs. Elliott and infant; Mrs. Milne; Mrs. Escombe and two infants; Mrs. Coghlan and infant; Mrs. Carstairs and child; Capt. Ralph and infant; Mr. Blackall; Mr. Pearce; and Mr. Winthorp.

Per Berenice, arrived at Suez: General and Mrs. Brooks; Rev. A. Goode; Lieut. Col. Wyllie; Mrs. Escombe and two children; Mrs. Warburton and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Orlebar and one child; Mrs. E. Elliot and one child;

Messrs. L. and G. Weyworth; Mr. Henry Pearce; Capt. Wrixon; Mrs. Coghan and child; Mrs. Milne and child; Mrs. Carstairs and child; Capt. Ralph; Mr. E. Rose; Ens. Croker; Dr. Patch; Capt. Hart; Mr. Wm. Carr; Mr. Blackall; Mr. J. Brewster; Capt. Crofton; Mr. H. Collings; Lieut. Hendly; Ens. Pelly.—From Aden: Ens. R. J. Goodwyn, 18th B.N.I.

Passengers expected.

Per Bland, from Bengal.—Mrs. Tyler and child; Mrs. Murray and three children; Mrs. McCrea and one child; Mrs. Wakefield and three children; Mrs. Bond and one child; Capt. Davics, 32nd B.N.I.; Capt. Murray, 8th Cavalry; Capt. Montgomery, 3rd Dragoons; Lieut. Haig; Lieut. Sibley, Artillery; Captain Wm. Roy; Lieut. Hopper, 37th B.N.I.; G. Wilson, Esq.; M. D. Robinson, Esq.;—Small, Esq.; Miss S. G. Pratt; Master M. T. Pratt; Master G. Pratt; and two European servants.

Per Strabane, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and three children.

Per Lancaster, from Bombay.—G. L. Farrant, Esq.; Mrs. Farrant; Master Farrant; Capt. Yates; Master Yates; Capt. Honner; Mary Ann Cook; Y. Bussard; Joanna Lechman.

Per Allan Ker, from Bombay.—Mr. Julnan, wife and children.

Per Lady Lilford from Bombay.—Mr. Fallen; Mr. Derike; Mrs. Wagstaff.

Per Steamer, proceeding to Suez from Bombay on the 23rd May.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock; Mrs. Thackwell; J. Matheson, Esq.; and Lieut. Combe.

Per India (Steamer), from Bengal.—Mrs. T. A. Shaw and family; J. W. Ogilvy and family, from Madras; A. Holmes, Esq.; J. Faudon, Esq.; J. Storm, Esq.; W. Greenaway, Esq.; H. Burkinyoung, Esq.; P. MacArthur, Esq.; R. Johnson, Esq.; Capt. Allard; Capt. J. Macnaghten; G. Ashburner, Esq.; J. Macdonald, Esq.; R. J. Carbery, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Neville, from Madras; Dr. E. King and Lieut. Tickell; Dr. Sandham and Capt. Douthwaite and Lady, to Galle; Louis Herbert, from Galle to Suez; Capt. Warren and family, to Madras; Lieut. and Mrs. Chatfield; W. Geddes, Esq.; and Octavius Brown, Esq.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Seringapatam, for Madras and Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Colnett; Capt. and Mrs. Daniell; Miss Colnett; Miss Barton; Miss Drury; Capts. Hopkins and Daniell; the Rev. V. Shortland, lady, and infant; the Rev. W. Nagle and lady; two Misses Shortland; Miss Willcock; Capt. Freeman; Capt. and Mrs. Miller; Mr. Miller; Rev. E. Serjeant and lady; Mr. Shortland; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Bridge; Mr. Blagden; Mr. Iremonger; Mrs. Smith; Mr. Thompson; Rev. Mr. Hobbs; Mr. Plummer; Mr. Mason.

Per Madagascar, for Madras and Calcutta (to sail June 10) [*Corrected List*]: Mr. D. White, C.S., lady, and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Siddons; Miss Nicholls; Miss Grant; two Misses Matheson; Misses Boulderson and Lattey; Capt. Weller; Mr. Western; Capt. and Mrs. Goodwyn; Hon. Mr. Drummond; Mr. Macgregor; Mr. G. Swinton; Mr. Oldfield; Mr. P. Grant; Mr. St. G. Tucker; Mr. Kelly; Mr. Dickens; Capt. Alston; Mr. Newman; Mr. Keyes; Mr. Sanders; Mr. W. Stubbs; Mr. T. C. Phillpotts; Mr. Gowann; Mr. Prince; Mr. Burroughs.

Per Bucephalus, for Madras and Calcutta (to sail June 10): Miss Chadwick; Miss Low; Capt. and Mrs. Salmon; Lieut. R. Cotton and lady, Madras Grenadiers; Mr. Wm. Dick; Capt. Hearsey; Rev. C. I. Quartley; Mrs. Quartley; Lieut. Robertson; Capt. Budd; Capt. Brownlow; Lieut. Howard, Madras Army; Messrs. Byers, Purvis, Lionates, Fraser, Sinclair, Spry, Richard Hughes, Applegath, Busk, Bird, Maxwell, Salmon, Cumming.

Per Ellenborough, for Madras and Calcutta [*vide Asiatic for May*, "Passengers to India"] Additional: Mr. Roseman; Miss Reid; Miss Gordon; Capt. Simpson and lady; Capt. Dawson, 8th Madras Cav., and lady; Lieut. Sale, Bengal Eng.; Capt. Gillmore.—To Bengal: Mr. J. Key, son of Sir John Key; Mr. Bristow; Mr. Laws; Messrs. Foster, Sage, Fraser, Palmer, Nittingale, Partridge, Cleveland, Cumming.

Per Essex, for Madras and Calcutta (to sail June 10): Mr. and Mrs. Hitchins; Lieut. Col. Benson; Miss Perrier; Miss Husbands; Miss Harcourt; Lieut. Gordon and lady; Capt. Hodgson; Mr. G. Almond; Capt. Blood; Capt. Roberts and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Owen; Mr. Smyth; Capt. and Mrs. Taynton; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Clark; Mrs. Gordon; Dr. Donn; Dr. Patterson; Mr. Dorin; Mr. Owen; Mr. Jeune; Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Dance (both cadets); Mr. Taylor; Mr. May; Mr. Steel.

Per Oxford, for Calcutta: Capt. Spottiswode, 9th Lancers; Capt. Read; Lieut.

Nicholson; Lieut. Campbell; Cornet Anderton; Cornet Carew; Assist. Surgeon Staunton.

Per Henry, for Calcutta: Capt. Ormsby; Capt. Free, lady, and child; Lieut. Whistler; Mr. C. Rabbeth; Miss Duncan; Mrs. Lawes, daughter, and child; Dr. Bowling and lady; Miss Scott.

Per Duke of Wellington, for Calcutta: Major J. A. Fullerton; Capt. L. W. French, Capt. F. D. Willoughby; Lieut. M. Roberts; Cornet W. C. Kortright; Assist. Surg. Archibald Stewart, 9th regt.

Per Repulse, for Madras: Lieut. Col. Young; Major Hollis; Lieuts. Pinder, Bruce, Werge, and Rudyerd; Ensigns Johnson and Bent; Assist. Surgeons Benton and Swift; Lieut. Cockburn; Mrs. Col. Young; Mrs. Hollis.

Per Owen Glendower, for Madras and Calcutta: Mesdames Hill, Curling, Harris, Plumbe; Misses Vos, Plumbe, Bignell; Capts. Plumbe and Harris, Messrs. Mas-son, Dunbar, Hill, Hill, jun., Buckle, C. Dundas, G. Austin, Gilmore.

Per Prince of Wales, for Calcutta: Mrs. Hawkins; Mrs. Goad; Mr. Goad.

Per Persia, for Mauritius and Ceylon: Mrs. and two Misses Lillie; Mr. and two Misses Armitage; Mr. and Mrs. Vandalyer; Mr. and Mrs. Suckling; Messrs. Laing, Forrest, and Booke; Misses Wells and Hansford; Lieut. Agar and wife; Hon. E. Plunkett; Assist. Surgeon Gordon; Lieuts. Glubb, Thurston, and Burnes; Dr. Shields; Lieuts. Colley and Worge; Dr. Robertson.

Per Great Liverpool, for Alexandria and Malta (sailed June 2d): Capt. Bennett; Capt. Presscott; Capt. Green; Messrs. Bruce, Keyser, Henry Miles, Charles Canter, Compton, Shirra, Keating, A. Church, Gray, Anderson, D. Anderson, R. Anderson, Terry; Mr. Barton and family; Miss Cornwall. — For Malta: Mr. Laing; Lieut. Bainbridge; Lieut. Wright; Mr. Brock; Mr. Church; Mr. Young and lady; Mrs. Castrin and two children; Mr. Sparks.

Per Ayincourt, for Calcutta: Two Misses Turner; Miss Henderson; Mrs. Sol-die; two Misses Elliott; Mr. Dorin.

Per Malabar, for Bombay: Mrs. Eden; Mrs. Montefiore; Miss Hackett; Capt. and Mrs. Bellops; Capt. Onslow and family; Messrs. Gibson; Col. Lighton; Lieut. Arrow.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Paul Pry*, Jenkins, from Launceston to Port Melbourne, capsized and sunk, during a squall off Cape Shank 3rd Sept. last; crew and passengers (except one of the latter) saved.

The schooner *Rover*, Florence, bound from Sydney to Port Phillip, was totally wrecked at Broulee 14th Oct.; twelve persons drowned.

The schooner *Surprise*, McGregor, in passing the Bar at Wanganire, New Zealand, became becalmed, got amongst the breakers, and is a total wreck; crew and passengers saved.

The *Regina*, Browse, was wrecked at New Plymouth, New Zealand, during a gale 4th Nov.; part of her cargo (oil) saved.

The *John Pirie*, loading for Sydney, was driven on shore 22nd Sept. in Aldinga Bay, Port Adelaide, during a tremendous gale at N.W., and was expected to become a wreck.

The *Jewess*, Crew, has been driven on shore at Bank's Peninsula, N.S. Wales, and is high and dry on the beach, but it is expected may be got off. The *Transfer* and *Speculator* have been wrecked near the same place.

The *Catherine*, Freedom, is wrecked at Coringa; crew saved.

The *William Salthouse*, Burn, having struck upon some rocks off Point Nepean, Port Phillip, has been condemned and sold.

The *Coburg*, Fox, has been condemned at the Mauritius.

The *Viscount Melbourne*, McKerlie, from Bengal, was wrecked on the Leucania Shoal, in the China Seas, 5th Jan.; passengers and crew left the ship in five boats, two of which were missing.

The *Susanna Collings*, Whyte, from Mauritius to Cork, put in at St. Helena, March 27, leaky; discharged part of cargo.

The *Jessie*, Sergeant, arrived at Sydney, Dec. 22, from South Seas, leaky, from external injuries.

The *Winwick* was on shore in Lyall's Bay, Port Nicholson, Dec. 28, from effects of a gale.

The *Middlesex*, from Sydney, was driven on the rocks on entering the heads (Port Nicholson), Dec. 27, but got off with seven feet water in the hold.

The *Georgia*, Mitchell, from Calcutta to London, was destroyed by fire on the 1st March, in about lat. 28° S. long. 37° E. (St. Helena, March 23). The *Thomas*

Sparkes hove in sight at the time, and saved all hands, except the captain and a boat's crew, who were missing between the two vessels.

The *Ligonier*, Sexton, from Kowie River to Mauritius, parted her chain, and drifted on shore at Algoa Bay, March 3, and has since become a wreck.

The *Governor Arthur* (S.) took fire at Port Phillip, Dec. 22, burned to the water's edge, and sunk, stern foremost.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 6. On her voyage to Madras, on board the *Conqueror*, Mrs. Clement Dale, a daughter.

May 1. In Portland Place, Mrs. Ruddell Todd, a daughter.

5. At Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, a son.

6. At Rolvenden, Kent, the lady of Capt. M. Tweedie, a son.

7. In Charles Street, Manchester Square, the lady of Major Sir E. A. Elliott, Madras army, a daughter.

— At Streatham, the lady of Henry Cowie, Esq., of Calcutta, a daughter.

10. At Newland, the lady of H. Nisbett, Esq., B.C.S., a daughter.

13. At Kensington, the lady of G. W. Battye, Esq., B.C.S., a son.

14. At Bath, the lady of T. Pycroft, Esq., Madras C.S., a son.

— At Muinder House, Monmouth, the wife of Capt. Newall, E.I.S., a son.

16. At Plymouth, the lady of Major Newport, a daughter.

18. At Norwood, the lady of B. D. Colvin, Esq., a son.

19. At Bath, the wife of H. L. Browell, of H.M. steam frigate *Vixen*, a son.

20. At Weymouth, the lady of Lieut. Col. Jasper Hall, a son.

22. In Belgrave Square, the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., a daughter.

June 1. At the Regent's Park, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, Madras estab., a son.

4. At Leamington Priors, the lady of Andrew Wight, Esq., of Ormiston, late of Calcutta, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Florence, William, eldest son of E. F. Maitland, Esq., to Lydia, daughter of the late Col. Prescott.

May 8. At Maidstone, E. Down, Esq., capt. of the 8th Madras L.C., to Martha, daughter of the late W. Spong, Esq., of Cobtree House, Boxley.

5. At All Souls Church, J. C. White, Esq., to Harriet, daughter of the late Major H. Maxwell, of Strangham, N.B.

7. At Frankfort, L. T. Forrest, Esq., Bengal army, to Lydia, daughter of J. M'Carty, Esq., Carrignavan, county of Cork.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Chevalier Calza, of Rome, to the widow of the late Admiral Maitland.

11. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, the Rev. George de Butts, A.M., Dublin, to Anne, daughter of the late Major John Tocker, H.E.I.C.'s service.

12. In Oxford Square, J. Humpage, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of R. Warren, Esq., formerly capt. in 4th Dragoon Guards.

— The Rev. G. M. K. Ellerton, eldest son of the late J. F. Ellerton, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Bengal C.S., to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Crouch, Esq., of Bruton, Somerset.

— At St. Pierre, Monmouth, Rev. E. Williams, M.A., son of Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., to Fanny, daughter of the late J. Baldwyn, Esq., of Chepstow.

14. At Broadwater, Sussex, J. Lysaght, Esq., to Caroline, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. A. Beaton, formerly governor of St. Helena.

19. At Streatham, C. J. Cowie, Esq., Madras army, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. G. Hough, M.A., senior chaplain, Cape of Good Hope.

— At Alveston, Warwick, Dalrymple, son of Capt. J. Crawford, Indian Navy, to Mary, daughter of J. Webb, Esq.

24. At Paddington, J. S. Beckett, Esq., to Gertrude, daughter of the late Sir W. H. Mulcaster, R.N.

May 28. At Harefield Church, H. Kyd, Esq., son of R. Kyd, Esq., of Calcutta, to Caroline, daughter of B. J. Spedding, Esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, H. B. Jones, Esq., M.D., son of Colonel Jones, late 5th Dragoon Guards, to the Lady Millicent Acheson, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford.

June 1. At Brighton, George, son of General Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. B. Cator, R.N., Mount Maxal, Bexley, Kent.

— At Tidenham, Gloucestershire, C. Murray, Esq., to Frances, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. D. Burr, H.E.I.C.

— At Brompton, S. Davenport, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late W. L. Cleland, Esq., barrister-at-law, Supreme Court, Calcutta.

2. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Major H. H. Irving, 58th regt., to Amelia, relict of the late J. Hawksley, Esq.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. J. C. Whish, B.A., son of Maj. Gen. Whish, C.B., to Frances, daughter of S. Brasier, Esq.

3. At Hampstead, the Rev. C. D. Gibson, second son of Maj. Gen. Gibson, H.E.I.C.'s service, to Louisa, daughter of J. Laing, Esq., of Hampstead.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7. On board the *Lady Macnaghten*, on his passage from Sydney to Calcutta, Major W. Gregory, 63rd Bengal N.I.

21. On board the ship *Mona*, on the passage from Van Diemen's Land, J. R. Lloyd, late capt. H.M.'s 14th Foot, aged 32.

March 21. On board the *Agin-court*, aged 22, Lieut. A. H. Trevor, 58th Bengal N.I., son of A. Trevor, Esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

April 3. At Madeira, Sir A. W. Leith, Bart.

On his passage home from Sydney, Mr. C. Shewell.

May 3. At Lisbon, Maj. Gen. Sir. R. Ouseley (from the effects of an old wound received on the heights of Urdax).

— At St. Petersburg, Sir Robert Ker Porter, K.C.H., of a fit of apoplexy. Sir Robert was H.M.'s consul-general at Venezuela: he was an eminent painter, and a talented servant to literature.

4. At Troubridge, N. Gould, Esq., late 81st Foot.

— At Weymouth, Capt. R. Keating, 87th Royal Irish Fusileers, son of Lieut. Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B., colonel of H.M.'s 54th (returned from Madras).

5. In King Square, Goswell Road, Mrs. Hannah Lerra, sister of the late F. Kemp, Esq., merchant, Bombay.

7. At Southsea, Major E. Raynsford, brigadier, service of Nizam of Hyderabad.

— At Wiesbaden, G. E. Christopher, Esq., H.E.I.C.'s service.

8. In town, three days after his return home from China, Lieut. H. S. Coote, 37th N.I., at China.

12. At Bridgwater, the wife of W. Poole, Esq., surg. H.E.I.C.'s service, Madras establishment.

— At Islington, C. Cousins, Esq., secretary of the Australasian Life Assurance Office, aged 31.

14. At Cheltenham, Robert, infant son of Maj. Gen. Podmore, Madras army.

15. At Bath, J. Wintle, Esq., late H.E.I.C.'s Bengal C.S., aged 76.

17. In Lower Brooke Street, Col. P. Vans Agnew. He served with distinction in India, and for many years was a Director of the East-India Company.

18. At Farnborough, Charles, son of the late Col. G. Saxon, Madras artillery.

— At Cappopin House, Waterford, Lady Keane, wife of Sir R. Keane, Bart.

19. In Percy Street, Henry, infant son of Dr. M'Lean, 11th Hussars.

20. Mary, wife of Mr. Peto, of Lambeth, and eldest daughter of T. D. Grissell, Esq.

21. At Boulogne, the widow of the late Capt. B. Mitchell, H.E.I.C.'s service.

22. At Richmond, J. H. Tredgold, Esq., late secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

— At Cheltenham, Henrietta, child of Capt. T. S. Rooke, Madras army.

— In the Vassal Road, Brixton, Lieut. Col. J. Ward, Bengal establishment.

25. At Everton, near Liverpool, widow of A. Anderson, Esq., H.E.I.C.'s service.

26. In South Audley Street, A. W. Bishop, Esq., formerly a capt. in the 7th Dragoon Guards.

29. At Bayswater Terrace, Capt. C. White, formerly of H.M.'s 22nd regt., and eldest son of Major Gen. J. White, of Bengal.

June 1. At Winnifred, Devon, Jane, Lady Head, widow of the late Rev. Sir John Head, Bart.

2. At Hammersmith, Capt. H. Vanderzee, late of the 27th Madras N.I.

4. At Apothecaries' Hall, H. Hennell, Esq., chemical operator to the company of apothecaries.—His death was occasioned by a most calamitous circumstance;—by attempting the preparation of a strong detonating powder composed of fulminated mercury; the deceased was making trial of this composition for the use of the Hon. East-India Company, who were going to send a quantity out to India, when it suddenly exploded, and blew the body of the unfortunate Mr. Hennell to atoms.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Lieut. Gen. Sir Wiltshire Wilson, K.C.H., of the Royal Artillery, in his 80th year. Of sixty-three years which he had been in the service of his country, twenty-eight years he passed abroad—namely, in the West-Indies, Flanders, Ceylon, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Canada.

— At Passy, the Count de Las Cases, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, aged 80.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from May 9 to June 4, 1842.

May.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
9	167 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	248½ 9	92½ 92½	19 22p	36 40p
10	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	248½ 9	92½ 92½	19 21p	37 40p
11	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	249 0	92½ 92½	19p	38 41p
12	168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 100	100½ 1	12½ 12½	249½	92½ 92½	19 21p	39 41p
13	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	—	249½ 0½	92½ 92½	21p	39 41p
14	167½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	—	92½ 92½	19 21p	39 41p
16	168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	249	92½ 92½	21p	39 41p
17	167 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	249	92½	—	37 39p
18	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	249	92½	18 20p	37 39p
19	167 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	249½ 0	92½ 92½	19 20p	37 39p
20	167½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	249½ 0	92½ 92½	19 21p	35 39p
21	168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 100	100½ 0½	12½ 12½	—	92½ 92½	21p	36 38p
23	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 100	100½ 1	12½ 12½	250	92½ 92½	19p	—
24	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 100	100½ 1	12½ 12½	249½ 0½	92½ 92½	—	37 39p
25	167 167½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 100	100½ 1½	12½ 12½	—	92½ 92½	—	37 39p
26	167½ 168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100 0½	101 1½	12½ 12½	250 0½	93 93½	—	37 39p
27	168	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100 0½	101 1½	12½ 12½	—	93½ 93½	20 22p	38 40p
28	167½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100 0½	101 1½	12½ 12½	—	93 93½	21 22p	38 41p
30	167½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100½ 0½	101 1½	12½ 12½	250	93½ 93½	21 23p	40 42p
31	167½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100½ 0½	101 1½	12½ 12½	—	93½ 93½	21 23p	41 43p
June										
1	167½ 168½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100½ 0½	101½ 1½	12½ 12½	250 1	93½ 93½	22 24p	41 43p
2	167½	91½ 91½	Shut.	100½ 0½	101 1½	12½ 12½	250 0½	91½ 91½	22 24p	41 43p
3	168½	91½ 91½	—	100 0½	—	12½ 12½	—	91½	22 24p	42 44p
4	167½	91 91½	92½	100 0½	100 0½	12½ 12½	—	91½	22 24p	37 45p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birekin Lane, Cornhill.

1842.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. 185

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 3 os. 3 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 745 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 19, 1842.

	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.					
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt.	12	8	@	17	0		Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4	6	@	4	9	
Bottles	100	8	4	—	9	0		— flat	do.	4	12	—	4	14
Coals	B. md.	0	7	—	0	10		— English, sq.	do.	2	7	—	2	9
Copper Sheet, 16-32	Sa. Rs. F. md.	50	0	—	51	0		— flat	do.	2	1	—	2	4
— Brasiers'	do.	36	4	—	36	12		Bolt	do.	2	5	—	2	7
— Ingot	do.	35	4	—	35	8		Sheet	do.	4	8	—	5	4
— Old Gross	do.	37	0	—	37	6		Nails	cwt.	11	0	—	15	0
— Bolt	do.	50	0	—	52	0		Hoops	F. md.	3	6	—	3	10
— Tile	do.	35	2	—	35	8		Kentledge	cwt.	0	15	—	1	2
— Nails, assort.	do.	38	0	—	43	0		Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	7	2	—	7	4	
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs.	do.	—	—	—	—	—		— unstamped	do.	6	13	—	6	15
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	—	—	—		Millinery	do.	5	D.	—	22	D.
Coppers	do.	1	8	—	1	6		Shot	Co.'s	3	2	—	3	8
Cottons, chints Co. Rs.	pce.	2	12	—	6	8		Spelter	Sa. Rs. F. md.	17	0	—	17	4
— Muslins	do.	1	2	—	9	8		Stationery	do.	15	D.	—	30	D.
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos.	0	3.1	—	0	6.9		Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6	0	—	6	8	
Cutlery, fine. P.C.	—	25	D.	—	25	D.		— Swedish	do.	9	14	—	10	2
Glass Ware	do.	12	D.	—	50	D.		Tin Plates	Co. Rs. box	15	12	—	17	4
Ironmongery	do.	40	D.	—	50	D.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5	0	—	9	8	
Hosiery, cotton	do.	10	D.	—	15	D.		— coarse and middling ..	1	2	—	4	8	
Ditto, silk	do.	5	A.	—	12	A.		— Flannel, fine	0	7	—	1	6	

MADRAS, April 20, 1842.

	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.
Bottles 100	9	@	9		Iron Hoops	candy	19	@	21
Copper Sheet	candy none.	—	—		— Nails	do.	52	—	70
— Tile and Slab	do. none.	—	—		Lead, Pig.	do.	56	—	60
— Old	do. 275	—	280		Sheet	do.	77	—	80
— Nails, assort.	do. 280	—	290		Spelter	do. none.	—	—	—
Cottons, Chints	piece	3	10		Stationery	do.	10A.	—	15A.
— Ginghams	do.	3	7		Steel, English	candy none.	—	—	—
— Longcloth, fine	do.	7	8		— Swedish	do. none.	—	—	—
Iron, Swedish	candy none.	—	—		Tin Plates	box	18	—	—
— English bar, flat, &c.	do.	21	—	22	Woollens, Broad-cloth	yard P.C.	—	—	10A.
— Bolt	do.	22	—	23	— Flannel, fine	do.	—	—	—

BOMBAY, May 2, 1842.

	Ra.		Ra.			Ra.		Ra.	
Anchors	cwt.	10	@	15	Iron Hoops.....	cwt.	5.5	@	—
Bottles, quart.	doz.	0.12	—	15	— Nails	do.	10	—	12
Coals	ton	13	—	15	Sheet	do.	5.3	—	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	62.8	—	—	Rod for bolts	St. candy	26	—	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' ..	do.	63	—	—	do. for nails	do.	27	—	—
— Plate bottoms	do.	64	—	—	Lead, Pig.	cwt.	11	—	—
— Tile	do.	52	—	—	Sheet	do.	11.8	—	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.5	—	0.52	Millinery	do.	50A.	—	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do.	0.14	—	0.14	Shot, patent	cwt.	10	—	11
Cutlery, table.	P.C.	—	15 to 30	D.	Spelter	do.	18	—	—
Earthenware	do.	20D.	—	40D.	Stationery	do.	P.C.	—	20D.
Glass Ware	do.	20D.	—	40D.	Steel, Swedish	tub	11.8	—	—
Ironmongery	do.	25D.	—	40A.	Tin Plates	box	15	—	—
Hosiery, with half hose	do.	25A.	—	40A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	—	5
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	49	—	—	— Long Ells	do.	18	—	—
— English	do.	24	—	—	— Flannel, fine	do.	1	—	12

SINGAPORE, December 23, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6½ @ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. ..	corgie	3½ @ 4
Bottles 100	3	— 31	— do. do. Pullcat	doz.	1 — 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails	pecul	34 — 35	Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 ..	pecul	33 — 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. ..	33-36	pcs. 12 — 21	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do.	42 — 44
— Ditto	34	— 40-44	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 ..	do.	100 — 115
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36	do. 31 — 4	Cutlery	do.	25
— do. do.	40-43	do. 31 — 4	Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½ — 21
— do. do.	50-60	do. 51 — 7	— English	do.	21 — 34
Geey Shirting do. do.	do.	21 — 5	Nail, rod	do.	31 — 32
Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours ..	do.	12 — 21	Lead, Pig	do.	74 — 8
— two colours	do.	12 — 21	Sheet	do.	74 — 74
— Turkey reds	do.	5 — 6	Spelter	pecul	71 — 8
— fancies	do.	3 — 31	Steel	tub	5 — 6
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs.	11 — 3	Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	8 — 9
Jaconet, 20	42 — 46	do. 12 — 5	— Camblats	do.	20 — 29
Lappets, 10	40 — 42	do. 1 — 1½	Bombasetts	do.	4 — 4

Calcutta, April 18, 1842.—Notwithstanding the absence of demand of Mule Twist from the interior, sales to a large amount are reported to have been made to bazaar speculators at unaltered prices.—Sales of Turkey Red Yarn are practicable, and a few transactions in German and English Dye, have taken place at steady prices.—The market for Chintzes and Coloured Cottons continues dull, and sales are impracticable even at the existing low prices.—Shirtings have been sold to a limited extent this week. In Jaco-nets, a fair amount of business continues to be done at paying prices. In Cambrics, Lappets, Checks, Spots, and Stripes, few transactions have taken place, at discouraging prices.—The marketplace, woollens is discouraging in the advent for state of the season, and few sales are reported with the occurrences of the week.—Copper has been quite inactive this week, and the prices of the day shew no change from our last quotations.—Sales of Iron continue limited, holders shewing no disposition to sell at the existing rates, and buyers being unwilling to burthen themselves, unless induced by lower prices.—Steel, Lead, Spelter, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver, without report of transaction, and prices remain the same—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, April 20, 1842.—Operations

in Europe imports since our last have been rather limited.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, May 2, 1842.—We have no favourable change to report in the state of the market for imports; the month's business has again been of the most limited description, and as regards prices, but another stage in the gradual decline which for some time past has been exhibited. It is long since the port has been surrounded with shipping as at present, and while these heavy importations of goods continue, the prospect of improvement must necessarily remain closed. The scarcity of money is still much felt, and tends to increase the dulness now pervading almost every branch of our import trade.—*Pr. Cur.*

Macao, March 8, 1842.—We have little to communicate on the state of our market since the 7th ult., the date of our last circular. Trade at Canton continues free from interruption, but owing to the Chinese holidays, there has been little done either in exports or imports. It is difficult to give any quotations for raw cotton, or British manufactures, prices remaining nominally the same; but as the dealers are now beginning to return to business, we hope shortly to be able to report some activity in our market at former prices.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 18, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	8 0	8 8
Stock } Transfer Loan of } prem.	8 0	8 8
Faper } 1835-36 interest pay- } per cent.		
Second } From Nos. 1,151 } disc.	1 2	1 0
5 p'ct. } a 15,200 accord- } ing to Number }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	0 6	par
New 5 per cent.	0 6	0 0
4 per cent.	disc. 13	0 12 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. . 2,450 a 2,500 (without dividend.)

Union Bank, Pm. (Co Rs. 1,000) 200 a 250

Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500) 190 a 200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 8 per cent.

Ditto on government and salary bills 6 do.

Interest on loans on govt. paper 6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, April 20, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1½ to 2 disc.

Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ to 2 disc.

Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—18 to 19 disc.

Ditto New four per cent.—18 to 19 disc.

Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, May 2, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 96-8 to 97

Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98-8 to 99 Bom-

bay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 102 to 102-8 Bombay

Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto of 1829-30, 102 to 102-8 per ditto.

4 per cent. Loan of 1833-33, 97 to 97-8 per do.

Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 92-8 to 93 per do.

5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 107-8 to 108 Bom. Rs.

5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 98 to 98-8 do.

Singapore, March 17, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30

days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills,

with shipping documents, 6 months' sight,

4s. 9d. per do.

Macao, March 8, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 1d. per Sp. Dollar.

1842.]

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LONDON PRICE CURRENT, June 7, 1842.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.								Mother-o'-Pearl				Shells, China					
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2	7	0	@	3	0	0	Nankeens.....	piece	0	1	9	—	0	4	11
— Samarang.....		1	13	0		1	18	0	Rattans.....	100	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
— Mysore.....		2	4	0		2	10	0	Rice, Bengal White.....	cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	13	6
— Sumatra.....		1	7	0		1	9	0	— Patna.....		0	14	0	—	0	19	0
— Ceylon.....		3	15	0		4	3	0	— Java.....		0	8	8	—	0	12	0
— Mocha.....		3	14	0		5	10	0	Safflower.....		2	10	0	—	6	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....	lb	0	0	3		0	0	4½	Sago.....	cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	10	0
— Madras.....		0	0	3		0	0	4½	— Pearl.....		0	8	8	—	1	2	0
— Bengal.....		0	0	3½		0	0	4½	Saltpetre.....		1	5	0	—	1	8	0
— Bourbon.....									Silk, Bengal Novi.....	lb	0	9	0	—	0	19	0
Drugs & for Dyeing.									— China Tealies.....		0	18	0	—	1	2	0
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	3	10	0		12	0	0	— Canton.....		0	2	6	—	0	15	6
Aniseeds, Star.....		3	12	0		4	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....		0	2	8	—	0	7	2
Borax, Refined.....		2	10	0		2	13	0	— Cloves.....		0	0	11½	—	0	2	6
— Unrefined.....		1	19	0		2	3	0	— Mace.....		0	2	2	—	0	6	4
Camphire, inchests.....		18	10	0		21	0	0	Nutmegs.....		0	2	3	—	0	5	6
Cardamoms, Malabar.....	lb	0	1	10		0	2	4	— Ginger.....	cwt.	0	2	3	—	0	1	0
— Ceylon.....		0	1	1		0	1	3	Pepper, Black.....	lb	0	0	24	—	0	0	4
Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	5	10	0		6	10	0	— White.....		0	0	44	—	0	0	11
— Lignea.....		3	4	0		4	4	0	Sugar, Bengal.....	cwt.	3	9	0	—	3	10	0
Castor Oil.....	lb	0	0	4		0	0	7½	— Siam and China.....		0	19	0	—	1	4	0
China Root.....	cwt.	2	5	0		2	10	0	Mauritius.....		2	10	0	—	3	7	0
Cubebs.....		2	16	0		3	2	0	Manilla and Java.....		0	13	6	—	1	3	6
Dragon's Blood.....		2	10	0					Tea, Bohea.....	lb	0	1	14	—	0	1	4½
Gum Ammoniac, drop.....		6	10	0		11	0	0	Congou.....		0	1	34	—	0	2	2½
— Arabic.....		0	17	0		3	15	0	Souchong.....		0	1	7	—	0	2	10
— Assafetida.....		1	3	0		4	10	0	Caper.....		0	1	10	—	0	2	3
— Benjamin.....		1	17	0					Pouchong.....		0	0	10	—	0	1	11
— Animi.....		4	0	0		10	0	0	— Twankay.....		0	1	4	—	0	1	10
Gambogium.....		11	0	0		26	0	0	Pekoe.....		0	1	8	—	0	3	1
— Myrrh.....		2	15	0		12	0	0	Hyson Skin.....		0	1	3	—	0	2	9
Oilbanum.....		0	17	0		3	5	0	Hyson.....		0	1	8	—	0	5	1
Kino.....		6	10	0		10	0	0	Young Hyson.....		0	1	3	—	0	4	3
Lac Lake.....	lb	0	0	1		0	0	4	Imperial.....		0	1	9	—	0	4	2
— Dye.....		0	1	2		0	2	0	Gunpowder.....		0	1	9	—	0	4	9
— Shell.....	cwt.	1	8	0		3	6	0	Tin, Banca.....	cwt.	3	10	6	—	3	11	0
— Stick.....		0	12	0		2	16	0	Tortoiseshell.....	lb	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
Musk, China.....	oz.	1	0	0		2	10	0	Vermilion.....		0	4	6	—	0	5	0
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	0	12	0		0	18	0	Wax.....	cwt.	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Oil, Cassia.....	lb.	0	7	6		0	8	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....	ton	6	10	0	—	9	0	0
— Cinnamon.....	oz.	0	2	0		0	4	0	— Sapan.....		7	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Cocoa-nut.....	cwt.	1	15	6		2	0	0									
— Cajaputa.....	oz.	0	0	2		0	0	3									
— Mace.....	0	0	9		0	0	0	3									
— Nutmegs.....	0	0	9		0	0	10	0									
Rhubarb.....	0	3	3		0	8	0	0									
Sal Ammoniac.....	cwt.	2	0	0		2	5	0									
Senna.....	lb	0	0	4		0	2	6									
Turneric, Java.....	cwt.	0	14	0		1	0	0									
— Bengal.....	0	14	0		0	18	0										
— China.....	1	4	0		1	8	0										
Galls, in Sorts.....																	
Hides, Buffalo.....	lb	0	0	2½		0	0	6½									
— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	2½		0	1	1½										
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue.....		0	7	0		0	7	3½									
— Fine.....		0	6	9		0	7	0									
— Fine Red Violet.....		0	6	9		0	6	9									
— Fine Violet.....		0	6	3		0	6	6									
— Mid. to good Violet.....		0	4	9		0	6	3									
— Good Red Violet.....		0	6	0		0	6	3									
— Good Violet and Copper.....		4	9	0		0	5	0									
— Mid. and ord. do.....		0	3	6		0	4	6									
— Low consuming do.....		0	2	6		0	3	3									
— Trash and low dust.....		0	1	0		0	1	4									
— Madras.....	0	1	0		0	5	0										
— Oude.....	0	2	0		0	4	0										

AUSTREALASIAN PRODUCE.								SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.									
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	0	43	—	0	0	6	Aloes.....	cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	18	0
Oil, Fish.....	ton	31	0	0	—	34	0	0	Gum Feathers, und.....	lb							
Whalebone.....	ton	160	0	0	—	180	0	0	Gum Arabic.....	cwt.	2	2	0	—	5	5	0
Wool, Fine.....	lb	0	1	10	—	0	2	4	Oils, Salted.....	lb	0	0	31	—	0	0	6½
— Good.....		0	1	7	—	0	1	8	Hides, Dry.....		0	24	0	—	0	0	6½
— Middling.....		0	1	4	—	0	1	6	Oil, Palm.....	ton	29	0	0	—	31	0	0
— Ordinary.....		0	1	0	—	0	1	3	Raisins.....								
— In the Grease.....		0	0	6	—	0	0	11	Wax.....	cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	10	6
— Lamb.....		0	0	9	—	0	2	4	Wine, Cape & Md., best-pipe	12	0	0	—	15	0	0	
									— Do, 2d & 3d quality.....	9	0	0	—	14	0	0	
									Wood, Teak.....	ton	7	15	0	—	8	5	0
									Wool.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	7

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
Oil, Fish.....	ton	31	0	0	—	34	0	0
Whalebone.....	ton	140	0	0	—	180	0	0
Wool, Fine.....	lb	0	1	10	—	0	2	4
— Good.....	0	1	7	—	0	1	8	
— Middling.....	0	1	4	—	0	1	6	
— Ordinary.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	3	
— In the Grease.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	11	
Lamb.....	0	0	9	—	9	2	4	

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....	cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	18	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....	lb				—			
Gum Arabic.....	cwt.	2	2	0	—	5	5	0
Hides, Dry.....	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
— Salted.....	0	0	24	—	0	0	6½	
Oil, Palm.....	ton	29	0	0	—	31	0	0
Raisins.....					—			
Wax.....	cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	10	6
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....	pipe	12	0	0	—	15	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	9	0	0	—	14	0	0	
Wood, Teak.....	ton	7	15	0	—	8	5	0
Wool.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	7

PRICES OF SHARES, June 7, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	105	5 p. cent.	2,065,867	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock).....	81½	5 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	100	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures.....	par	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	38	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	35	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australian).....	51	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	29½	10 p. cent.	90,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	6	—	10,000	100	18½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Queen of England</i>	600 tons.	Hookey	June 20.
<i>Owen Glendower</i>	1000	Toller	July 10.
<i>Southampton</i>	1050	Bowen	July 25.
<i>Agincourt</i>	1050	Walker	July 25.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Madagascar</i>	1000	Weller	June 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Bucephalus</i>	1050	Bell	June 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Seringapatam</i>	1000	Hopkins	June 23.	Portsmouth.
<i>Essex</i>	850	Brewer	June 15.	Portsmouth.

FOR CAPE AND MADRAS.

<i>Wellington</i>	560	Kenrick	Aug. 10.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>John Knox</i>	540	Cleland	June 10.
<i>John Tomkinson</i>	400	Hutchison	June 10.
<i>Childe Harold</i>	550	Willis	July 5.
<i>Malabar</i>	650	Pollock	July 20.

FOR CHINA.

<i>George Wallis</i>	170	Humphreys	June 11.
<i>Athanasian</i>	673	Mann	June 10.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Symmetry</i>	400	Mackwood	June 10.
<i>Achilles</i>	400	Trivett	July 5.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(via Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	39	Feb. 18 ..	45	Feb. 22, &c.	49
Feb. 4.	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	March 22 ..	43	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	36	April 15 ..	42	April 21, &c.	48

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Falmouth*, on the 30th June, and *via Marseilles* on the 4th July.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>via Marseilles</i> .	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>via Falmouth</i> .	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.	38	Feb. 11. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	41
Feb. 1.	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	March 15. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	42
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	35	April 11. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4.	33	May 11. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	
May 3.	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6	34		

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 22.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) said, he had to acquaint the Court that sundry accounts and papers which, since the general Court of the 11th of May last, had been presented to Parliament, were now laid on the table.

The titles of the papers were read by the clerk, as follow :—

Statement shewing the Imports and Exports of Treasure in each of the Presidencies of India, from 1814-15 to the latest period to which accounts have been received (being Account No. 2, in Appendix 42, to Lords' Report on the Petition of the East-India Company).

Return of Moulies repaid by her Majesty's Government to the East-India Company, on account of the War in China.

Annual Home Accounts of the East-India Company, made up to the 31st May, 1842.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being the Warrants or Instruments granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity.

List specifying the particulars of compensation proposed to be granted to the Widow of an Officer of the East-India Company.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—I have to acquaint the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half-year's dividend on the Company's stock will be ready for delivery on the 5th of July next, pursuant to the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, sec. xi. cap. 85.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. *Twining*, as chairman of the committee of by-laws, presented the following report from that committee :—

At a committee of by-laws, held on Friday, the 17th of June, 1842,.—

The committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the obedience to them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report :—

Your committee beg to state that the result of the inquiry instituted by them, affords them the satisfaction of being enabled to report to the general Court, that the by-laws have been duly observed and respected during the past year.

(Signed) R. TWINING, &c.

The *Chairman*.—It is ordained, by sec. i. cap. 3 of the by-laws, that a committee of fifteen shall be annually chosen at the quarterly general Court, held in the month of June, to inspect the Company's by-laws.

The following gentlemen were then, on the motion of the *Chairman*, re-elected unanimously as the committee of by-laws for the ensuing year :—Richard Twining, Esq., chairman; Robert Williams, Esq.; Benjamin Barnard, Esq.; Sir James Shaw, Bart.; William Burnie, Esq.; John Hodgson, Esq.; A. W. Roberts, Esq.; Edward Goldsmid, Esq.; Alexander Annand, Esq.; Thomas Weeding, Esq.; Thomas Fielder, Esq.; W. G. Paxton, Esq.; Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. Barnewall; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hopkinson.

DUTIES ON EAST-INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The *Chairman*.—I have to inform the Court that, in addition to the correspondence with her Majesty's Government, relating to the duties levied on the importation of articles of East-Indian produce and manufacture, which was laid before the Court on the 11th of May, and has since been printed by their orders, the Court of Directors have received a letter from the India Board, with an enclosure on the same subject, which shall now be read.

The clerk then read the following letters :—

“ India Board, May 24, 1842.

“ Sir,—With reference to the letter from the chairman and deputy chairman of the East-India Company to Lord Fitzgerald, dated 16th March last, I am directed by
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the commissioners for the affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, copy of a letter from Mr. Macgregor, dated the 21st inst., explanatory of the views of my Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council for Trade, on the subject of the duties leviable on articles the produce of British India, in the new tariff.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "W. B. BARING,

"J. C. Melvill, Esq., &c."

"Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

"Whitehall, May 21, 1842.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 18, enclosing a copy of one addressed to the Board of Control, by the chairman and deputy chairman of the East-India Company. This communication has received the fullest consideration from the lords of the committee, but I have not been directed to make an earlier reply to your letter, because my lords were desirous to ascertain previously by personal communication with the chairman and deputy chairman of the East-India Company, and other parties interested in the various points brought under their lordships' consideration, the practical extent of their views, and the bearing of them upon the very extensive and complicated matters involved in the proposed revision of the commercial tariff of this country.

"My lords are glad to observe, that the Court of Directors readily admit, that of late years 'much has been done to relieve India from the duties formerly levied upon its produce in this country, and which pressed so injuriously upon its industry and commerce,' and they trust that the present construction of the proposed tariff, although it may not in every respect meet the wishes expressed by the Court of Directors, will, nevertheless, shew the anxiety of her Majesty's Government to give to the industry and commerce of our Indian possessions every additional facility and relief that at the time may appear to be practicable.

"My lords will now advert to the different articles alluded to in the letter of the East-India Company, in the order in which they stand in that communication.

"1. *Tobacco*.—No general alteration is proposed in the duty upon this article, upon account of the magnitude of the revenue derived from it; but the inequality of the duty now chargeable upon tobacco the growth of Canada, as compared with that grown in our Indian territories, is removed by charging all tobacco, whether foreign or British, with a uniform duty of 3s. per lb. Although, therefore, it may be regretted that the actual condition of the finances of this country renders it necessary to retain so high a duty upon an article of such extensive consumption as tobacco, of which nearly the whole supply has hitherto been derived from foreign countries, my lords willingly concur in the propriety of no longer giving to the tobacco of one portion of her Majesty's possessions abroad an advantage, in point of duty, not conceded to the rest.

"2. *Cotton Manufactures*.—Upon these articles, the Board of Control will observe, that whilst, according to the existing rates of duty, no difference whatever is made between the cotton goods of India and those the manufacture of foreign countries, a distinction in favour of the former is introduced into the proposed tariff, the duty upon foreign cotton manufactures being retained at 10 per cent, and that upon Indian cottons being reduced to 5 per cent. It is true that this reduction still leaves the duty payable in this country upon East-India cottons at a somewhat higher rate than that payable in India upon those of England; but it is to be recollected that in India the raw material is upon the spot, whereas in England it must be all imported from distant countries, and that by far the greater proportion of that which is used in this country continues to be burdened with a heavy duty upon importation.

"My lords are, therefore, confident that the Court of Directors will not see in the proposed arrangement of the tariff any want of consideration for the interests of India in respect to her cottons.

"5. *Silk Goods*.—Upon these articles, the manufacture of British colonial and other possessions, the duty is reduced from 20 to 5 per cent., a reduction which appears to my lords fully to meet the views of the Court of Directors, and calculated to give material facility to the consumption in this country of such India silks as are suited to its wants and tastes.

"7. *Woolens*.—With respect to these articles, it is true that a reduction of duty will be proposed. I am directed however to state, that my lords cannot admit that, as a principle of abstract justice, the duties upon Indian manufactures imported into this country ought in all cases to be the same as those imposed in the territories of the East-India Company upon similar articles the produce of the United Kingdom. The admission of such a principle would be at all events a novelty in our commercial system, and could not be applied to one portion of our colonial possessions without

necessarily involving its application to the whole. Nor could its application be confined to one or two selected cases: if claimed and adopted as a principle, it must be universal, and it is obvious that in that case the greatest inconvenience and injury to our revenue would arise. Take, for instance, the case of rum, whether West or East India: a reduction of the duty on this article in this country to the same level as that imposed upon British spirits in our foreign possessions would produce a defalcation in the home revenue which could not be supplied without extreme difficulty. And there are many other considerations (to which it is not necessary more specifically to allude) connected with the complicated nature of all that affects our domestic industry, and independent of mere fiscal views, which preclude the application of the principle contended for by the Court of Directors.

"Upon *manufactures of hair* the duty, as regards our foreign possessions, is reduced from 30 per cent. to £7. 10s. per cent.

"8. *Cassia Lignea, Cassia Buds, China Root, Oil of Cloves, Senna, Coccus Indicus, Nux Vomica.*—Upon all the foregoing, except China root, considerable reductions are made in the new tariff.

"9. *Assam Tea.*—Considering the great amount of revenue which is derived from the article of tea, my lords are not prepared to recommend that any alteration should be made in the duty leviable upon tea the growth or produce of our own possessions. And even if that consideration did not interpose an insuperable obstacle to such an arrangement, the capacity of India to produce tea, equally suited with that of China to the English market, and at a moderate rate (exclusive of duty), does not appear to my lords to be sufficiently established to make it expedient to create a new interest in the growth of this article by means of differential duties. It ought not to be forgotten that the interests of those who may be disposed to speculate in such a new application of capital to a portion of the soil of the Indian empire, are not the only interests to be consulted in such a case. The consumer in this country has a fair claim not to be exposed to the risk of being compelled, by means of fiscal arrangements, to consume an article, the real qualities of which are not yet fully ascertained, instead of one to which he has been long accustomed, and which has become almost a necessary of life. If, on the other hand, the capacity of India to supply tea, in sufficient quantities and of adequate quality, should become apparent, without the artificial stimulus of a differential duty, such duty would then be clearly unnecessary.

"My lords do not deem it necessary to pursue this topic further; but they feel convinced that the President of the Board of Control will see that there are greater difficulties in the way of an acquiescence in the view of the Court of Directors than the mere abstract view of encouraging Indian industry has led the Court to entertain.

"10. The last point to which I am directed to call your attention is the claim, on the part of the Company, to have the territory of Mysore considered, in a commercial point of view, as an integral part of the British dominions. There are, undoubtedly, many considerations of commercial policy which might be urged with force in favour of such a proposition, and if those considerations alone could govern the decision of the case, it might be readily admitted. But the question is not one exclusively commercial or fiscal—it is also political. The treaties of reciprocity, by which Great Britain is bound towards various other countries, would raise grave doubts whether Mysore could be treated in the manner proposed without giving rise to claims which, if insisted upon and acquiesced in, would go far to defeat the very object which the Court of Directors have in view; for, if their desire be to give to the produce of Mysore (coffee, for instance) the benefit of a differential duty, and if the result of such an arrangement should be to give to foreign countries with which we have reciprocity treaties (Brazil, for instance) a right to claim a corresponding advantage, it is clear that the special benefit claimed for Mysore would be counteracted by the consequent claim of Brazil; and then would follow a great hardship upon our West-India colonies, which, as far as the competition of Brazilian coffee is concerned, would immediately be deprived of all the advantages of the differential duty, by which they are now intended to benefit. Independent, however, of these points, the question of the mode in which treaties are to be expounded is not one of a purely departmental nature, and not, therefore, to be pronounced upon by the lords of this committee, and the more so because (as Lord Fitzgerald is well aware) great legal authorities have differed exceedingly as to the effect upon the reciprocity treaties which would result from treating Mysore, commercially speaking, as an integral part of the British dominions.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Hon. W. B. Baring, &c."

(Signed) "J. MACGREGOR.

EAST-INDIA LABOURERS.

The Chairman.—I have now to state that, in accordance with the resolution of the General Court, held on the 23rd of March last, certain papers relating to the emigra-

tion of East-India labourers to the Mauritius, have been printed for the use of the proprietors, and this Court has been made *special* for the purpose of taking those papers into consideration.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the question which formed the first subject of consideration this day, was one of very high importance; and as he had moved for the production and printing of those papers which the Court of Directors had been pleased to lay before them, the Court could not be surprised that he rose thus early to direct their attention to the subject. His motion on the 23rd of March was, "That, in order to enable this Court to determine on the justice and policy of making regulations for the emigration of the natives of India to the Mauritius or other British settlements, the Court of Directors be requested to lay before this Court copies of the despatches of the Indian Government, and of the orders of her Majesty in council, and of any despatch of the Court of Directors, referring thereto;" and farther, "That the Court of Directors be requested also to obtain and lay before this Court copies of any communications from the Mauritius on the same subject, and of any law which may be in force there for regulating contracts for service made by labourers in agriculture or manufactures within the said island; and that the Court be summoned at an early period to take the subject into consideration." On this latter point, which related to any law that existed for regulating contracts made by labourers in the Mauritius, the papers before the Court gave no information. He, however, would make no observation on that circumstance, as he supposed there was some difficulty in procuring information of that nature immediately. He believed, looking through all those papers, it would be found, that it was the earnest wish of her Majesty's Government to facilitate, under the sanction of law, the emigration of free labourers from India to the Mauritius, for the purpose of insuring the prosperity of that island; and with that view, it was proposed to adopt certain rules and regulations for the security and welfare of those free labourers. He objected to this project altogether; for he was firmly convinced in his own mind, that no securities could be devised sufficiently comprehensive to protect the natives of India from the fraud and cunning of interested and unprincipled individuals. But why should this emigration of Indian labourers be encouraged? He saw no good reason for it; and he proceeded on this ground, that they had no such superabundant population to spare in India, as a proposition of this nature might lead them to suppose. (*Hear, hear!*) If they were inclined to do a neighbourly act; if they could spare from the Indian population a number of labourers for the benefit of other colonies belonging to the British crown; although he might still view such a proceeding with disapprobation, still it would stand on a very different foundation from the present proposition. And why? Simply because it did not appear, taking into account all the territories subject to the British Government in India, that there was any thing like a superabundant population. It ought to be their earnest wish; it ought to be the anxious desire of that branch of her Majesty's Government, which was more especially appointed by law to watch over and to uphold the interests of their Indian empire, to extend its resources, to promote its welfare, and to render it more great and powerful; to guard carefully against any proceeding that was at all likely to interfere with the prosperity of that country. If any portion of the population were distressed, what ought they to do? Why every wise and reflecting man, instead of counselling the emigration of those persons, would say: "Let us exert ourselves and devise means to procure employment for these people; let us enable them to expend their labour on their own soil, in the active cultivation of those articles that are so necessary for their own use, that are the growth of their own country, and the production of which must be so beneficial to us." (*Hear, hear!*) Why was it proposed to encourage the emigration of the natives of India to the Mauritius and other colonies? The motive was, that they should cultivate sugar in those colonies. Yes, the motive was the cheap production of an article, in a foreign country, which might be made one of the staple productions of their native land. (*Hear, hear!*) Would it not be more wise and politic to employ those people at home, instead of sending them to cultivate sugar in the Mauritius.

which would afterwards come into competition with the sugar of India? Would it not be monstrous, if we encouraged the arizans of this country, because they were suffering from distress, to emigrate to Spain and Portugal, and thus enable the manufacturers of those countries to beat our manufacturers out of the market? Would it not be monstrous if we encouraged such a proceeding, instead of endeavouring to procure employment for them at home? Such a course was opposed to sound policy, and was at variance with every feeling of humanity. What right, he demanded, had any Government to step out of its way, and to interfere for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of labourers? (*Hear, hear!*) Because slavery was banished from the colonies (and he conceived that the money which was expended on that object was very properly laid out), was the diminution of slave labour to be counterbalanced by the free labour of the natives of India? He felt the highest respect for the noble lord (Stanley) who was at the head of the colonial department. He honoured him for his acuteness and ability. But, when a few more winters' snows had passed over his head, that noble lord would regret the course he had taken in this instance. He would see that he had not acted wisely, in encouraging, by an expenditure of the public revenue, the emigration of natives of India to the Mauritius. That emigration should be left to the operation of natural causes and natural motives, instead of being forced forward by impolitic encouragement. It appeared from the letter addressed by the noble lord to Sir L. Smith, that the Mauritius was likely to retrograde in prosperity unless a foreign supply of labour was procured. In other words, the negroes at the Mauritius were not doing their work as formerly, and therefore, the industrious population of India was to be enticed to do it for them. It would, however, be more in accordance with justice and humanity to hold out proper encouragement to the Mauritius labourer, and to trust to the multiplication of the labouring population, in the ordinary and natural course, to meet the demand. He knew that their opposition was not likely to prevent the evil which he condemned; but that Company ought at least to say, that they would never give their sanction to such a proceeding. The question with them ought to be, "Is the measure proposed one that is calculated to forward the welfare of their Indian empire?" And, if that Court thought, as he thought, that it was not, why, they ought to declare themselves against it at once, without delay or hesitation. He observed by one part of the correspondence, that provision was to be made out of the public money for defraying the expense of sending the natives of India back, at the expiration of five years. But he feared, if the Indian labourer engaged to remain for five years, he was likely to remain for life. They all knew perfectly well, that, in such a climate, five years constituted a large portion of the period of human existence. He should now very briefly advert to the machinery that was to be employed to carry this plan into effect. Funds, it appeared, were to be granted by the Mauritius legislature, to be paid as bounties on the importation of emigrants (thus encouraging deportation to the utmost extent); and provision was also to be made for remunerating such official protectors as might be appointed by the Governor-general. The Governor-general was to have the power of sanctioning certain ports of embarkation, and providing for the establishment at every such port, of an official protector of the emigrants. At each port of embarkation, an emigration agent was also to be stationed on behalf of the Government of Mauritius. Now, he could not see what was to prevent these two persons from combining to effect a certain object. Might they not be induced by powerful motives to connive at a breach of the law? Besides these officers, there was to be in the Mauritius a person to be called "Protector of Emigrants," with a salary of £800 a year. He believed, however, notwithstanding all these regulations, that many of the natives of India would be unfairly entrapped; and, disliking the whole system, he should be sorry to see any of the civil or military servants of the Company connected with it in any way. He was convinced that this experiment, so far from benefitting India, would only deprive her of the sinews of that strength, which consisted in population. The best support of a country was its population. It was that which gave strength, power, and stability to nations; and as this measure would take away

from India much of that source of greatness and prosperity, he was most decidedly opposed to it. Having thus stated why he objected to the measure proposed, he should, in order to shew his own opinion, and to give the Court an opportunity of stating its opinion on the subject, move the following resolutions :

That this Court views with regret and concern the apparent wish of her Majesty's Government to authorise, facilitate, and invite, under the sanction of law, and at the expense of the public revenue of the colony to which they are carried, the emigration of the labouring population of India to the island of Mauritius, for the purpose of cultivating sugar in that island.

This Court is of opinion that there is no superabundant population in India, and that as population is the best wealth a state possesses, it is the duty of the Indian Government to take care that such wealth is not impaired, and the population of India withdrawn to a foreign and a distant settlement, for the avowed purpose of upholding the interest and enlarging the prosperity of that settlement, whilst it would interfere with one of the staple productions of our own country—sugar.

That the first duty of this Court is the welfare of the people of India, and it sees no reason to doubt but that, under the wise superintendence and regulations of the Indian Government, the people of that country may at all times find useful occupation on their own soil to enhance their own welfare and the prosperity of their native country.

This Court, therefore, recommends to the Court of Directors to abstain from sanctioning the measure which is contemplated.

This was (continued Mr. Weeding), he believed, the first time that an enlightened government had ever encouraged the trade in human beings,—for that such would be the effect of this measure he had not the slightest doubt. Hereafter, vessels would arrive at the Mauritius from Bombay and Calcutta, not freighted with cargoes of rice for the sustenance of the people; no, they would carry cargoes of human beings; and this was to be done because, during the last few years, the labourers at the Mauritius would not work as they had formerly been accustomed to do. Necessity, they knew, controlled all things, and was above all rule or law. But where, in this case, could they find any ground to support the plea of an overwhelming necessity? He could see no necessity whatsoever for adopting such a system; and he was sure that the East-India Company would hardly sanction it, unless under the pressure of the sternest necessity. But, he repeated that he could perceive no necessity whatsoever for it. There was no motive except that of sordid self-interest. The great object was, to procure labour at so cheap a rate as would enable the planters to realize a large profit. But, for his own part, he would rather pay 2*d.* a lb. more for his sugar and coffee than sanction such a project. Yes, he would infinitely prefer purchasing sugar at a dearer rate, sooner than suffer their Indian population to be sent away from their native land, under the sanction of that government which ought to protect them. Such a proceeding would be a shame and a disgrace to them. It was opposed to the best interests of their Indian empire, and was at variance with every thing that could conduce to the honour or benefit of humanity. Was it for this that negro slavery was abolished? Was the deficiency of labour caused by that abolition to be filled up by the labour of their free Indian population? The wisdom, the eloquence, the energy of the statesmen of former days were employed in getting rid of the odious traffic in slaves. Men who differed essentially in their political views agreed cordially upon that point, and exerted their best powers to do away with the system of slavery. And would they, would the East-India Company, now sanction a system which might lead to a new slave-trade? But, it might be said, "What, would you interfere with the freedom of those individuals,—would you hinder them from going where they pleased with their labour? would you prevent them from exercising the undoubted right of British subjects,—to carry their labour to the most profitable market?" He did not deny the justice of that principle in the abstract; but, he would ask, were the persons who would be affected by this bill sufficiently knowing to enter into bargains and contracts with those who would be employed to procure their labour? Were they likely to be perfectly acquainted with all that would ultimately be required of them? Would they indeed be free agents? Would no attempt be made to impose on their simplicity? If they were an acute and cunning people, there would be something in the argument. But they were not so. They would be beset by agents (no doubt well-paid for their services) against whose arts they would be unable to contend. They would be as-

sailed by a number of gentlemen, acting as recruiting sergeants, crimps he would not call them, and they would, under flattering and delusive promises, be inveigled from their native country. It was, in his view of the matter, a disgrace to the nation to be a party to what he considered little else than a system of slavery. Why, he again asked, should they entice those men to leave their own soil? Why not support, and protect, and procure employment for their labourers in their native land? If more sugar were wanted than could be supplied from the ordinary sources, why not extend the cultivation of the cane to other parts of India beside Bengal? After again expressing his decided hostility to the plan proposed by her Majesty's government, the hon. proprietor concluded by making the motion which he had previously read.

Mr. C. F. Brown rose, with great pleasure, to second the motion, which, he hoped, would receive the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors. It was perfectly possible to give full employment to the population of India, by encouraging the cultivation, on an extensive scale, of certain articles. But it appeared, from the letter which had that morning been read, that the Board of Control, or the Board of Trade, refused to concede to India, with respect to tobacco and other articles, that relief which would greatly benefit her interests. What was the fact, with respect to tobacco? Why, the production of it was forbidden to the population. Yes—the production of tobacco, in the cultivation of which thousands might be employed, was completely put down. The cultivator in India was not allowed to grow a single ounce of tobacco. Certain officers went round, and if they saw one plant of tobacco growing, they immediately tore it up by the roots. Here, then, was one source of cultivation and employment entirely forbidden. The power of growing tobacco in Bengal, so far as the soil was concerned, was all that could be desired. A friend of his, Mr. H. Wilkins, had told him, that, having procured some tobacco seed from the Havannah, he cultivated it in his own garden, and he declared that the produce was equal to any Havannah tobacco. Again, with respect to sugar, why was that article imported from foreign parts, and, amongst others, from the Mauritius, into Bombay? Sugar might be cultivated, with the greatest success, in Guzerat, but the land-tax, which was 150 rupees the begah, operated as an effectual bar. The best cotton in India was grown in Baroda, but the system adopted by the government checked the cultivation of that staple commodity. If the ryots were unable to pay the tax levied on the crop of cotton in money, the revenue officer seized on 9-16ths of the produce. The whole cotton crop was taken to a square in the village, and none of it was suffered to be removed until the government claim was satisfied. He merely adverted to these circumstances to shew, that, with proper management, plenty of employment could be procured for the natives of India on their own soil. Proper inquiry should be made as to what pressed most heavily on the industry of India. That pressure should be removed; full scope ought to be given to native industry, and the people of India required no more. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fulder said, it was with great pain that he objected to any measure which emanated from her Majesty's Government. He acted from no political or party feeling; but, in the name of morality, of humanity, and of religion, he must protest against this plan for the deportation of the natives of India to the Mauritius. He looked attentively through those papers to discover the grounds on which her Majesty's Government sanctioned this obnoxious measure, and he would briefly read the reason adduced by the noble lord at the head of the colonial department. In his letter to Sir Lionel Smith, the noble lord said: "Without the aid to be drawn from a foreign supply of labour, much of the fixed capital at present existing in the sugar colonies, and especially in the Mauritius, will become comparatively useless." He admitted, that if one nation assisted another nation to make the earth produce a more abundant supply of articles for the comfort of mankind, without injuriously affecting, or rendering sterile, the soil of the country so assisting, the principle was one which might be acted on with great propriety. But, if we send our population to other places, and leave our own soil uncultivated, there was then no addition whatever to the general comfort; and he would say, instead of sending those people

from India much of that source of greatness and prosperity, he was most decidedly opposed to it. Having thus stated why he objected to the measure proposed, he should, in order to shew his own opinion, and to give the Court an opportunity of stating its opinion on the subject, move the following resolutions :

That this Court views with regret and concern the apparent wish of her Majesty's Government to authorise, facilitate, and invite, under the sanction of law, and at the expense of the public revenue of the colony to which they are carried, the emigration of the labouring population of India to the island of Mauritius, for the purpose of cultivating sugar in that island.

This Court is of opinion that there is no superabundant population in India, and that as population is the best wealth a state possesses, it is the duty of the Indian Government to take care that such wealth is not impaired, and the population of India withdrawn to a foreign and a distant settlement, for the avowed purpose of upholding the interest and enlarging the prosperity of that settlement, whilst it would interfere with one of the staple productions of our own country—sugar.

That the first duty of this Court is the welfare of the people of India, and it sees no reason to doubt but that, under the wise superintendence and regulations of the Indian Government, the people of that country may at all times find useful occupation on their own soil to enhance their own welfare and the prosperity of their native country.

This Court, therefore, recommends to the Court of Directors to abstain from sanctioning the measure which is contemplated.

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abroad, let them remain and cultivate their native soil. The noble lord went on to say, "In addition to the very serious loss attendant on such an extinction of property, would be the still greater evil, that the colony must retrograde in wealth and civilization beyond the power of recovery within any assignable period." Next came a passage, which he wished the Court to mark most particularly: "To these considerations are to be added such as directly affect those for whose protection the existing restraints were imposed. In the vast population of India, poverty and distress but too often appear in the most appalling forms. Among the few resources open to the sufferers for escaping these calamities, one is emigration to Mauritius, where a constant and large demand for their labour exists." Why should this suffering, this poverty, this distress, which was pleaded as a reason for sending those people to the Mauritius, why should it be permitted to prevail in India? He could see no earthly reason for it. He found that distress and poverty pervaded India, and he could only attribute it to neglect on the part of the Government, it not to something worse. The manufactures of India had been destroyed by this country. He found the cotton of America manufactured here, and sent out to India to ruin the manufactures of that country. On this point, he would take the liberty of quoting the expression used in that Court some years ago by an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes). He had hoped to have seen the hon. baronet in the Court on this occasion, but a heavy domestic calamity prevented his being present. He would, however, read the facts which that hon. baronet had stated in 1835. The opinion which that hon. baronet expressed as to the hardship which was inflicted on the people of India by the influx of our cotton manufactures, did honour to him as a man and a Christian. The hon. baronet said, "Sir R. Peel was, more than any other man, bound to stand forward for the purpose of rendering justice to the people of India, for his worthy father had derived much of his wealth from India. He was the first manufacturer of cotton goods in this country who had deluged India with fabrics of that description. In 1810 and 1811, that worthy individual had sent out an immense consignment of cotton goods to India. He did not blame him, for, to say the truth, he had followed the example himself. He had had some conversation with that excellent individual on the subject, and he had expressed to him his astonishment at his having sent out at that time goods to the amount of £100,000. His answer was, that the goods had been lying on hand for some years, and he was very glad to get rid of them out of his warehouses on any terms. It was sending out these articles at a comparatively trifling price to Bombay, and the other presidencies, that first destroyed the Indian cotton manufacture, and it appeared that Sir Robert Peel's father had realized a very fair and handsome profit for goods that were of no use to him. He (Sir C. Forbes) followed the example, and sent out in one ship cotton goods to the amount of £45,000. He bought all the cheapest cotton goods that he could see, and he found the speculation answer exceedingly well. The cottons were sold at so low a price in India as to astonish the natives: and the result was, that their manufacture was annihilated." But, at the same time, to do justice to the hon. baronet, he was most anxious to make full amends to the people of India for the loss thus sustained, by taking the raw produce of India, and by encouraging the growth of coffee, sugar, and other articles. Sir R. Peel, too, had, in his place in Parliament, shewn a strong disposition to befriend India. Looking carefully through those papers, he did not find in them any allusion made to an excess of population. Her Majesty's Government, so far as he could see, did not make any such allegation. Why, then, should there be sent from India from 35,000 to 50,000 persons, as appeared by the return, to seek for employment and food in other countries? Every authority, ancient and modern, agreed that the population of a country could not be too great, if the energies of its labouring population were properly directed. Was it not the duty of her Majesty's Government, more especially that part of it which had the control, perhaps to too great an extent, of our Indian possessions, to guard the people of that country against distress and destitution? Let them cast their eyes towards China, and see what paternal care was extended towards that

people. There granaries were established to prevent the possibility of the population perishing through famine. Every nation of India did, he believed, in former times, adopt the wise and provident precaution of laying up corn—the staff of life—against the days of famine. He found that there was not a principal town in China that had not its granary stored with corn to last for a twelvemonth. The pride of Canton—the building which was prized over every other—was the public granary. It was often, he believed, owing to famine that the people of India were induced to quit their country. But the Government was bound to find them employment—the Government was bound to find them food—or they were not worthy of possessing such an empire. It was the imperative duty of the rulers of India to watch over the welfare of the people, and to see that they were provided with sustenance and employment; and he hoped that the noble lord who was now Governor-General of India would direct his especial attention to these points. Whatever effect it might have on the finances of India, he thought that the cultivation of opium should be put an end to. (*Hear, hear!*) It was the curse and bane of man. Let them grow more corn—let them grow more rice—let them discontinue the cultivation of the poppy—let them take care to have an ample supply of corn in store, that in the days of famine they might come forward and save the people of India from perishing, by adopting the plan pursued by other eastern countries. Having declared his conviction, that there was no necessity for depopulating any part of India by deporting its inhabitants, he should now turn to another part of the subject; namely, the effect which this emigration system was likely to produce in a moral point of view. He conceived that her Majesty's Government were sanctioning a measure, which, in this particular, would operate most mischievously. He looked to the present Government with all the respect that was due to their talent and integrity; and he should be sorry to say a word with reference to them of an offensive nature. If any such expression chanced to escape him, he hoped the hon. chairman would correct him. There was one point, however, which, as it had reference to the moral effect that emigration to the Mauritius was likely to produce on the natives of India, he was anxious to point out to the Court. And, looking around him, he was sorry to find that an hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder), who was a great stickler for the extension of Christian and moral knowledge in India, was not present to state his opinion. There was, however, another hon. proprietor (Mr. Marriott) in his eye, who professed the same sentiments, and on whose assistance he relied. The noble lord (Stanley), in the letter from which he had already quoted, in speaking of those who were to be the associates of the hill coolies in the Mauritius, said, "Now, however different may be the condition of the emancipated class in many of the West-India colonies, I have unfortunately your own (Sir L. Smith's) testimony to the fact, that in Mauritius they are addicted to idle, vagrant, and unprofitable habits." In the name of every thing that was good, were the natives of India, who had looked up to them for protection, during a long series of eventful years, were they to be kidnapped (perhaps that was too strong a word), were they to be seduced, were they to be artfully prevailed on to leave their native land, to proceed to an island where they were to be mixed up with a population, described to be "addicted to idle, vagrant, and unprofitable habits?" Were those moral and well-conducted persons to be sent to a place where they were likely to be educated in "idle, vagrant, and unprofitable habits?" Was that consistent with the principles of religion? Was it in accordance with the dictates of morality? What was the use of sending out thousands a year for the support of the bishops and clergymen in India, if the population were to be encouraged to emigrate to a colony where they would be contaminated by men of "idle, vagrant, and unprofitable habits?" Were they to take the sons of India from their native soil, to transplant them to a place where the general character of the people was thus described by her Majesty's Government? This Mauritius education, as he might fitly call it, was utterly opposed to English feeling. It was entirely at variance with the Christian and moral character of this country, and must be revolting to every well-constituted mind. They ought, therefore, to come forward and protest against this measure. It was

their duty to declare their disapprobation of such a system. They were bound to prevent, so far as they had power, any one native of India under their government from proceeding to a colony described as the noble lord had described Mauritius. (*Symptoms of impatience.*) He hoped the Court would bear with him for a little. He was no party man. He was not actuated by party feelings. But he spoke according to what appeared to him to be the dictates of common policy and common justice. (*Hear, hear!*) Others might, perhaps, speak more to the purpose than he could; but none could speak with greater sincerity. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that Court would sanction no measure that was calculated to injure, if not to estrange and lose India. He was anxious that means should be taken to enable the native population to cultivate India. He would not consent that the Indian population should leave their native land to proceed to such a colony as Mauritius. In their own country they were sober and industrious, but send them to a place where idleness, vagrancy, and profligacy prevailed, and their character would soon become debased and deteriorated; they would speedily be lowered in the scale of humanity. They ought to guard themselves against any plan for seducing and encouraging the natives of India to leave their own soil—to abandon the cultivation of their own sources of wealth—for the purpose of exerting their labour in a colony, the productions of which would come into competition with those of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He did hope and trust, looking to the change which time and circumstances had wrought, that, in future, the legislature of this country would exhibit the same kind and generous feelings towards the East Indies that had for so long a period been evinced towards the west. (*Hear, hear.*)

General Robertson denied that the land-tax in Guzerat amounted to any thing like the sum stated by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Brown). It was not more than 15 rupees. If sugar were sold at the very best rate, it would not produce enough to pay such a rate of land-tax as the hon. proprietor had stated.

The Chairman said, the observations which he should feel it his duty to make on this subject, he should condense into as brief a compass as possible, as other important business stood before the Court for consideration. The simple question was, whether any law ought to be passed for allowing the hill coolies to leave their native land for the Mauritius, in order to better their condition? The whole scope and tenour of the argument of the hon. mover went to the extent of a total prohibition of such emigration. Now, he would ask, what sort of freedom was that? On what principle could such a prohibition be justified? He had always understood that it was a principle of the British constitution that every man should be allowed to take his labour, his abilities, his talents, his acquirements, whatever they might be, to that market where he would be best remunerated for them. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was also his opinion; and he thought that, to prevent individuals from exercising, where they pleased, those faculties which they possessed, would be gross oppression and injustice. (*Hear, hear!*) It was perfectly true that abuses had existed in the emigration of the natives of India, but the Court of Directors had taken the subject up, and a prohibitory Act was passed to prevent emigration until such a time as regulations were made to secure the comfort and provide for the welfare of the emigrants. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore thought that, if regulations could be made, as he was sure that they could be made, for the safety, welfare, and prosperity of emigrants from India, they should be allowed freely to exercise their right of employing their labour as they pleased. The words "deportation" and "exile" had been used in speaking on this subject, and, he must say, had been very improperly used. It was also asserted, that those who emigrated were sent out as slaves. That statement he most positively denied. (*Hear, hear!*) Those emigrants were free agents. They would be allowed, when their term of contract was expired, to go where they pleased, or remain, if it suited them; and he was convinced that the rules and regulations, framed expressly for the comfort and welfare of those people, would have the most salutary effect. (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, felt it to be his duty to meet the proposition of the hon. proprietor with a direct negative. (*Hear, hear!*) An

hon. proprietor, whom he then had in his eye (Mr. M. Martin), in speaking on a former occasion of the commission appointed by the Governor-General in Council to consider this subject, had alluded to Mr. Grant (the son of Sir J. P. Grant), one of that commission, as "a very young man, who could have little knowledge of the subject, morally or commercially, but who was in favour of emigration." Now, if any gentleman would read Mr. Grant's minute, he pledged himself that the person so reading it would derive more information on the subject than he could collect from any other source whatever. (*Hear, hear!*) In that minute, Mr. Grant pointed out all the difficulties which encircled the case, and he shewed how they might best be removed, and the people of India greatly benefitted. He would say, with regard to the minute of Mr. Grant, that it did him the highest credit. (*Hear, hear!*) It evinced no common ability, and afforded a flattering earnest of the advantages which the Company might fairly hope to derive from the exercise of his talents hereafter. (*Hear, hear!*) He here, in connection with this subject, begged leave to read the conclusion of the despatch which the Court of Directors had sent out to India (dated March 22, 1842), which would shew that they were not unmindful of the interests of the Indian emigrants. They said, addressing the Government of India, "We have only further to desire that, in the event of your deeming it proper, under the authority now conveyed to you, to pass any law permitting the emigration of labourers from India to the Mauritius, you will carefully watch its operation, and will repeal or modify it without delay, if its provisions shall not prove effectual in affording in all respects the intended security for the comfort and welfare of the emigrant" (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he placed such confidence, and he believed the Court of Proprietors placed such confidence, in the present Governor-General of India, as impressed him with the firm belief that he would take care such regulations were passed for the welfare and security of those persons who were going to the Mauritius, as would give general satisfaction. For what were they proceeding thither? Undoubtedly to better their condition. Might they not return if they pleased? Indeed, were there not many instances in which they had returned, possessed of what was deemed by them a fortune? Why, then, were they to prohibit those persons from leaving India? It was quite clear that, if they could get pay and employment in India, they would not go abroad. (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared, according to the latest advices from India, that several of these men had returned in the ship *Warrior*, and Lord Ellenborough, anxious to obtain information on the subject, had caused a series of queries to be put to them, and the answers were, on the whole, perfectly satisfactory. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, this shewed that the object which the Government had in view might be most beneficially carried into effect; and he hoped, while hon. proprietors expressed a deep interest in the welfare of the people of India, and he gave them full credit for entertaining the sentiment, that the Court of Directors would not be excluded from a participation in the same just and proper feeling. (*Hear, hear!*) He should not trouble the Court farther, but would certainly give his most decided opposition to this motion.

Mr. M. Martin regretted that the hon. Chairman intended to meet the motion with a direct negative. This was a question of far greater importance than the mere sending away of a certain number of individuals from India. It involved great principles in reference to the position which they held as the Government of India—in reference also to the interests of those persons who were supposed to be placed under the protection of what was called the spirit of British constitutional freedom, as well as with reference to the inquiry—whether it was a fair and just conclusion of Lord Stanley, that the poverty, misery, famine, and desolation to which the people of India were subjected, justified the deportation of the hill coolies to slave colonies—for so he would call them, as they had within them all the ingredients of slavery? Was it right to permit this deportation to proceed under what was termed a system of kidnapping or crimping, which could not be avoided or prevented by any regulation, however stringent, which they might devise? So long as emigration was allowed, it would be impossible, however anxious the Court of Directors might be, to prevent

sordid individuals from carrying into effect their artful schemes against these people. But could the small island of Mauritius afford relief to those people? Could what was called the surplus population of India be provided for there? Why, the island of Mauritius was already more densely peopled than two-thirds of the whole of British India. One half of the island was mountainous and barren, and the other half had a population of 150 to the square mile, before the extensive deportation from India took place. The population of England was 288 to the square mile; and, considering that half the island of Mauritius was barren and unfit for cultivation, its population was as dense as that of England. (*Hear, hear!*) What relief, then, could that island afford to the people of India, granting that distress and poverty prevailed there? Of the large number of coolies shipped to British Guiana, scarcely a dozen were now existing. Well, then, where else could they send these people to? Would they ship them to British Australia? Would emigration to that colony improve their moral character? There were many parts of British India where the natives might be most usefully employed. There were hundreds of square miles in the valley of the Ganges where their labour might be profitably exerted. To send them to the Mauritius was a most futile and unsatisfactory project. There were other parts of the continent of Asia open to the planters of the Mauritius, if they wanted labourers. Annually, 50,000 Chinese came in the junks to Singapore. Could they not seek for labourers amongst these people? Or could they not go to the Birman empire, and at Rangoon procure labourers from that immense population? How were they, if they once adopted this principle, to guard the coasts of India against being converted into depôts for slaves? If vessels, freighted with emigrants, were sent from Madras or Calcutta, what regulations could they devise to prevent foreign powers—the French, for instance—from entering on the same sort of speculation? They could not refuse to others the liberty to pursue a course which they were themselves encouraging. He contended that there was no alternative but total prohibition or entire relaxation. They must either put an end wholly to the system, or they must leave the people of India to do as they pleased. The people of that country, as had been truly observed, lived under an enlightened despotism, and he could see no impropriety in interfering with them on this point, when it was evidently for their benefit that they should not be permitted to act for themselves. Those natives of India, who were the peculiar objects of emigration, were at present totally inadequate to govern themselves; and as the Lord Chancellor had authority over infants and persons of weak mind, for the purpose of protecting their interests, he could see no reason why the Company should not, in like manner, interpose their power to prevent their native subjects from being injured by the craft of designing men. He repeated, that no middle course would be effectual. There was no alternative between entire prohibition and entire relaxation. What would be the fate of those persons if suffered to emigrate under specious but delusive regulations? They would be sent to a place of which they could know nothing; they would be consigned to masters who would get as much labour as possible out of their blood and bones at the cheapest rate, and careless of the destruction of human life that would inevitably take place. More destruction of life had taken place in the Mauritius—and he spoke from personal knowledge—than in almost any other colony with which he was acquainted. It was disgraceful that they should thus proclaim to the world that they were not able to provide for their own people in India. Why should they allow that population, who possessed a fertile soil, capable, with due cultivation, of producing an endless variety of articles—why should they allow them to proceed to the Mauritius, or to any other sugar colonies? By doing so, they only demonstrated their own weakness and want of wisdom. (*Hear, hear!*) It was evident to him that, at Pondicherry and Chandernagore, full advantage would be taken of this system of emigration, as it was called, and India would ultimately become a depôt from which slaves would be supplied to every part of the globe. Hereafter, he believed that, amongst the most profitable exports from India, they would have to reckon cargoes of human beings. If India were a free country, placed

in the same position as England—her people expressing their sentiments through delegates, and possessing those liberal institutions that were the boast of this blessed island—there would be no necessity for any interference on our part for the protection of the natives. But they stood in a situation totally different. They were unable fitly to govern themselves. They were attached to this country by the ties of affection and of respect, as well as by those of interest; and by us, in return, they ought to be preserved and protected from evil. In his opinion, the Court would be acting most unmanly if, in conformity with what he would call the pernicious doctrines of the present day, they sanctioned, even though tacitly, an absurd, abominable, and most cruel principle. (*Hear, hear!*) He felt strongly upon this subject, for he considered it to be only the precursor of other events, and if they could look forward to coming events, they would see that it was not unimportant that this question should be mooted. The worthy Chairman, when in the chair two years since, strenuously opposed this proceeding. He trusted that he would have persevered in that course (*hear, hear!*); that, irrespective of who might be the ministers of this country, he would have adhered to his former line of policy. The directors had great and solemn duties to perform, irrespective of party or those who formed the cabinet; and he thought the time was come when the Company should act upon its own principles, without regard to who might be the ministers in power. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought the seeds were sowing which would destroy their Government in India, unless they acted in that manner. In order to do so, they must not leave themselves at the mercy of any man at the Board of Control, but must act upon their own responsibility and judgment, aided by the enlightened views of those members of the Court, many of whom he then saw around him, who had devoted the greater portion of their lives to the welfare of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He saw a distinguished individual, a native of Calcutta, then in the Court, who, he knew, from his disinterested attachment to the natives of his country, would make as great a sacrifice as any individual could for their benefit; and he was sure that, from other gentlemen of liberal and extended views, they would hear the same opinion that he had expressed. Sure he was that the enlightened and Christian people of this great country, who had made such great and honourable efforts for the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, would support the Company in their endeavours to prevent a system of slavery, but would not assist them in legalizing that traffic which they knew not when it might end. (*Hear, hear!*) The slaves of Africa were transported to the West Indies two centuries ago under the same pretext that was now adopted with regard to the hill coolies—under the pretence of bettering their condition and tending to their civilization—but how had it ended? In the deportation of millions of subjects from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, to be reduced to the most horrible state of slavery. He implored the directors, then, to stand upon the course they had hitherto pursued; the change of ministers could make no change in principle; it ought not to make a change in the policy of that Court. But instead of acting in a manner from which it might be thought that there were some supporters in the Court of the officials of Government, it behoved them to act with greater care, and to shew to the people of India that, no matter who might be the parties in power or the laws which they might endeavour to enact, they, the people of India, might at least look to that Court for support, and not be made the tools of designing men, the sport of wanton avarice or caprice of the Legislature, or the victims of those doctrines which were daily gaining ground, and which, if persevered in, he firmly believed would be destructive of the best interests of the great empire of British India. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Briggs said,—I differ entirely with the hon. gentleman who has brought forward this motion, and those who have supported him on this side of the bar. I agree with him in that part of his argument wherein he maintains the right of individuals in all parts of the world to employ their labour in the manner most profitable to themselves, and to follow the bent of their own motives. In these remarks, I conceive, there is considerable inconsistency, inasmuch as the tenour of the motion

is to annul the order of Council, which requires, under all circumstances of emigration, the Government of India to legislate in such a manner as to prevent those frauds and impositions which have hitherto undoubtedly been practised on the hill coolies emigrating from India to the Mauritius. The hon. gentleman proposes to continue the measure at present in force, for "prohibiting the emigration of the natives of India, on any terms." To this prohibition I am decidedly opposed. For let us not confine our view to India and the Mauritius, but look upon the question of conveying the labour of the inhabitants of the tropical regions to all our colonies within the tropics, and we shall find it to be one of the utmost moment to the welfare and existence of those colonies as dependencies of Great Britain. As long as it was permitted to the tropical colonies to purchase labour in the shape of slaves, it was their object to work them to the utmost, and as they diminished in number, to supply them by new importation. Female labour was not so valuable as male labour, and the disproportion of sexes was naturally great. No increase under such circumstances could take place, and the result was, that, from the moment the slave-trade ceased, the population began gradually to diminish. The entire abolition of slavery left the tropical labourers free to make their own terms with those whites, who formerly held them in thralldom. A struggle between both parties now arose—the one to obtain cheap labour, and the other to get high wages—and the consequence has been, that, in many instances, the industrious labourers have been enabled to quit working for their masters, and have purchased for themselves those very lands which they before tilled for others. This has already taken place in a great degree in the West Indies, and the former planters, instead of holding large estates under their own cultivation, are living either upon the produce of the sale of their estates, or on farms tenanted by an active black peasantry. The planters of the Mauritius perceived, as the time of final emancipation drew nigh, that, owing to the same causes, a scarcity of labour, from the gradual decrease of the black African population on that island, would occur there, and that the estates would decline in value. To avoid this evil, they had recourse to British India. Agents were sent to Calcutta to procure labourers on certain terms made in India, which required them to remain on the island of Mauritius as contract labourers for five years, when, if they desired it, they were to be sent back to India. In the course of this proceeding, I am aware that the ignorant peasantry of India were deceived and coaxed there; ill-treated in many instances on board ship during the voyage; and in some cases, as appears from the evidence before the proprietors, ill-used in the colony. I am aware, also, that the planters themselves had so much influence in the colony as to prevail on the Legislative Council of the island to prepare a "*projet de loi*," which, if carried into effect, would have virtually reduced the condition of the Indian emigrant at the Mauritius to that of a slave. Two native planters of India (who are among the most opulent and skilful on the island) raised their voices against this infringement on the rights of their countrymen; but finding difficulty in obtaining a hearing on the spot, they begged of me, in 1836, to convey to Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of the Colonies, a statement of the case, and I have reason to know that an immediate stop was put to the further prosecution of the objectionable measure. Under the circumstances which were subsequently brought to light regarding this transportation of the natives of India, it became incumbent on the Legislature to interfere, and an order of the King in Council was passed, prohibiting the departure at all of natives from India, excepting as domestic servants of the passengers, and those in very small numbers—thus interfering with the undoubted right of the freeman to carry his labour where he chose; and I have been assured this day, in this very Court, that some artisans from Madras, who had agreed to proceed to Western Australia, were actually prevented from going thither, owing to this very order. It, however, did not pass before nearly 20,000 natives of India had been shipped off to the Mauritius, of which number only 208 were females. I leave it to this Court to judge whether it was not high time for the Legislature to interfere; and it did so. I have perused with much attention the result of the investigations, and I confess, however bad the

facts on record may appear to the eyes of some, yet I am, on the whole, surprised to find so small an amount of abuse in the working of a system so open to every motive of cruelty and injustice. The prohibition law has certainly put an end to the abuses that have hitherto taken place, but it has put a stop also to the free will of our Indian subjects, as regards their own labour. Protect them by all means, but do not absolutely deny them the same privileges we ourselves enjoy, and permit to our subjects elsewhere. The letter from the Secretary of the Colonies to the Governor of the Mauritius, and the orders of the Court of Directors, seem to provide, in a great measure, against those evils which experience has shewn to exist, and if not effectual, these orders require that new regulations shall from time to time be made to suit the contingency, and if the Governor-General should deem it necessary, to suspend the operation of the new law, and revert to the prohibition system again. We have thus restored to the native of India, on the one hand, his right to carry his labour, if he chooses, to the best market, and have legislated for him, I conceive, on just and judicious principles. One great motive which recommended imperative legislation on this question seemed to be, that the continuation of the prohibition to emigration cannot be effectually ensured throughout India, on account of the settlements of other European powers there; and this being the case, a system of abduction might be and probably would be carried out through those channels, which would shortly extend to our own native population. Over those settlements, it is clear, we have no control, and the evils of the slave-trade, in all its horrors, might again be renewed and carried on through those channels which all our endeavours at prevention might not prevent, unless we provided, as we have done, for an outlet on protective principles for those members of our population seeking to better their condition in another country. The hon. proprietor who opened the debate, aware that all the expenses incident to the measure of superintendence proposed was to be derived from, and to be dependent on, the amount of revenue realized for this purpose in the Mauritius, remarked, that "it was the first time he had ever heard of the revenue of a country being applied to the purpose of importing free labour." The hon. gentleman must have paid very little attention, then, to the important subject of emigration which has for many years been engaging the attention of her Majesty's Government in this country. Was he not aware that funds were annually set aside out of the public revenues of all the South Australian colonies to pay for the conveyance of emigrants, free of expense, to those colonies? and why not apply a similar measure to our Indian population? I require, as the hon. mover has stated, that the peasant of India "shall be free to carry his industry to the most profitable market;" but I demand, also, that he shall be protected from fraud, chicane, and imposition; that he shall leave India a free agent, and that he shall arrive so at the port of his destination. I require that he should make no bargain with any employer till he reaches that port; that he should then have a certain time (being fed meanwhile at the public expense) to decide whether he will remain or return; that no engagement should be binding on him for a longer period than one year, when, if he chose, he should be allowed to return to his native land at the public expense; and that no person should be conveyed free of charge unless he be within a certain age, and accompanied by his wife. All these conditions may, I think, be carried out under the orders now issued to the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Mauritius, though not specified in detail. Such details are better left to the local authority framing the regulations, than at so great a distance from the scene. With regard to the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, printed in these papers, as to the compulsory retention of the emigrants on the island for five years, I do not understand them to have any such meaning, nor do I believe such construction ought to be put on them. The hon. mover and seconder of the motion are averse to the emigration of the people of India to the Mauritius, on the ground that it is supplying that island with the means of competing with India in the article of sugar, to the detriment of the latter country. I hold such apprehensions to be futile, and I reject the idea of seeking a

monopoly for India of any article of the produce of her soil. Let justice be done to our Indian population by England; let the unjust burthens on her products be all taken off, and the industry, the energy, and the ingenuity of her people will be able to compete with all the world. With regard to the article of sugar, in particular, we may rest assured, if the imposts still existing be removed, that, at the rate she has gone on producing within the last five years, India, in a very few more years, will provide enough sugar for the whole consumption of this country, even though a single pound should not be raised in the West Indies. I rely with confidence on the steps taken by her Majesty's ministers and the Court of Directors for adjusting measures so as to secure to the people of India the right, when they are so disposed, to quit India to improve their condition, and at the same time to secure to those who are disposed to exercise that right sufficient protection from the fraud, imposition, and ill-usage to which, up to a late period, they were undoubtedly subjected.

Sir J. De Courcy Laffan wished merely to ask a question of the hon. chairman, having lately returned from a very extensive journey and residence in the West Indies, and having given great attention to the subject of free emigration of labour from Africa to the West Indies, which subject bore upon the question then before the Court. He was rather astonished to find that a proposition was made, and that that proposition was supported by her Majesty's ministers, for placing the emigration of hill coolies from India to the Mauritius upon a very different footing from that which her Majesty's ministers had held out to the free Africans who emigrated to the West Indies. (*Hear, hear!*) He saw no reason why less favourable terms should be offered to the hill coolies than to the emigrants from Africa. He particularly objected to it because he was in favour of emigration. He felt satisfied that the agriculture of the West Indies and of the Mauritius could only be conducted by black labour: but free as he was to admit the free and unlimited liberty to the Africans, or the coolies of India, to carry their labour into any part of her Majesty's colonies, yet he would wish to understand from the hon. chairman whether they could possibly consent to any terms or restrictions being imposed on the hill coolies, that were not imposed on the free Africans who were introduced into the West Indies? (*Hear, hear!*) He was, too, the more particular upon this point, having travelled through the United States of America where he had had the opportunity of discussing the question of slavery with some of the principal members of the Government at Washington; and amongst other observations they had offered, they said, "Under a different denomination, you English are obliged to have recourse to slavery; because you are now introducing into Jamaica a description of people whom you call free labourers from Africa, but you bind them to a five or seven years' residence in that island as labourers, consequently it is another description of slavery." The same observations were made to him in Cuba by the Governor-General of the island, who in talking of the hardships of slavery said, "You are obliged again to have recourse to slavery, because you are now introducing into Jamaica a description of labourers under a modified denomination; but you bind them to reside there five or seven years, and consequently it is only another description of slavery." (*Hear, hear!*) He told them they were totally mistaken; but as he could produce no evidence to satisfy their minds, he told them that he was on the point of starting for Jamaica, and that he would take the earliest opportunity of undeceiving them upon the subject. On his arrival at Jamaica and waiting upon Sir C. Metcalfe, the Governor, on behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society, he then stated to his Excellency the observations that were made by the President and Government of the United States, and also by the Governor-General of Cuba; and the answer of his Excellency was this: "They are entirely mistaken, because we have lately passed a law rendering null and void any obligation or written agreement between a master and servant for a longer period than one year, and it is now illegal in Jamaica for any contracts to be made for a longer period." (*Hear!*) He then immediately applied to the Attorney-General of the island, and he obtained from him a letter or certificate, certifying the fact that there was no such thing as an obligation

binding a free African to remain longer than one year in his employment, and that it was optional in him to remain or return to his own country. (*Hear!*) This was a most material point, because it deprived the whole thing of its bitter venom, and the whole transaction of that most objectionable condition of residing for five years in a colony. With that letter he immediately went to the Governor-General of Cuba, and also to the United States, and it proved most satisfactory. This was the first opportunity he had had since his return to this country of making the observation publicly, but he was happy to say that the Governor-General, and he might also say the Government of Cuba generally, were prepared in a great measure to facilitate in every way in their power the abolition of slavery. He, therefore, begged and entreated that that Court should hesitate before they sanctioned any conditions upon which her Majesty's ministers now proposed to consent to the emigration of labourers of the coolies from India to the Mauritius. (*Hear, hear!*) He was in favour of a measure of emigration, but he was disposed not to treat more harshly the cooly of India than he would the African upon the Coast of Africa. Why should different conditions be laid down? He said that the Government, at that moment—he spoke advisedly, for he was concerned in the business—but he said that the Government would not venture to propose to bind the Africans who might volunteer to go to the island of Jamaica as free labourers: they would not venture—they would not dare to bind them for five years. (*Hear, hear!*) That was to all intents and purposes only another species of slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished the Court, however, to understand that, far from throwing any obstacles in the way of emigration, he was one of those persons who were prepared to advocate emigration both from Africa and India—voluntary, free, and uncontrolled emigration from those parts of the world to our colonies. (*Hear, hear!*) But he would not suffer any regulation to interfere—nay, there should be a certain provision, that the emigrant should have it in his power to return to his own country after the expiration of one year if he pleased. His only objection to the conclusion arrived at by the chairman, was the following article in the letter of Lord Stanley: “You will not propose to the local legislature the grant of any sum by way of bounty on the introduction of emigrants from India, nor assent to any such grant if proposed by any member of that body, unless the grant be connected with the appropriation of such a sum as may be presumably necessary for defraying the expenses of the return of the emigrants, after a lapse of five years from his arrival.” There lay his objection. He objected to the emigrants being obliged to remain five years under ill-treatment or otherwise, as the case might be. He wished with the chairman to favour the emigration of Africans to the West Indies, and of the hill coolies from India to the Mauritius, but upon certain conditions, and that those conditions should be the same for each; the same for the African deported to the West Indies, and for the coolies whom it was now proposed to introduce into the Mauritius. (*Hear!*) With these few observations, he would wish to leave the question with the Court of Directors, who were better acquainted than he was with the views of her Majesty's ministers; but it certainly struck him as somewhat contradictory, that different terms should be offered to the African than to the hill cooly.

The *Chairman* said, that the point of the disparity of the sexes in the island of Mauritius, to which the gallant proprietor (General Briggs) had referred, had been brought to the attention of the Governor-General. (*Hear!*) With regard to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had just spoken, he did not conceive that it was compulsory to the labourer to enter into a contract for five years; but it was this: if he remained there five years, the colony was bound to pay his expenses home, to give him a free passage if he desired it; but he could not enter into any contract until after he had been forty-eight hours in the colony, and that would be for his own employment; but he could not be kept five years without the colony being bound to send him home free of expense. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir J. D. Laffan said, the explanation of the worthy chairman was perfectly satisfactory upon one point; but he still found that the legislature of Jamaica had enacted

a law by which persons who introduced free African labourers into the colony, were bound after the expiration of one year to send them out of the country if they desired it, and that was when the liberty of the subject is concerned; he could only be bound in the same way as a domestic servant. An agricultural servant here was obliged to give six months' notice before he could give up his employment. He had himself seen 180 free labourers arrive in the island of Jamaica from the African Coast, with certain members of their families; and that again was another condition, that in order to give them a domicile in, and attachment to, the country, they should have a certain number of females and children to accompany them. Such part, then, of Lord Stanley's letter as fell short of providing for the immediate return of the emigrant to his own country if he wished it, at the expense of the island, was the part to which he objected: because that very proposition was made by the Government one of the conditions, which Mr. Barclay, who went over to the African coast for the purpose of procuring labourers for Jamaica, was obliged to agree with the government, viz. that he would send them back, at the expense of the island, to their own country, after the expiration of twelve years. That was one of the conditions laid down by the government of Jamaica, and it was fully kept up to the present hour. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor would please to recollect that the law was yet to be made. Certainly things were laid down in the letters referred to, but they were not the law itself, they were only the foundation of that law. It was, however, satisfactory to find that her Majesty's Government took great interest in this subject, and he would read the following reference to it, in the letter of 22nd March, 1812:—"You will perceive the anxiety manifested by her Majesty's Government, that the act of emigration in each individual instance, shall be one of perfectly free will; that the health, comfort, and welfare of the emigrant shall be fully provided for, both in the passage and in the colony; and that the emigrant shall have the means of returning to India whenever he may be desirous of doing so." The law was yet to be made; these were only the foundations from which it was to be taken. Then with regard to another point, he thought the gallant proprietor (Gen. Briggs) had overlooked the following passage, contained in these papers:—"Among the regulations thus to be established will probably be such as may be requisite for maintaining a due proportion of sexes, and for preventing the improper separation of families, or the desertion of helpless women and children." (*Hear, hear!*) He was quite sure the gallant proprietor had overlooked that passage in the correspondence, and he thought it would be satisfactory to the Court to know, that attention would be paid to the comfort of those people who went of their own free will to better their condition, many of whom had already returned to their native country with comparatively small fortunes. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Clarke* was glad to find that this question was being narrowed into something like trite dimensions. He thought it was incumbent on the hon. gentleman who proposed the resolution, to shew that adequate protection would not be made for the importation of the hill coolies into the Mauritius. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure that no man in that Court would advocate the renewal of slavery, or would consent to making the condition of the hill cooly worse than it was before; this question must be carried by moral regulations, and moral principles, and he felt satisfied that no man in that Court would stand up for the introduction of labour when it was wanted, if he thought it would tend to the restoration of slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) But the whole question was this: Can there be adequate protection given to the hill coolies?—(*hear, hear*)—and if there can, having emancipated the slaves, and thousands and thousands of acres having been thrown out of cultivation, what reason was there that they should not be employed to cultivate that land? (*Hear, hear!*) He was not an interested party in this question, for he had nothing to do with plantations, but had not the hill coolies a right to consider whether they would not go to an open market with their labour, and honestly and fairly accept the terms upon which their labour might be estimated? Were they to shut them out and extinguish the possibility of their getting that employment? Were they to say to them, "You shall no longer

have any remedy; you must remain where you are?" (*Hear, hear!*) He had heard free trade advocated, and he knew its increasing principles, but never had he heard any thing so arbitrary as the preventing the hill coolies of India from taking their labour to any market they might choose. (*Hear, hear!*) Could hill coolies be procured, or not? Were they suffering destitution and misery, or not? If so, were not they relieving them by finding them a market for their labour? (*Hear, hear!*) If they did that, and also adopted every reasonable arrangement which they could adopt under the circumstances, and carried into the island itself a protector to watch over their interests, he asked the most captious persons whether they could object to such a system. They must shew that protection could not be given to the coolies, and unless they did that, the resolution of the hon. proprietor could not stand. (*Hear, hear!*) One word more upon that resolution. Taking the authority of Adam Smith, an hon. proprietor said, that the industry and population of a nation were its wealth; but that abstract principle was not wholly correct. If Adam Smith had lived to the present day, he would have altered that proposition; he would have said that they were only the strength of a nation so long as the population could obtain employment (*hear, hear!*), and that if it were redundant, it would be a source of weakness, instead of strength. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. George Thompson said, he was perfectly aware both of the interest and importance attaching to the question which was to succeed the one at present under discussion, but as this subject was one which vitally affected the happiness and the liberty of multitudes of our fellow-subjects in India, he could not allow the vote to be taken without expressing the views he entertained. The hon. Chairman had informed them that he should call upon the Court to meet the proposition of the hon. proprietor on his right with a direct negative. He must enter his solemn protest against such a course. The hon. gentleman who spoke last charged the opponents of the hill cooly system with a desire to act upon arbitrary and unreasonable principles, and also with dealing in abstract and impracticable notions. He must be permitted to say, that it was the hon. gentleman himself and his associates who dealt in those things. The conduct he (Mr. Thompson) would recommend, was not that of arbitrary tyrants, but of merciful protectors. He had stated before, that to the principle of emigration in the abstract, he had no objection. When he saw a man educated, enlightened, brought up under institutions like our own, of industrious habits, enterprising spirit, and skilled in the arts which distinguished this land, stepping out from amongst his fellow-men, and desiring to go abroad to a less favoured country, and knowing that he could not go without carrying, in the language which he spoke, the religion which he professed, and the talents which he must employ, a blessing to the people with whom he would mingle; he bade such a man "God speed," and considered him a benefaction conferred upon the land of his choice. But was it so with the hill cooly? Far otherwise; he was one of the most ignorant members of the vast community to which he belonged; a mere burden-bearer, valuable on no account but for his muscular energy; desired only that he might discharge the work of a superior beast. Look at his ignorance; he was ignorant of the character of those by whom he was first engaged; he was ignorant of geography, and knew not the position or relation of the country to which he was to be sent; he was ignorant of the elements and considerations which constituted a fair and equitable bargain; he was ignorant still more of the character of those by whom he was to be employed; he knew nothing of their avarice, their subtlety, their love of power, their past treatment of their coloured slaves, or of the means which they possessed, through common interests and close combination, of setting aside and rendering wholly nugatory the most important clauses in the paper contract which had been mutually signed in India. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. chairman exclaimed, with great emphasis, and an air of astonishment, "Would you deprive the natives of India of their right of locomotion? You ought rather to bestow upon them all the blessings of the British constitution." Generous sympathy! He said so too; he commended the chalice to the lips of the hon. chairman, but let him ask, if he and the rulers of

India had practised in times past the lesson he had taught them that day? He asked him, if that provision in that charter, which rendered the native of India eligible to all stations of trust, honour, and emolument opened to laudable ambition under British rule in India, had not remained to that hour a dead letter? He knew that a solitary honour had been conferred upon a distinguished man at Bombay, and that a few wealthy and influential natives had been made justices of the peace; but the fact was notorious, that the good things of India were monopolized by strangers and foreigners, and the blessings of the British constitution were in the close custody and unparticipated enjoyment of those who were described by Burke as mere birds of passage and of prey, who having gorged themselves, gave place to others, who in their turn devoured that which the British constitution intended for the benefit of all. (*Hear, hear!*) It seemed that her Majesty's government had taken into their special consideration the paramount claims of the Island of Mauritius. — Why was that? Why was Mauritius favoured beyond all other colonies? Was it Mauritius influence at the colonial office? That island possessed, in his mind, no superior claim to patronage, and, least of all, the parties who at present managed its concerns. (*Hear, hear!*) They were slave-holders of the very worst kind, the most rebellious subjects her Majesty ever acquired; they had gone so far as to move from their shores the representative of British law and justice, appointed by the Crown, for the simple reason that he was known to be a humane and upright man — he referred to the late Sir John Jeremie. Those who were acquainted, as he happened to be, with the facts disclosed in consequence of the inquiry set on foot by that eminent philanthropist, Mr. Buxton, an inquiry, the conduct of which nearly cost him his life, knew that the slave trade was for many years carried on contrary to the Registration Act, and that to keep up the sinking tide of human gore, the steaming slave ship was constantly visiting the shores of the island, and replenishing a population that would otherwise have been exterminated by the merciless acts of the Mauritius planters. (*Hear, hear!*) The governor of that island was impeached on his return, and avoided the consequences by terminating his own existence.

The *Chairman*.—Who was that?

Mr. *Thompson*.—Sir Robert Farquhar, I believe.

The *Chairman*.—I deny that he destroyed himself. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Thompson* said, such was the impression on his mind. They were at issue, however, upon that point. He should not fail to ascertain the truth in reference to it, and, if he found himself in error, should be as ready to acknowledge it, and make atonement, as he was fearless in declaring what he believed to be the truth. But to come down to a later period. How had the cooly system been carried on by the Mauritius planters and their agents in India? A viler system of seduction never disgraced any country than that resorted to for obtaining the hill coolies. All of them were deceived by false representations, plundered of a great part of the money advanced by the cooly agents, and many of them, as appeared in evidence, drugged and carried on board in a state of helpless stupefaction. (*Hear, hear!*) It was in evidence, also, that scenes as bad as were enacted on the middle passage, between Africa and the West Indies, had been enacted between India and the Mauritius, on the more distant shores of Demerara. (*Hear, hear!*) It was also in evidence, given by most respectable men in Mauritius, that the treatment and condition of the coolies was even worse than that of the slaves of former days. He could detain them there for hours by a bare narration of the tales of horror connected with the system, to say nothing of the fate of those who were handed over to the tender mercies of the pious John Gladstone and Company. (*Hear, hear.*) Let him draw their attention to one fact, the frightful disparity in the numbers of the sexes. General Briggs, from whom he was sorry to differ on this subject (it was the first time they had ever expressed opposite views in that Court), had told them that the population was previously in danger of extinction from that cause. Let them see if the cooly system did any thing to remove it. He found that, at a time when there were 19,050 coolies on the island, there were but 205 women, leaving a majority of 18,845

males, all of adult age, and the natives of a tropical region. To dwell upon that fact was utterly unnecessary. The contemplation of it opened up to their minds scenes of the most horrid immorality, and he must not trust himself to attempt any description of the consequences which were inevitable upon such a state of things. Here, then, they have the experience of the past; an indubitable, a safe, and steady light to guide them for the future. If they erred now, it was with their eyes open. He doubted not the motives of many who defended this scheme. Who would doubt the humanity or the purity of the motives of Lord Glenelg, who first sanctioned the scheme, and was afterwards compelled to abandon it? He was as little disposed to doubt the motives of the right hon. the Secretary for her Majesty's Colonies now in office. "Sir (said the hon. proprietor), I doubt not your motives; but, let me tell you, that the firm persuasion on my mind is, that if you carry your motion (and, from what I know of this Court, it seems likely you will do so), you will, in less than three years, be called upon to listen to a recital of malpractices and enormities similar to those which have already stained the past history of the atrocious cooly system. But I shall be told that the system is now to be regulated. All things else, however, remain the same. The island remains where it was, the men are the same who live upon it, the labour is the same which these unfortunate men will be called upon to perform, and the motives to abuse them are in full force. Here, then, I pause, to reason from human nature itself, to the consequences that must follow. These men are sought for, as I have already stated, only to gratify, by the fruit of their toils, the cupidity of their masters. They will be scattered over plantations, distant from the seat of government and control; they are virtually dumb, for they speak not the language either of their masters or those who might be inclined to befriend them. You consign them to men who have systematically perverted the power they have hitherto possessed. You send them to the darkest den of infamy on the face of the earth, and to the very men who perpetrated, under the cover of that darkness, the foulest deeds over which human eye ever wept. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say, with respect to the argument that there was to be a protector, that, for many years, it had been his painful duty to pursue an inquiry into the practicability of protecting men under such circumstances. With scarcely an exception, the protectors, so called, had been under the influence of the colonial party, and, where not corrupted by association with the guilty individuals, had been utterly unable to carry the law into effect. Put the best man they could find at the Mauritius; to render him of any service, he must possess incorruptibility, ubiquity, and omnipotence." He said again, that experience was on the side of the opponents of the proposition. Men must have the power to protect themselves. Thousands of defenceless wretches, in the power of men prompted by every motive to abuse their authority, would never be adequately protected by a solitary individual, living, as he must do, if he had any society, in habits of intimate and friendly intercourse with those whose crimes he was called upon to punish. They were to have an agent, too, in India, and that agent was to question every cooly that offered himself as a candidate for employment at Mauritius. That agent was to interrogate each cooly whence he came, what were his motives, what his family, what his views, &c. He was to give him a lecture on geography, navigation, political economy, and the laws and institutions of a strange country. If he did not do that, he did not enlighten the man up to the point at which he was qualified to strike the bargain; if he did, let him ask, how many agents they would want? Those agents would be only the inspectors of human cattle; they would gage the thews and sinews, the bone and muscle of the coolies; they would make them leap, and laugh, and cough, and walk, and dance. There was an admirable instruction not to send the old, the worn-out, and the decrepid. Trust them for that! the goods would soon be sent back if they did. Those were the regulations. Let them see by what penalties they were to be enforced. For carrying a cooly, not previously examined, £5, and no more! Must it not occur to every mind that, even in the event of detection and conviction, the benefit might more than counterbalance the disadvantage? The punishment was no punishment. The

wealth of those who were interested in this scheme, and the profits derived from it, rendered that fine absolutely ridiculous. He was glad to be able to furnish a corroboration of the soundness of his own views on this subject by the unsolicited testimony of a distinguished native of India, who had that morning graced the Court with his presence—(name, name); he alluded to the illustrious, for illustrious he was by his acts of princely munificence in the cause of humanity, Dwarkanath Tagore of Calcutta; and allow him here to say, in passing, that he was glad to see one of the “turbanned gentry” treated with the respect due by the members of this Court. He had seen others treated with contumely and scorn and insult; but perhaps this is the beginning of better days, and he would take the scene of that day as a sign of the times calculated to encourage the natives of India. That distinguished gentleman said, that the firm conviction of his mind was, that no regulations that could be framed, no matter how enforced, would be able to prevent the recurrence of those abuses which had distinguished and disgraced the past system. (*Hear, hear!*) That was the testimony of a highly enlightened native, a resident at the scene of deportation; of a justice of the peace, who had sat upon the bench, and conducted judicial inquiries into the operations of the system. That gentleman had besides had the very best means of acquiring a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case. He wished he had been competent to have addressed the Court himself, but he (Mr. Thompson) was happy to be the organ of conveying those, his settled views; and, if there were nothing else to make them pause, and withhold their sanction from the proposed measure, that testimony of the most distinguished native which the metropolis of Calcutta contained should make them do so. Would the hon. chairman now persist in his direct negative? If he did, he said again, that he proceeded with his eyes open. “You say, Sir (continued the hon. gentleman), that they go to ‘better their condition.’ I know they do; but do they realize their expectation? You say ‘they return wealthy;’ that is, they bring home 100 rupees, which is £10, or 150, which is £15; and this you call wealth! And so it is as things go in India; but if the natives of India had their rights, £10 or £15 sterling would not be considered a fortune; and it is your shame and disgrace, as the rulers of India, that those who love their country, and dread the sea, and lose caste by crossing it, and would not from any motive less strong than that of dread of starvation quit their native plains, should have to go amongst the despots of Mauritius, to make their fortune, and deem it made with £15 in their pockets. What do they do in their state of exile? Make sugar! Is there no land in India, or has it ceased to be fertile? or, is the sugar-cane a sickly exotic? or, is the cooly unwilling to work at home? Sir, you exclaimed, with evident complacency, ‘They get well paid in Mauritius.’ And, why are they not well paid in India? Why should not sugar cultivation be as profitable in India, on the continent, as on the island? I answer in one word, it is your land-tax which prevents it. (*Hear, hear!*) You take the lion’s share yourselves, and leave nothing for the tiller of the soil. In heaven’s name, set them to work at home. But this measure is vindicated on the score of compassion to the planters, who only got £20,000,000 for ceasing from crime, and whose lands, it is said, have been thrown out of cultivation to the extent of millions of acres by emancipation. If by this it is intended to convey the idea, that the negroes have shewn a disinclination to labour, I beg to explain the true state of the case. They have toiled hard for the remuneration of free men. While labouring in the field, the negro has kept the wife of his affections at home, and sent his children to school for the education which slavery denied them, and with his honest gains he has become himself an occupier of land upon the mountain side, and seated himself under his own vine and fig tree. I rejoice in this. But you want sugar, and rice, and cotton. The boundless plains of India will give them to you. Do justice to India and the children of her soil. Step in to prevent a system of slavery, or at least the origination of such a system. You talk, and perhaps sincerely, of your wish to ‘better the condition of the cooly.’ Whence this new-found compassion? How long have you felt it? Why not let it operate at home? Would not every thing he gets in Mauritius be much

better and sweeter in India, with his wife and little ones around him, and much safer too, if you deserve credit for the guardian care you profess? My object, Sir, is not to circumscribe liberty; but, to prevent slavery. Not to restrict the actions of the wise; but, to defend the ignorant from oppression. Would you turn an idiot child from your door while you had abundant means of affording subsistence and extending security, and cast that child upon the wide world, far from the parental roof, to be the prey of sharpers and the victim of oppression? You say, that a paternal government will watch over these men. Is this the way you evince your paternal anxiety? to hand them over for five dreary years to the care of those who have been the tormentors of their fellow-creatures whenever they have had the power? They have been justly called your wards; act up to the character you sustain. They are weak, but you are strong; let your strength stand in the place of their weakness. They are ignorant, and rush blindly from evils which they feel to evils which they wot not of; but you know the craft, the subtlety, the rapacity, the cruel passions, the slave-holding propensities of those into whose meshes they fall. Will you, dare you, suffer them to become the victims, first of seduction, and then of confederated despotism, and cover your iniquity by saying, 'tis only to give them an opportunity of bettering themselves?' Sir, suffer history to instruct you. It was to 'better the condition' of the African that he was first brought from the coast of Guinea to cultivate the sugar-cane in the West Indies. It was as amiable a man as any in the Court to-day, that moved the Spanish government to sanction the importation of African coolies. That man was the humane and excellent Las Casas, who thus became, at the moment that he sought to gratify his benevolence, the originator of the infernal slave-trade. Queen Elizabeth afterwards sanctioned that system; but, in her own words, it was 'to better the condition of the African.' Beware, lest, despising these warnings, you fall into the same error. Act upon the adage, 'it is better to prevent than to cure!' But, if you will persist in saying, 'these men ought to be permitted to go where they please,' why do you not be honest and let them go? You shut them up to go to Mauritius. On your own shewing, I claim for them the right of going everywhere else. Why should they not go to Australasia? Why not to New Zealand, or the Chatham Islands? Why should they not be permitted to watch the browsing flocks of Englishmen in those newly-peopled regions, as well as plant the sugar-cane for French despots in the Mauritius? You talk of regulations. Shew me the regulation for equalising the numbers of the sexes. Will they take the women, think ye? No! for they are the weaker vessels. And it is the amount of brute strength that determines the value of the animal. And, what need of women? they require them not as stock, for the Indian population is put by you at their disposal, and from that they pick the cattle best suited to their purpose. Can it be denied that there are at this moment thousands of women, and a still greater number of children, whose husbands and fathers have gone to Mauritius to 'better their condition,' and left them to starve in unpitied helplessness at home? Will you shew me the provision that will prevent those unutterable abominations which of necessity will grow out of such a state of things as that which your measure will bring about in Mauritius? Have the paternal Government of India, or the Court of Directors, or her Majesty's Government, some secret antidote to the known passions of our nature? You will understand me; if not, again I say, beware of the hill-cooly system! At your door, respectable although you be, do I this day, in confident anticipation, lay the guilt of those enormities, which, though I may not read them and scarcely hint at them, will be caused by this measure for 'bettering the condition' of the coolies. Do you not think it would read better to say, 'to better the condition' of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, and the slave-drivers of Mauritius? So I read it. Whoso readeth likewise, let him understand. We have been told here to-day, that we do not step in to prevent the emigration of persons from these islands. Will any man in his senses compare a cooly, caught by birdlime amongst the hills that rise over the Ganges, with an emigrant from the western highlands of Scotland, or a peasant from the plains of Eng-

land? Will any man undertake to compare the condition, even of an Irishman in the United States, with that of a cooly at Mauritius? If not, why is the fact referred to? Is it to hoodwink and delude us? Have any of the horrors, brought about by the cooly system, been witnessed amidst those scenes where our hardy brethren are making the primeval forest yield to the stroke of the emigrant's axe? You cannot say that such has been the case. Had one-millionth part of the iniquities connected with the cooly scheme been but suspected in connection with emigration from this country, the man would be execrated who would vindicate a scheme which by possibility might continue them. For these reasons, I enter my solemn protest against the measure of her Majesty's Government; whatever its intention, and whatever its pretended safeguards may be, it will be attended with the incidents of the bloody and ruthless system we have laboured to exterminate. (*The chairman smiled.*) Sir, you laugh. Deeply sorry am I to find you are disposed to do so upon such a subject. What I have said to kindle up a smile on your countenance I know not. Your smiles speak to me of tears yet to be shed in consequence of this day's act of indiscretion. Let me tell you, however, that you reckon without your host. The anti-slavery public of this country are against you; they have watched this system; they have denounced it; they have succeeded in destroying it. They defeated the late administration in their attempt to revive it. I speak in their behalf this day. I tell you they are against you. They will hear with sorrow, that in this Court they lost the cause which their exertions and humanity gained elsewhere. What influence leads you to do this? I know whence it arises. This villanous system has friends in London—friends in high places—their party are in power. They are strong also in this Court, therefore you will, I fear, sanction to-day that which the late Government were unable to accomplish. Gentlemen on this side of the bar, I conjure you to do your duty. I have done mine. Would to heaven it might be effectual! To you, gentlemen, on the other side of the bar, I say, let your government of the wide possessions entrusted to your care be but half as good as you yourselves would represent it to be, and the natives of India will remain at home to feel its blessed influence, and not sell themselves to crimps and kidnappers, to wear the iron yoke which the venal despots of Mauritius desire to place upon their necks." (*Loud cheers.*)

The *Chairman* would not detain the Court long: but as a little antidote against the eloquence and the effects of the eloquence of the hon. proprietor, he would take the liberty of reading one letter from Lord Stanley to the Board of Control:—

"Downing Street, 27th January, 1812.

"MR LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have the honour to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of an Order of her Majesty in Council, for regulating at Mauritius whatever relates to the introduction into that island of labourers from India. I also enclose the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Governor of Mauritius on the same subject. From that despatch you will learn what are the views of her Majesty's Government respecting the supply of free labour from India to Mauritius. You will also learn that her Majesty's Order in Council presupposes the repeal in India, so far as respects the island of Mauritius, and so far only, of the local law which at present prohibits any such emigration. It is, of course, not without sufficient reason, that her Majesty in Council has assumed that the Governor-General in Council will thus far relax and modify the existing prohibitory law. To the legislature of India it must, of course, belong to originate the conditions of any such enactment. They will, doubtless, be maturely weighed and regulated by a comprehensive view of the interests and the duties of all the parties concerned. But although the decision of all such questions must necessarily be left to the local authorities, it may not be inconvenient that I should state, in general, what are the enactments which her Majesty's Government anticipate as requisite to complete the securities against abuse which are taken by the Order in Council, in reference to such abuses as might be practised, or as can be prevented, within the colony itself.

"The essential addition which it would remain for the Government of India to make would appear to be as follows:—1st. The establishment by law of officers at each port of embarkation, to be appointed by the Governor-General, though paid by the colony of Mauritius, whose duty it should be to act as protectors of the emigrants,

and to take care that the various precautions suggested in the Order in Council were strictly enforced and observed; 2nd. The establishment of some method by which, in each successive case, the actual observance of those precautions should be ascertained to the satisfaction of the Government of India, on the responsibility of these officers: and 3rd. The establishment of such sanctions, whether penal or otherwise, as might, within the Continent of India itself, most effectually punish and prevent the mal-practices against which the Order in Council provides.

"Under these general heads would be comprised all the auxiliary legislation for which it would be necessary to look to the Governor-General in Council. Without such legislation, the Order in Council will, of course, be inoperative, and therefore it is perfectly open to the Indian Government still to prevent the contemplated change, if they should consider it hostile to the real welfare of the people of India. On the opposite supposition, the change will be effected with every security against abuse which the local knowledge of the Government of India may suggest.

"I have to request that copies of this letter, and of its enclosures, may be communicated to the Governor-General of India through the proper channels, with instructions to bring the subject under the notice of the local legislature, and to report the result for the information of her Majesty's Government.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "STANLEY.

"P. S. In order that the Governor-General may be aware of the steps taken by her Majesty's Government with a view to sanctioning emigration of a somewhat similar nature to that now under discussion, I enclose a copy of the correspondence between Lord J. Russell and the Governor of Sierra Leone respecting emigration from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies,

(Signed) "STANLEY.

"The Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

The hon. gentleman had drawn a frightful picture of the slave trade; but when they said that hill coolies were procured as slaves, let them read the evidence contained in these printed papers, and they would find that there was no foundation in the charge. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* wished to know where the letter which the Chairman had read was to be found.

The *Chairman* said, that all the papers had been some time before the Court, and the letter alluded to was in the printed papers, page 52.

Mr. *Weeding* had not seen it before.

The *Chairman*.—This is a proof you have not read all these papers; if you had, your opinion might, perhaps, have been different. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. *Marriott* merely rose to say he should support the motion of the hon. proprietor, because he was of opinion that however they might be disposed and wish to act rightly, yet he should be sorry to appear to trench upon the liberty of the subject. Out of two evils they should choose the least; and he certainly did think it was the least to adopt the resolution proposed by the hon. proprietor, and oppose the introduction of the hill coolies, for he thought there was a danger of a modified slavery being revived. He would just take the liberty of reading a few lines from the Report of the African Colonization Society, read on the preceding day, at the meeting of the Society, by Sir R. Inglis, with reference to this particular subject:—

"It may be proper here to advert to a new source of danger which, if not carefully watched, may tend to the revival of the slave trade under another name, in cases where it has been actually extinguished. A variety of schemes for obtaining negroes in Africa, under the title of colonists, recruits, and emigrants, appears to have been set on foot by the French, the Dutch, and certain South-American states, and the desire of relieving a supposed deficiency in the labouring population of our own West-India colonies has directed the attention of some mercantile parties in this country to a similar expedient; but as the whole subject is under the investigation of a Parliamentary committee, it will be premature to do more at present than express an earnest hope that no resolution will be agreed to by the British Legislature giving countenance to any modification of slavery, or tending in any degree to bring discredit on the humane intentions of this country."

Having the same views as the writers of that report, he must support the motion of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. W. S. Jones wished to say only a few words in favour of the motion. It was strange that, only a few years ago, the hon. directors should have been opposed to this proceeding, and that, in 1842, they should have changed their minds so entirely as to support the admission of the hill coolies into the Mauritius. It appeared to him that there was something with which they were not acquainted (*hear, hear!*); that there was something on the part of Government that had induced this change. But it seemed to him that the resolutions of the Court of Directors were not sufficient to carry out the intentions of the Government. The Orders in Council stated merely, "Whereas it is probable that the laws now in force in British India for preventing the emigration of the inhabitants thereof to her Majesty's colonial possessions will be shortly repealed:" there was no law to compel it (*hear!*), and it seemed like shifting the power from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, and from the Board of Control to the Government of India. It seemed like shifting from one to the other to make the law. It was not satisfactory to him, because they ought to hear that sufficient provision had been made, and not merely, as was stated here, that sufficient provision would be made, and that the hill coolies should be taken safely back to India. (*Hear, hear!*) There was another important provision which seemed to him to have escaped the notice of every gentleman in the Court, and that of the Government too. This country had had a long correspondence with the American Government for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the abolition of the slave trade, but they had refused; and their reason was, perhaps, because we carried on a system of slavery in the Mauritius, and that they would not attempt the abolition of slavery, which could not be put an end to. No practical result would be produced by this motion; but he was quite aware that his hon. friend's resolution was intended for the purpose of a discussion which might operate as the safety-valve of opinion in that Court and with the Board of Control. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Weeding replied. He was quite sure that the hon. Chairman had no intention to catch the approbation of the Court; that he had no intention to misinterpret, far less to misstate, the arguments which he (Mr. Weeding) had made use of. He had never asked the Court of Directors to make a law which should prohibit emigration amongst the people of India, they being perfectly free agents. (*Hear, hear!*) That argument never entered into any part of his discourse. He told them that he resisted the proposition before the Court, because they desired to establish a system of slavery in disguise, under certain regulations. (*Hear, hear!*) He told them he would leave every thing alone, and let the native of India go where he pleased, obliging the agent at the Mauritius to ask him whether he went there at his own free will, and if he said "No," then that he should be sent back to his own country, free of expense. (*Hear, hear!*) Was that any question why they were to prohibit emigration, if the people were free agents? Was that any question of interference with the freedom of the subject? He was quite sure that the hon. Chairman, in making use of those arguments, never intended to advance them in reference to what he (Mr. Weeding) had stated. He should therefore proceed to say that, with regard to this question generally, he had heard no arguments whatever for supporting the negative with which the Chairman had expressed his intention to meet this motion. (*Hear, hear!*) He distinctly said that the objection he had to this proposition was the machinery by which the free agency of the man was to be ascertained—the machinery by which they would ascertain the free agency, the motives and wishes, of the people of India to better their condition. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no objection, any more than the hon. Chairman, to the emigration of free labourers according to their wishes; but he did object to their being sent against their will. It was because men of rank, and station, and intelligence would be employed to solicit the people to go, to cry up the system for the purpose of inducing the people to emigrate, that he objected to the system. If there were no agents to persuade people to go; if they were not over-persuaded and seduced, as it was said they were, and no misrepresentations were made, he believed they would find no individuals ready to go from India to cultivate sugar. An hon. proprietor said there would be

no objection to the proposition if the men took out their wives and children with them. It would be something in favour of it, if he could take with him the means of increasing his domestic comforts; but he, nevertheless, must object to the system, unless the free agency of the emigrants could be better ascertained. It had been said that the landholders in the Mauritius could not keep on the cultivation of their estates without this importation, for that the labourers were there dying off in great numbers. Let him ask, was that the way in which they should dispose of their superabundant population in India? Were they to be sent off to supply the mortality in other parts of our colonies? He denied that we could be justified in such a course. It had been urged to the Court that Lord Stanley had said that the coolies should be sent back to their native place, and at the expense of Government, at the end of five years; but why five years? If the labourer did not willingly consent to remain for that period, his detention was slavery. He (Mr. Weeding) would contend that the prædial labourer should be allowed to return home at the end of six months, if he so desired. But even for that period he should not be detained, unless he consented to become a labourer for a time. This simple course would put an end to all that complicated machinery which was now in operation with reference to this subject. It would, besides, give encouragement to free agency, and would prevent the continuance of a system which he could not regard in any other light than that of slavery. (*Cries of "Question!"*) A few words more, and he would have done. It was said, by way of excuse for this importation of labourers from India, that it was impossible to find sufficient employment for our Indian population at home. That objection, he conceived, had been sufficiently answered by an hon. friend near him, who had shewn that a proper encouragement to the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, would give employment to Indian labour at home, to an extent which would render its exportation altogether unnecessary. In conclusion, he would only add that he sat down in the earnest hope that the Court would adopt his proposition, and thereby vindicate the character of the Company to the Indian population, and give a pledge of its best attention to the interests of those who naturally looked to them for protection.

The question was now put from the chair, and on a show of hands, the Chairman declared that it was carried in the negative.

Mr. Weeding, however, called for a division. Tellers were appointed (Mr. Weeding for the "Ayes," and Mr. Clark for the "Noes"), and on their report, the numbers were declared to be,

For Mr. Weeding's motion	...	...	22
Against it	...	...	54
Majority	...	...	32*

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to acquaint the Court that it has been made special, pursuant to the requisition of nine proprietors of East-India stock, which will now be read.

The requisition was then read, and was as follows:—

To the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, East-India House.

Hon. Sirs,—We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, request that you will be pleased to call a Special Court of Proprietors, to consider the following motion, viz.—

That, upon consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this Court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

We have the honour to be, hon. Sirs, your obedient servants,

DAVID SALOMONS,
ARTHUR JAMES LEWIS,
CHARLES FORBES,
F. C. BROWN,
JAMES MALCOLMSON,

CHARLES GRANT,
GEORGE FORBES,
C. NORRIS,
HENRY IVESON.

London, June 14, 1842.

* The attendance of proprietors was much more numerous than those figures would imply, but very many left the Court just before the division.

Mr. D. Salomons then rose to bring forward the motion of which notice was given as above. He begged to assure the Court, that he deeply felt the responsibility which he had taken on himself in bringing this subject under its consideration. He felt that he had undertaken a most onerous duty, and, therefore, he begged of the Court to grant him its fullest indulgence and most patient forbearance, while he laid before it those arguments, which in his opinion were sufficient to shew why the expenses of the Afghan war should not be defrayed out of the funds of India, but should fall on the exchequer of this country. It had pleased the legislature and people of this great country to throw on the East-India Company the duty of governing the vast Indian empire which it had gradually acquired, and there was no doubt whatever that our interests in the East had greatly prospered under that government. The company had, as he said, by degrees raised up that mighty empire which it was destined to command, and such was now the intimate union of interests between the British and Indian empires, that nothing could happen to the one, which did not most materially affect the condition of the other. In submitting the important subject of the Afghan war to the consideration of the Court, let him in the outset express his earnest hope that hon. proprietors would approach its discussion with perfect calmness. He assured the Court that he took the case up with the purest feelings, removed as far as possible from party motives or party considerations. He had not communicated, he would not allow himself to be biassed by any member of the late or present government on the subject for party purposes, nor had he had any intercourse with any persons who were engaged in the Afghan war. Whatever arguments or opinions he should offer were wholly the result of his own unbiassed feelings, and they would all, as far as he was able to bring them to bear, tend to make out the proposition contained in the requisition, that the war in which we were now engaged in Afghanistan was virtually a European war, and that its expenses ought to be borne by this country, and not by India. In laying those arguments before the Court, he feared he should have to trespass on its indulgence at much length; but he felt it necessary to go back to an early period to trace these transactions, to shew how it was we had lost the influence which we once possessed in Persia, and how we had allowed the influence of Russia to become dominant there. He would first call the attention of the Court to some extracts from No. 2. of Indian Papers published by the India Board in 1839, and containing treaties between this country and Persia, and between the East-India Company and several of the Indian powers. He would first quote from the preliminary treaty between Great Britain and Persia, concluded on the part of his Britannic Majesty, by Sir Harford Jones, on the 12th of March, 1809. (The hon. proprietor here read the articles of the treaty.) The object of these treaties was to secure the friendship of Persia, to assist her when circumstances should render our aid necessary; and to obtain her co-operation when the promotion of our interests required it on our Indian frontier. Our true policy was to keep Persia as our best friend, and to our departure from that line of policy might be ascribed many of the mishaps which had since occurred. In 1809, we weaned Persia altogether from her connection with France, and in the year 1814 our influence with her was wholly confirmed by a solemn treaty. We had prepared the way for this result by a previous treaty with Shah Shoojah, then King of Cabool, in the year 1809, when it seemed to be the object of both the contracting parties to put an end to the "confederacy" which existed between France and Persia, and there was no doubt that this treaty had contributed to that desirable end. (Mr. Salomons here read the articles of the treaty.) There was also a treaty concluded in a later part of the same year with the Amiers of Sinde, one object of which was to put an end to any influence of the French in that territory. In examining this question, we should look with impartial feelings at the manner in which our own engagements with some of the powers of the East had been observed, and that was a reason why the whole subject should go fully before the public, that it might be seen whether we had been faithful to the treaties which we made, and by which we ought to have been bound. How had we observed our treaties with Persia? He had already shewn that in case Persia should be attacked by any European power, although at peace with us, we should aid her by a force or a

subsidy. Persia was invaded by Russia in 1826, but we gave her no aid whatever. On the contrary, we afterwards obtained the consent of the Persian government to the cancelling of our obligations to give such aid, as would appear from the document No. 3, headed thus: "Bonds given by Abbas Meerza, Prince Royal of Persia, and by the Shah, cancelling the subsidy articles of the treaty of the 25th of November, 1814." Another document in the same paper, No. 3, contained the ratification of the preceding. How did it therefore appear that we had acted towards Persia? We invoked her aid when we wanted it; but when she was attacked by Russia we gave her no help, and in fact behaved to her in a paltry and shabby manner, by evading our engagements, and we finally got out of the treaty of 1814 by the payment of a sum, far below the amount of the aid which we had agreed to give in the treaty, and which was only paid on the condition that she agreed to cancel the subsidy articles. Now he would ask, how could a nation maintain its character and influence when it acted thus shabbily? He called the attention of the Court to these circumstances, to prove that we had not acted in accordance with our engagements contracted with Persia. We insisted on them as long as we felt it our interest to do so; but we gave them up unhandsonely when we thought they bore hard on us. This was the first false move in the great political drama of our modern Eastern affairs. He would now refer to the correspondence which had taken place relating to Persia and Afghanistan, from which he would read a few extracts, beginning with those marked 1, 2, and 3. The first is an extract from a letter of Mr. Bligh to Lord Palmerston, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 28, 1834.

"Count Nesselrode seems apprehensive that Persia will be the scene of civil discord upon the death of the Shah, and is anxious that his Majesty's Government should have a good understanding with the Russian government respecting that country, where he considers that our interests are so very similar."

The next extract which he would read, would be from a letter from Lord Palmerston to Mr. Bligh, in which the latter gentleman detailed a conversation which had taken place between him and Prince Lieven, upon the affairs of Persia. This letter was dated June 16, 1834. Mr. Bligh, after detailing some conversation on the death of Abbas Meerza, the late heir to the throne, went on to observe that that circumstance "had thrown the question of succession into uncertainty, until the Shah shall name another heir in the room of Abbas Meerza. That various candidates had started, and that various interests were at work in support of their respective claims. That England and Russia are both too deeply interested in maintaining the internal tranquillity of Persia, to allow either power to be indifferent to complications which might tend to throw that country into a state of confusion and civil war, and that as each would necessarily be applied to by the rival parties, it would be a fortunate circumstance if the wishes and good offices of both could be united in support of the same candidate. That our latest accounts from Persia led us to suppose that the Russian envoy at Tehran had expressed the inclination of his government in favour of the pretensions of Mahommed Meerza, son of Abbas, and that his Majesty's government was disposed and prepared to take the same line, and to recommend the Shah to settle the crown upon that grandson. That some time ago Count Nesselrode had mentioned this subject to you, and had expressed the unwillingness of the Russian government to come to an understanding with that of his Majesty, as to a joint exertion of the influence of the two powers in Persia, in favour of some one candidate. That at that time, his Majesty's government were not in possession of the information necessary to enable them to form a clear opinion upon this subject; but that they have now made up their minds, and concurring with the Russian government in thinking that Mahommed Meerza would on the whole be the most eligible choice, they intended that suitable instructions should be sent out to the British envoy at Tehran; and I added that I wished Prince Lieven to make this intention known to his government, and to express our satisfaction at finding that the two governments were likely to act in unison in this matter. The Prince said he should not fail to report to his court what I had stated, and was sure that it would be received at Petersburg with the greatest satisfaction."

From these documents it would appear that we had been of great service to Mahommed Meerza, the present Shah of Persia, in supporting his pretensions to the throne; and it seemed that we did pay the piper on that occasion, for the British envoy advanced to him a considerable sum to enable him to ascend the throne. We

had a right to ask him to be friendly to us, who had helped him so well; but no sooner had he ascended the throne, than he turned a deaf ear to our counsels, while he listened with readiness to those of Russia, and that power, it would appear, was very anxious to urge him on to an attack on Herat. This would appear to have been the opinion of Viscount Palmerston at the time, from the extracts which he would now read, and which were marked Nos. 10 and 11, in the "Correspondence," Foreign Office, July 25, 1835. Viscount Palmerston writes to Mr. Ellis, and says, "You will especially warn the Persian government against allowing themselves to be pushed on to make war against the Affghans. Whether Persia is successful or not, her resources will be wasted in these wars, and her future means of defence must be diminished." Then follows a letter from Mr. Ellis to Viscount Palmerston, dated Tehran, Nov. 13, 1835. "It is unsatisfactory to know that the Shah has very extended schemes of conquest in the direction of Afghanistan, and, in common with all his subjects, conceives that the right of sovereignty over Herat and Kandahar is as complete now as in the reign of the Saffavean dynasty. This pretension is much sustained by the success of his father, Abbas Meerza, in the Khorrassan campaign, and by the suggestions of Colonel Borowski." This Colonel Borowski, it appeared, was the first Russian agent who is mentioned as having interfered in the affairs of Persia. No. 14 was an extract of a letter from Mr. Ellis to Lord Palmerston, dated Jan. 8th, 1836.

"I yesterday ascertained, from authority on which I could rely, that the Russian minister at this court had expressed himself in very strong terms respecting the expediency of the Shah losing no time in undertaking the expedition against Herat, and had assigned, as a reason for the immediate urgency of his doing so, the probability of the British government discouraging the attempt, in pursuance of their known wish to see a restoration of the Affghan monarchy. In former despatches I have communicated to your lordship the pretensions of the Shah of Persia over Afghanistan, and the disinclination of the Persian ministers to attend to any suggestions regarding the maintenance of peace with the Affghans. I had hitherto confined myself to the simple expression of the pacific recommendations of her Majesty's government on the subject; but when I found that the Russian minister was about to hold, or had actually held, very opposite language, I determined to be more explicit with the Persian ministers, and I ventured to do so from the knowledge which I individually had of the general views of the authorities in England respecting Persia and Afghanistan. I accordingly had an interview yesterday with Hajee Meerza Aghassee and the minister for foreign affairs, and having recalled to their recollection their declaration that the sovereign rights of the Shah extended in Afghanistan to Ghizni, I informed them that the official situation which I had held at the India Board enabled me to say to them, with confidence, that the British government would look with great dissatisfaction on the prosecution of any schemes of extended conquest in Afghanistan. I added, that I thought it more consistent with candour and real friendship to make this communication now, than to allow the Shah to commence the rumoured expedition against the Affghans, in ignorance of the sentiments of the British government."

He would not detain the Court by reading the whole of the letter, but the remaining part, as well as the preceding, went clearly to establish the fact of Russian agency in Persia. The next letter, of which he would read an extract, was No. 15, and dated Tehran, January 15th, 1836, from Mr. Ellis to Lord Palmerston.

"I have the honour to transmit to your lordship a memorandum that I have prepared, on the effect of the existing treaty between Great Britain and Persia upon the interests and security of the British empire in India. I feel quite assured that the British Government cannot permit the extension of the Persian monarchy in the direction of Afghanistan, with a due regard to the internal tranquillity of India. *That extension will at once bring Russian influence to the very threshold of our empire, and as Persia will not or dare not place herself in a condition of close alliance with Great Britain, our policy must be to consider her no longer an outwork for the defence of India, but as the first parallel whence the attack may be commenced or threatened.*"

The following was the memorandum enclosed in the preceding :—

"The Shah of Persia lays claim to the sovereignty of Afghanistan, as far as Ghizni, and is fully determined to attempt the conquest of Herat in the spring. Unfortunately, the conduct of Kamran Meerza, in violating the engagement entered into

with his royal highness the late Abbas Meerza, and in permitting his vizier, Yar Mohammed Khan, to occupy part of Seistan, has given the Shah a full justification for commencing hostilities. The success of the Shah in the undertaking is anxiously wished for by Russia, and their minister does not fail to press it on to early execution. The motive cannot be mistaken. Herat, once annexed to Persia, may become, according to the commercial treaty, the residence of a Russian consular agent, who would from thence push his researches and communications, avowed and secret, throughout Afghanistan. Indeed, in the present state of the relations between Persia and Russia, it cannot be denied that the progress of the former in Afghanistan is tantamount to the advance of the latter, and ought to receive every opposition from the British Government that the obligations of public faith will permit; but, while the Russian Government is free to assist Persia in the assertion of her sovereign pretensions in Afghanistan, Great Britain is precluded, by the ninth article of the existing treaty, from interfering between the Persians and Afghans, unless called upon to do so by both parties; and therefore, as long as this treaty remains in force, the British Government must submit to the approach of Russian influence, through the instrumentality of Persian conquests, to the very frontier of our Indian empire."

This document would shew that there was some secret influence at work, urging Persia on to a line of policy which was clearly against her own interests. This document, and others to which he would call the attention of the Court, would clearly prove, that all the exertions of the British minister had been of no avail, in dissuading Persia from an attack on Herat, to which, it was clear, she was urged on by the secret intrigues of Russia. He would now read a few paragraphs from the despatches of Mr. McNeill to Lord Palmerston. (The hon. proprietor then read the letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to Mr. McNeill, dated Fort William, April 10, 1837; also Mr. McNeill's letter to Viscount Palmerston, dated Camp, near Tehran, June 20th, 1837.) What he (Mr. Salomons) wanted to show by these documents was, that if Persia had consulted her own interests, she would not have taken the course she did; but it was evident she was acting under the control of others, and that to that circumstance must be attributed her having so entirely neglected our advice. He would call the attention of the Court to another document, No. 22, page 10, which he had passed over. It was somewhat anterior in date to those he had just read, but it was important. It was a letter from Mr. Ellis to Viscount Palmerston, dated Tehran, April 16, 1836. (Mr. Salomons here read the letter.) He (Mr. Salomons) did not know what the conduct of ambassadors was expected to be; but, without pretending to any great judgment in diplomatic affairs, he would venture to say this much, that the conduct of an ambassador ought at least to be that of a gentleman, and, therefore, far above such shuffling and double dealing as were visible in the conduct of the Russian envoy, on the occasion here referred to. There was an equivocation on his part which he had thought even the most tortuous diplomacy might blush at, and certainly was the less justifiable between ministers entertaining friendly views. Counselling as he was, and in despite of all our remonstrances, the Shah set out to join his expedition against Herat; but the movement proved unfortunate, the weather was against him, and he returned without having achieved the object of his journey, his army being greatly distressed by the privations to which it had been exposed; 'and yet,' said Mr. McNeill, in the conclusion of a letter to Lord Palmerston, dated Nov. 3rd, 1836, "in this state of things, the Russian minister, as late as the 23rd ult., still continued to urge the Shah to undertake a winter campaign against Herat, an enterprise which, even were the army in the best condition, as to feeling and preparation, would be exceedingly hazardous." The conduct of the Russian minister had, it would appear, by this time attracted the attention of the British cabinet, and it appeared, from a despatch transmitted to the Earl of Durham, at Petersburg, that that noble lord was instructed to make a representation to the Russian government on the subject, and he must observe, that this despatch displayed considerable weakness on the part of our government. But if the Russian government disapproved of the acts of its envoy, why had he not been recalled, and why did not the British cabinet insist upon his recall? Lord Palmerston, in his letter to Lord Durham, assumes that Count Simonich is acting without instructions, and Count Nesselrode positively asserts that he was so, if his conduct were such as it had been de-

scribed, which he doubted; yet neither the one nor the other suggests the propriety of his recal. In reply to the letter of Lord Palmerston just noticed, Lord Durham says:—

"In conformity with your lordship's instructions, I spoke to Count Nesselrode, on the subject of the conduct of the Russian minister in Persia. His excellency stated, that if Count Simonich had acted in the manner stated by Mr. McNeill, he had done that which was in direct opposition to his instructions. The Count had been distinctly ordered to dissuade the Shah from prosecuting the present war, at any time and in any circumstances. His excellency said, that he was convinced that our minister had been misinformed, and that Count Simonich had never given any such advice to the Shah as that which had been attributed to him. Count Nesselrode further stated, that he entirely agreed with the English Government as to the folly and impolicy of the course pursued by the Persian monarch."

Now he (Mr. Salomons) would beg the Court to pay attention to the dates here. This despatch of Lord Durham was written early (Feb. 24th) in 1837, and yet Count Simonich was continued minister in Persia for eighteen months longer in close connection with the Persian court, to the great annoyance of the British envoy. He was quite surprised that the British government had submitted to this for so long a period, when it ought to have made a strong remonstrance against his being allowed to continue longer the minister at the court of Tchran. While he thus commented freely on the acts of the Russian government, he must admit that much should be done for maintaining a good understanding between the two governments, and that he rejoiced in the maintenance of peace; but still he thought that if we had acted with more firmness in insisting on the recal of Count Simonich, we should not now be suffering those evils of which we were the sole victims. A great parade was made at St. Petersburg, on admitting Lord Durham into the arcanum, and allowing him to see a copy of the instructions sent out to Count Simonich. That, no doubt, appeared very fair; but the other side of the picture was this—notwithstanding his acting in hostility to us, he was allowed to remain eighteen months longer as the Russian envoy to Persia. Mr. McNeill, in reply to the letter of Lord Palmerston, with respect to the conduct of Count Simonich, sent the following, dated Camp, near Teheran, June the 1st, 1837. (Mr. Salomons here read the letter). Here it was admitted by Lord Palmerston that Persia had leagued herself with a European power, for purposes avowedly unfriendly, if not absolutely hostile to British interests, and what course did we take? We bully the little power whom we find opposed to our interests, but we let the great one off with the most courteous terms of diplomacy. Why did not we at once arouse the British Lion, one roar from whom, to keep the simile up, would have been sufficient to produce the desired effect? But we did not take that course; he repeated, we threatened the small power, but let the great one off with courteous expressions. To this weak policy on our part did we now owe the position in which we found ourselves with respect to the Afghan war; he had stated enough to shew that this war was European in all its bearings and all its excitements, and that it should be treated as a European, not as an Indian question. We found also that the Russian minister did not confine his interference in Persian affairs solely to the attack on Herat, but also extended that interference to Candahar, to which city he sent envoys not for commercial objects, but for purposes purely political. This was proved by a treaty entered into with the sirdar of Candahar, under the sealed guarantee of the Russian minister, to the effect that should any hostile movement by Shah Soojah be made against the sirdar of Candahar, aid would be given to the latter by Russia. These facts would shew the growing influence of Russia in that quarter, and the decline of the influence of Great Britain. Under the advice of the Russian minister, it appeared that Persia was getting deeper into the mire. Mr. McNeill's people were insulted, and he could get no redress, and at last he felt obliged to quit the Persian court, leaving the Russian influence altogether in the ascendant. He (Mr. Salomons) did not know whether he ought to trouble the Court, by reading the whole of the documents referring to these matters, but there were one or two which he could not wholly pass over: one of them was, the application of the British government to that of Russia which contains a full summary of all our

grievances; but first he would notice the application of the British envoy in Persia to the Governor-General of India. Mr. McNeill, finding that diplomacy would not do, wrote to Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, for his more active interference. There were no documents before the Court, directing the mode of interference in the affairs of Herat, but he should be obliged to make the best use of the materials that were before them. He would now call the attention of the Court to document No. 109. It would appear from that document, that we at last took courage, and assumed a bolder and more decisive tone. Lord Palmerston, under the date of 26th of Oct. 1838, addressed to the Marquis of Clanricarde, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, a draught of a note relating to events which had recently occurred in Persia and in Afghanistan, which draught his excellency, the noble marquis, was to address to Count Nesselrode. The draught thus addressed was as follows. It detailed at great length all our complaints against Russia, and demanded explanations and redress. (Mr. Salomons here read the document from the printed papers.) He (Mr. Salomons) hardly knew what to think of the conduct of Russia on the occasions referred to in the long document he had read. We had since come to a better understanding with that power; but one result of our policy in all those proceedings was, that there was left to Great Britain and the Governor-General of India the Afghan war. We had made attempts to establish friendly intercourse with Afghanistan. It appeared that we were anxious to penetrate to the west of the Indus for commercial purposes; but what did we find in our progress thither? On this subject we had the testimony of Sir A. Burnes, a name which could never be pronounced in that Court without admiration and regret—admiration and praise for his talents, and for the manner in which he had applied them in the service of the Company, and regret for his loss to his country. His works possessed all the interest of a novel with all the freshness and originality of real life. Burnes, when at Cabool, found Russian agents there and at Candahar, and, on his representations of the state of affairs in Afghanistan and Persia, the Governor-General made preparations to succour Herat, if necessary. Lord Auckland published a declaration of intervention just at the same time that Lord Palmerston forwarded to Russia the despatch which he had just read. He (Mr. Salomons) trusted that on this part of the question he had said enough to induce the Court to go with him in believing that our active exertions should have been directed rather against Russia than against Persia. If they went back to the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, there would be found enough to lead to the belief that Great Britain and Russia should be at war, rather than that we should in India have to commence warlike preparations solely against Persia. With that feeling, the Governor-General of India, in the month of June, 1838, entered into a treaty with Shah Shoojah and Runjeet Sing, and he begged particularly to call the attention of the Court to the various articles of that treaty, for it appeared that this inconsiderate treaty had been the cause of all our subsequent misfortunes; it was inconsistent, altogether absurd, and bore about it that which was quite repugnant to the genius of the people. Had these essential considerations been attended to, the treaty would not have been made, for he never saw an instrument more inconsistent, or more unlikely to have any permanent result, than the one he was now about to read to the Court. Shah Shoojah had been for a great many years living an exile within our territory; his fortune had undergone many vicissitudes. Mr. Elphinstone saw him at Cabool, and made a treaty with him in 1809, when he was in the exercise of his power. He afterwards by a revolution lost his throne, and was turned out of his kingdom; he had several times since attempted to regain it, but had failed in doing so, and at the time the treaty was entered into was living as a refugee in our territory. In the year 1834, he tried, by an irruption into Afghanistan, to recover his power; he was at that time unassisted by the British government, and, failing in his attempt, he returned to the British territory, and he was staying at Loodiana at the time the events he was now speaking of took place in Persia. It was in the month of June, 1838, the treaty was entered into between Shah Shoojah and Runjeet Sing, and the particulars of it would shew that a more inconsistent treaty never could have

been agreed upon. It bore the strongest evidence of haste and want of consideration. Runjeet Sing was at that time at the head of a powerful state; he had carried his conquests into Afghanistan, and had succeeded in wresting from the Afghans the finest portions of their territory. When Sir A. Burnes arrived at Cabool, one of the difficulties, as appeared from the printed papers, was, that Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Cabool, was exceedingly annoyed at the conquests which the Sikhs had made, and that he was anxious to continue at war with Runjeet Sing, or that some arrangement should be made by which he should recover that part of the Afghan territory back again, consisting of the government of Peshawar. These representations were not listened to by Lord Auckland, and Dost Mahomed signified to Sir A. Burnes, that he would seek the help of Russia, in case he had no hope of assistance from the Indian government, but he stated his preference for our alliance. The old exiled king, Shah Shoojah, then prevailed on Lord Auckland to make a treaty with him and Runjeet Sing. This treaty, of course, pledged the British government to place him on the throne of Cabool, and by the first article, Shah Shoojah gives up all claim to those portions of Afghanistan which had been conquered by Runjeet Sing, including Peshawar. (Mr. Salomons then read the treaty.) The first article made Shah Shoojah give up every thing which Runjeet Sing had conquered from the Afghans; many of the most fertile parts of Afghanistan. The 5th article, to him, appeared to be most oppressive. It was this:—

“When the Shah shall have established his authority in Cabool and Candahar, he will annually send the Maharaja the following articles; viz. fifty-five high-bred horses of approved colour and pleasant paces, eleven Persian scimitars, seven Persian poniards, twenty-five good mules, fruits of various kinds, both dry and fresh, and sirdars or musk melons of a sweet and delicate flavour (to be sent throughout the year) by the way of Cabool river to Peshawar; grapes, pomegranates, apples, quinces, almonds, raisins, pistals or chestnuts, an abundant supply of each; as well as pieces of satin of every colour, thogas of fur, kim-khabs wrought with gold and silver, and Persian carpets, altogether to the number of 101 pieces. *All these articles the Shah will continue to send every year to the Maharaja.*”

Now he would appeal to the hon. Chairman, and to gentlemen on both sides of the bar, who had read of the former possessions and power of the Afghan monarchy, and who had recollection of its antiquity, to say whether such an article, giving the best parts of Afghanistan up to the upstart ruler of the Sikhs, was likely to last beyond the mere emergency that induced it? (*Hear, hear!*) There was a condition from the independent monarchs of Afghanistan to offer a certain number of things, large or small, every year to the chief of the Sikhs, which could be considered nothing else than a tribute from the former to the latter. And that was a stipulation which the British minister undertook to guarantee. But then, perhaps, some might say, there was a mutuality in this, for Runjeet Sing was also to send other things by way of reciprocity. To be sure he was. For by article 8, he was “to send yearly to the Shah the following articles, by way of friendship: 55 pieces of shawls, 25 pieces of muslin, 11 dopatahs, 5 pieces of kim khab, 5 scarfs, 5 turbans, 55 loads of Dureh rice (peculiar to Peshawar).” But they did not find that the Shah of Cabool was to give the things mentioned in article 5 by way of friendship. No! The Shah was to do it absolutely; but the Maharaja stipulated that his own offering, to avoid all misconception, was “by way of friendship.” The Shah thus became tributary to the ruler of the Sikhs. And then, with respect to the religion of the Sikhs, what did they find? Why, in the 10th article, it was stipulated, that “whenever the armies of the two states may happen to be assembled at the same place, on no account shall the slaughter of kine be permitted to take place.” Was not that an article evidencing inferiority? Why should not the Afghans be allowed to slaughter kine when the Sikhs were present? By that article, the Afghans shewed a deference to the Sikhs in undertaking not to slaughter kine in their presence, because it was obnoxious to their religious feelings; the proud imperious Moslem, the Soonee Afghans, succumbing to the prejudices of the Hindoo! All the articles went to prove that the parties did not meet and negotiate as independent sovereigns, but that Shah Shooja was glad on any terms to obtain the momentary

assistance of the Sikhs. To this dishonourable treaty the British Government was guarantee, and it became to them a source of subsequent embarrassment. There was also a declaration from the Governor-General of India on the subject of this treaty, dated Simla, Oct. 1, 1838, with the postscript from the camp at Buddhee: but as it was probably in the hands of the Court, it was not necessary that he should detain them by reading it. But it was necessary now that the policy of this connection between the British Government and Shah Shoojah should be more narrowly examined; and he should, in the first place, wish to state to the Court some few particulars with respect to the pretensions of Shah Shoojah and that of Dost Mahomed. It was known to most of them who had read the history of India, and there were perhaps none in that Court who had not paid some attention to it, that the Barukzye and Suddozye families had been long established, and exercised considerable power in Afghanistan. Speaking of the Affghans, he might fairly say he believed that Affghanistan had never been permanently conquered by any foreign power. Many conquerors may have overrun the country, but their rule was transient, and the people soon recovered their independence. They might have been subdued for a time; but no power had ever been able to put them down totally, and the country, in fact, might be said never to have been conquered. Now in consequence of this pressure put upon us by Russia and Persia, the British government, yielding to its fears, made a hasty and imprudent treaty, without sufficiently considering its effects, whether as regarded the state of society in Afghanistan, the character of the people, their religion, or any of those matters to which they ought as statesmen to have directed the closest attention when they proposed to become a party to this unlucky treaty. (He then read the following description of the Affghans from a work published by Mr. Elphinstone):—

“The Affghans themselves exult in the free spirit of their institutions. Those that are little under the royal authority are proud of their independence, which those under the King (though not exposed to the tyranny common in every other country in the east) admire, and fain would imitate. They all endeavour to maintain that ‘all Affghans are equal;’ which, though it is not nor ever was true, still shews their notions and their wishes. I once strongly urged, to a very intelligent old man of the tribe of Mean Khail, the superiority of a quiet and secure life, under a powerful monarch, to the discord, the alarms, the blood, which they owed to the present system. The old man replied with great warmth, and thus concluded an indignant harangue against arbitrary power—‘We are content with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood; but we will never be content with a master.’—Vol. I, p. 231.

That was Mr. Elphinstone's description of them. He presumed that when Lord Auckland made that treaty he had never read, or, at least, not attentively, Mr. Elphinstone's book, or his mention of that extraordinary, rude, but strong remark from a native of an independent tribe, which had so forcibly struck him (Mr. Salomons), and which he had just read to the Court, or it would have caused him to hesitate before he engaged in hostilities with such a people to impose a King upon them. It appeared that for a great many years the country had been distracted by the feuds of rival chiefs and the pretensions of the two powerful families—the Barukzye and Suddozye families. The former being that of Dost Mahomed, and the latter the family of Shah Shoojah, the Suddozye being undoubtedly the royal branch, descended from Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Dooranee empire. The country had been for many years in a state of the greatest confusion, and these two leading families had been long struggling for the supremacy. When Shah Timour, the father of Shah Shoojah, died, he left several sons—Iumaioon, Shah Shoojah, also Shah Mahmoud, Zemaun Shah, and others, and all of them on their father's death struggled for the sovereignty of the country. If they referred to the history of the country, they would find that of all these, including Shah Shoojah, there was not one better than the others. He must, however, do Shah Shoojah the justice to say, that judging from information he had been able to obtain, there was no particularly cruel act brought to his charge during the time he was King of Cabool. For a very short time after the death of Shah Timour, the country was in great confusion; two of Shah Shoojah's brothers had had their eyes put out by the third brother, but he did not find that

Shah Shoojah himself had adopted the same means of getting rid of his brother Mahmoud, when he had him in his power. The royal family of the Suddozye were reigning at Herat and Cabool; but the Barukzye brothers gradually waded through a long course of revolution, until the Suddozye family had been expelled from the throne, and they (the Barukzye brothers), including Doat Mahomed, had established themselves and divided the country between them; the only possession left to the Suddozye family being Herat, under the rule of Shah Kamran. In this state was Afghanistan when Sir A. Burnes was sent on his mission to Cabool by the orders of the Governor-General of India. An army was afterwards collected on the frontiers, destined, no doubt, for the purpose of succouring Herat against the combined attack of Persia and Russia, and the Governor-General at that most untoward moment took up the cause of Shah Shoojah, and, in what might be called a *postscript* to his Simla declaration, which, like the postscript to a lady's letter, contained the most important part of it, communicated to the world that having made a treaty with Runjeet Sing and Shah Shoojah, forward he must go, notwithstanding the siege of Herat had been raised. Instead, therefore, of disbanding the troops which were collected for the purposes of the Indian government acting against Persia and to prevent the intended assault upon Herat, he retained the army for the service of Shah Shoojah, devoted to place an exiled prince over a free people. Well, the British troops, in virtue of the treaty, crossed the Indus with Shah Shoojah, went to Candahar, took Ghuzni, and conducted themselves during the march in a manner every one must admire; their bravery was invincible, and they established Shah Shoojah at Cabool. The accounts of the march, written by officers of the expedition, were exceedingly graphic. The distress that prevailed on the march from the want of water; the scarcity of provisions; numbers of people died from fatigue and destitution; officers lost all their baggage; indeed the loss of men and animals was exceedingly great, although they had no enemy to contend with. He believed that it was estimated, according to the government returns, that in the march from Shikarpore to Candahar the army lost 30,000 camels, besides a great number of other beasts of burthen, and, no doubt, also a considerable number of camp-followers. If no other advantage should result from this unfortunate enterprise, it will shew how great were the difficulties any invader of our territories would encounter from that side of India, besides having in us no contemptible opponents to cope with, provided as we are with an ample exchequer and commissariat sufficient, he might say, to render the chance of success somewhat desperate. When we took Ghuzni, he believed that we were dazzled by the eminent success of the expedition and the valour of our troops, which on that occasion was very conspicuous. A vote of thanks in that Court as well as in the Houses of Parliament had been agreed to, acknowledging the bravery of the men who were engaged in that enterprise. He thought it due to one individual, whom he was sorry not to see present in the Court on this occasion, whose absence he much regretted, because his information on this subject was considerable, he meant Sir C. Forbes—(*hear, hear!*)—it was due to him, he said, to mention that he was the only individual who had the courage, boldness, and manliness to speak out his candid opinion upon that occasion. That hon. gentleman withheld his vote of thanks to Lord Auckland and the British troops, and said he would give them his thanks when the British army returned from Afghanistan, but in his opinion they never would return. "I will withhold my vote of thanks until they return," said the hon. baronet; "I will not compromise myself by thanking them now; they may never return." (*Hear!*) There were many other matters connected with this unfortunate campaign that might be brought before the Court; and it seemed most unaccountable that small subjects involving but an inconsiderable amount of money, or affairs in a very small degree affecting the interests of the country, were brought before Parliament, whilst this question, which was of the greatest possible importance, had never been once discussed in either House;* but the whole of this question was to the public at large, as it were, a sealed book. He was of opinion that it should be opened to them, for

* It was discussed in the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 23rd of June, the day following that on which this speech was delivered.

every individual of the community was interested in it, for if the expedition were undertaken upon false principles, that man did a service who dragged to light events that should be made public, not so much to cast censure for what had occurred as to be a beacon to warn them from future errors. (*Hear, hear!*) He was now going to state to the Court transactions which he had only learnt within the last few days, and which came before him in the course of his reading for the purpose of making himself acquainted with all the particulars of this unfortunate course of policy. The conduct that had been occasionally followed for the purpose of imposing this sovereign, Shah Shoojah, upon a free people, every man should be ashamed of; but there were one or two occurrences which were narrated by eye-witnesses, particularly one, by one of our own medical officers, Mr. Kennedy, of what took place at Ghuzni, which would shew in some degree the character of Shah Shoojah, and how we were compromised by being mixed up with his affairs. At Ghuzni a considerable resistance took place, and a great many lives were lost; but there was a circumstance which Mr. Kennedy relates all must feel ashamed of, although no Englishman was directly concerned in it.

"It was upon this occasion," (said Mr. Kennedy), "that so many prisoners were beheaded by Shah Soojah's order. On being brought in, the king seems to have thought it would be agreeable to look at them and have a little conversation with them, and they were consequently paraded in the royal presence! His Majesty upbraided them roundly as rebels, &c., whereupon one more heroic than the rest, or more probably intoxicated with opium, reviled the Lord's anointed, as an infidel at heart and a friend and slave of infidels, and wounded one of the king's servants with his dagger, on the menial attempting to stop his mouth and the torrent of his abuse. The king, it is said, forthwith ordered the whole party, upwards of sixty in number, to be put to death. (*Hear, hear!*) A British officer, of the Bombay column, was said to have accidentally witnessed the destruction of these miserable creatures, and his statement, as it reached me, was, that they were huddled together, pinioned, some sitting, some lying on the ground, some standing, and four or five executioners armed with heavy Affghan knives—a something betwixt a sword and a dagger, the shape of a carving knife, two feet long in the blade, broad and heavy—were very coolly, and in no sort of hurry, hacking and hewing at their necks one after the other, till all were beheaded."

Here there were sixty-five persons, who were prisoners of the British army, for the offence of one single man, coolly taken possession of and beheaded on the spot. He acquitted as far as he could the leaders of the expedition; for it may be presumed that this was the personal act of the sovereign whom they were then about to place upon the throne. There was another instance of the conduct of Shah Soojah, which would shew the character of that individual, and his love of power and display of authority.

"Four Affghans tried by a general court-martial for having stolen and carried away, on the 2nd inst., twenty-three camels belonging to the Bombay army, and sentenced to be hanged, were to have been executed to-morrow morning; but the king claimed them as his subjects. His majesty was not satisfied with the sentence, and appointed a Mirza to rehear the evidence; when the king pronounced them 'not guilty' upon the evidence taken by the Mirza. Had the king wished to save the lives of these men, he might have asked Sir J. Keane to pardon them: for though Shah Soojah was the sovereign of the country, still there were no courts of justice; the country was in an unsettled state; his authority was not firmly established; he was placed on his throne by a British army, nor had a perfect right to punish offenders by whom the safety of that army might be endangered, if such offences were unpunished."

That was detailed by another officer, Major Hough, in his work on Cabool. These then were two instances of the application of caprice by the tyrant, whom we were conducting to his throne. Sir J. Keane, on his way to place that man upon the throne, had tried these four Affghans summarily, because it was necessary for the security of the army; but because they were Shah Shoojah's subjects, he claimed them, tried them again, reversed the sentence, and acquitted them: whereas at Ghuzni, where the parties were prisoners of war, he applied his authority in a different direction, and because one man committed an offence, he took the whole sixty-five, notwithstanding prisoners of war, and in a manner the most cool beheaded them all. (*Hear!*) Although placed on the throne of Cabool, the whole country was unsettled,

the British army was constantly called on, parties were sent all over the country, murdering people in every direction, to bring them under subjection to a ruler whom we tried to impose on them; and how had it ended? One's heart bled to think of it. It appears that a portion of the army was ordered to return to India. What was the state of the country at the time this force was removed? He wondered at the ignorance of the military and political commanders, when we heard such facts as were taking place at the time when the army was being weakened. He would read to the Court a letter from a young friend of his at Candahar, written on the 26th August, 1841. It was not of very late date, yet they would learn from it the state of the country at the time, and let them remember that his young friend had no means of getting at any thing more than general information, and had no access to official sources. Now let them hear how he described the state of Afghanistan at that time:—

"As you once expressed a wish to be informed of all that went on in our Eastern empire, and as this country must be a source of great interest to all desirous of the Indian welfare, I shall offer a few remarks on our situation in Afghanistan. It is now three years since the army of the Indus left Ferozepore, which was the commencement of this ruinous campaign. Our government had then undertaken to restore Shah Shoojah to the throne of his ancestors, and that done, to withdraw their troops. That object has been accomplished two years, but still we are here, at an expense to government too absurd to last. But how can we now return? Every day the country all around is getting more and more rebellious. The Khyberes, the Ghilzies, the Dooranees, are openly in arms. Our post is robbed, our soldiers and camp followers are daily murdered almost before our eyes. Escort parties are attacked by overwhelming numbers; in short, the country from Herat downwards is in one state of agitation, and should we meet with but a single reverse, and the fortune of war for once turn against us, it would be a signal for a general rise, and this town for one would be surrounded by an invading army of 60,000 or 80,000 men. How can we retire with the country in its present state? and then, again, will it ever be quieted? Never: at least in our time. It is impossible to describe to you the hatred the inhabitants bear to the Feringhees, as they term us. A man who murders a European is made a saint of. Only three weeks ago a man in this town rushed at a poor European writer with a drawn knife as he was walking quietly through the streets, ran his knife through him, and he died in a few hours. This wretch was blown from a gun, and the inhabitants of the town actually pulled him to the mouth of the gun, telling him he had done a glorious deed, that he died the death of a martyr, and would be a saint. When taken before the Governor of the place (Prince Timour), he said, 'Kill me; I am a martyr, but remember what I tell you. I am one out of eighteen who have sworn a solemn oath on the Koran each to have the life of a Feringhee Sahib. You may kill seventeen of us, but the last will also keep his oath.' He thought to the last that the poor man he killed was an officer, as he was a very well-dressed man. It is very certain we cannot remain here for ever, as the treasury is already cleaned out. Retire I suppose we must some day, and also with dishonour. I am in great hopes that our corps may soon see a little bit of service; but, as it is uncertain, I shall say nothing more about it."

That was a letter from one of their own officers, a subaltern in their army, who, no doubt, from being on the spot, wrote what he knew, saw, or heard, what was the common conversation of the mess-room or camp he was living in, for he had no access to private or official information. (*Hear, hear!*) It was surprising that when such facts as these were notorious, so great a mistake on the part of our superior officers could have been committed as to withdraw the troops, unless indeed it was done for stage effect, to shew that we could keep possession of the country with a smaller force, and therefore those that were in excess should be removed, because no supernumeraries were required there. He now came, as far as that Court was concerned, to another part of his subject. Who was responsible for these difficulties? He was happy to say, not the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) He held in his hand one of the Indian official papers laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 27th March, 1839, and amongst them was the copy of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India. It was dated the 20th September, 1837, rather a late date, and probably bore the signature of the present Chairman, and he might presume that he had had some hand in preparing this document. One part of this despatch was exceedingly important, and ought to be made

known to the country, because whoever in fact was responsible for this matter, whether in Downing Street, the Board of Control, or the secret body of the Court of Directors, it was clear that the Court of Directors of 1837 had taken no part in advising a course which the country had now so much reason to deplore. In the despatch he found the following passages:—

"With respect to the negotiations carried on and the treaties concluded with the various states on the Indus, by which the important object of opening the navigation of that great channel for commercial communication has been attained, we have only to express our great satisfaction at this result, and the strong sense which we entertain of the merits of those whose exertions have contributed to its attainment. To Capt. Wade, to Lieut. Mackeson, and especially to Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, who had by far the greatest difficulties to encounter, high praise is due. The union of patience, temper, and firmness, by which Lieut.-Col. Pottinger was enabled to triumph over the prejudices and jealousies of a government less favourable to commerce and civilization, and less desirous of our friendship, than perhaps any other in India, deserve the warmest commendation, and your government has, in all its proceedings connected with the subject, evinced great judgment and discretion."

"With respect to the states west of the Indus, you have uniformly observed the proper course, which is, *to have no political connection with any state or party in those regions, to take no part in their quarrels (hear, hear !); but to maintain, so far as possible, a friendly connection with all of them*, and to obtain and transmit to us the most correct information which can be procured, concerning all transactions of importance in that part of Asia." * * * "We approve of the hospitable reception which you have given to Abdool Ghias Khan, son of the Nawab Jubbar Khan, and nephew of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabool, whom his father and uncle have sent to Loodiana for education; and we approve of your having, on the return of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk from his unsuccessful attempt to recover his kingdom, continued to afford to him his former asylum and stipend."

"Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received the advices noted in the margin, from which we learn that the deputation of Capt. Burnes to Hyderabad (already notified in your previous communications) has been completely successful; that the ameers have consented to a survey of the Indus, and to the abolition of the barbarous practice of plundering stranded vessels, and have expressed their willingness to permit the residence of a British officer in Scinde, if you would undertake to protect the country against foreign invaders."

"We approve of your having declined to enter into the proposed engagement; but we observe, with great satisfaction, the tone of friendship and confidence which appears to be now established between the rulers of Scinde and your government."

This was evidence of the best kind—a despatch of the Court to the Governor-General of India, particularly directing him in no way whatever to have any political connection with any state or party west of the Indus, and to take no part in their quarrels. He would ask, then, how it was that we had taken part in those quarrels, that we were so deeply engaged in them that we could not see our way out of them? (*Hear, hear !*) The Court of Directors had not done it. Who then had directed these proceedings? When did this change of policy take place? He found nothing definite in the printed papers, and he had read them with the greatest care—no despatch—no letter from the Court of Directors, stating that they had made a mistake, or that they had changed their views, and that it was necessary for them to retrace their steps, and to form the most intimate political connection with those states. Where were the papers? Where were the reasons for this change to be found? If the Court had changed their views, why not tell the country so? It had been more-over insinuated, that the Court of Directors were not in possession of any more official information, in regard to the matters that had been undertaken in Afghanistan, than any single individual present in that Court. Then how had this change been produced? Was any thing new before others, to induce a change of sentiment? If so, it should be brought before the Court. But if there were not, then we could not hold the East-India Company responsible in any way for the difficulties we had got into, neither should the charge be thrown upon them. He thought it essential to their character, to their influence and their dignity in India, that the position of the Court in this matter should be fully understood; that it was the policy of the Court of Directors, that, as far as trade was concerned, their relations with the states west of the Indus should be of the most friendly character, but that they should in

no other way interfere with those countries. In coming to that conclusion, which was stated in the despatch to which he had referred, he thought they were wise and prudent, and, from their intimate knowledge of India, had proposed a sound and enlightened course. He wanted to know, then, how it was that all this change had arisen? That despatch could hardly have arrived in India, before he found the Governor-General sending Sir W. Macnaghten to make a treaty, most injudicious in its conditions, and as regarded its principles, a rope of sand, having no quality of cohesion—a treaty which never should have been entered into, for it never could be lasting. And now with regard to the whole policy of this question. No doubt the interference of Persia with Herat was very inconvenient, and it was desirable that something should be done to change the course of political events in that quarter. But to what did the country owe its power? To what did it owe the possession of India? To its naval supremacy. Witness the effects of the two or three small vessels despatched to take possession of the island of Karak in the Persian Gulf, which formed a material element in changing the evil desires of the Shah of Persia. Why, then, did this country not send a naval expedition to the Baltic, or, if Persia was to be attacked, land an army at Bushire? That would have had its effect, and would have cost but little. If we interfered in the affairs of other countries, we must expect to get into trouble. We had, however, done it, and he wished to know at whose door the charge was to be laid. He did not come there that day as one merely representing a class interest—a mere dividend hunter; he was not there to push the nation into a contest with Russia; but he was there to rouse their attention and the attention of the public to an important national question. It was right that they should awaken the nation to a sense of the false policy that had been pursued—that was the object he had in view. He trusted that he had now sufficiently established, in the first place, that Russia was the assailant and not Persia; that Persia was the puppet; that for political reasons it was convenient for Russia at that time to make an attempt upon India through Persia; and to counteract such policy the British government, and not the East-India Company, had thought fit to form engagements which haved led to this war. He said, therefore, that the people of India, who had no exclusive interest to protect, should not be made to pay the expenses of the war. History was a very good guide in such matters, and there was a parallel case in the history of recent times in favour of the course he now advocated. There was also this observation to be made, that it was ever easier to cope with an open enemy than it was to defeat a pretended friend. (*Hear, hear!*) When the French Directory sent an expedition to Egypt—there was no secret that they landed there for the purpose of invading India. The ruler of France wrote to Tippoo Saib that he had taken his army there to assist him. He wrote to him thus: “You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the desire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation. I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez, or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer. May the Almighty increase your power and destroy your enemies.—*Buonaparte.*” At that time Zemaun Shah, one of the blind brothers of Shah Shoojah, had made his way to the throne of Cabool, and his subjects were all filled with the notion that they could overrun India and overthrow the English. We had at that time luckily a great statesman at the head of affairs in that country—the Marquis Wellesley was then in his zenith. He defeated Tippoo Saib; destroyed his strongholds; and that restless ruler lost his life and his throne; and there was an end to the difficulties which he entailed on us in Mysore. Great Britain was roused; she exerted herself; destroyed the fleet of France in the Mediterranean; landed also an army in Egypt, under the command of a distinguished officer; and the French, attacked, shattered, and shaken, were glad to come to terms as a retreating army, to bring back their bones to France instead of leaving them to bleach on the sands of Egypt. That was as much an

Indian war as this; but did India pay for that? No; the nation paid for it. That invasion was as much an invasion of India as if there had been an army landed at Bombay. Furthermore, there was an Indian army sent from Bombay to assist the British forces in Egypt, and yet every shilling of the expense of that timely succour was paid by the British Government. (*Hear, hear!*) They had then an example and precedent at once to go to if necessary. There was another precedent to be looked at with respect to the circumstances he had just mentioned. Why did not the Marquis Wellesley invade Afghanistan to put down Shah Zemaun? He had an army prepared to invade India: Shah Zemaun had already arrived at Lahore. But what did the Marquis Wellesley do? He did not make injurious, or impossible treaties: but sent secret agents, who made the Shah's own country so exceedingly hot and unsettled, that he was glad to return home and put down the rebellions that threatened the existence of his sovereignty. In the dispatches of the Marquis Wellesley he found the following account given of that transaction:—

"Our latest accounts of Zemaun Shah bear scarcely a doubt of his having actually marched towards Hindostan. It is my intention to suggest to his Majesty's minister at Constantinople the expediency of his endeavouring to engage the Porte to concur with us in exciting the ruling power of Persia to such measures as may alarm Zemaun Shah for the safety of his hereditary dominions, and may recal him from the promotion of his designs against the tranquillity of India. With a view to the same object, I must repeat my desire that you will supply all practical means of exciting the people of Scinde and any other tribes occupying the countries which border on Candahar, to alarm Zemaun Shah for the safety of his possessions in those quarters. These people have been stated to be generally ripe for revolt against the authority of the Shah, and possibly they might be induced, by a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, and by the countenance of this government, to take advantage of his absence in Hindostan. I understand that such supplies might be conveyed to them through Cutch and up the river Indus. I have the satisfaction to inform your hon. Committee that Zemaun Shah commenced his retreat on the 8th January. By a copy of a letter from Zemaun Shah's vizier to Shah Allum, it appears that Zemaun Shah has finally relinquished his project of invading Hindostan in the present year, but has engaged to return in the next season. The immediate cause of Zemaun Shah's precipitate retreat is stated in all the papers of intelligence to be the sudden appearance of his brother at the head of a military force in the neighbourhood of Herat. The documents will show that my attention was directed at an early period to the establishment of such an intercourse with the Court of Persia as should withdraw the Shah from the prosecution of his ambitious views of aggression to the defence of his own dominions."

If Dost Mahomed, for the purpose of saving himself, had been acting an improper part—if, being himself an usurper, he was inclined to be restive—why did they not send Shah Shoojah, alone, without a British army? They had allowed him to live in the British territories—why not, then, have given him arms, ammunition, and money, and seen what he would do, particularly as Herat was safe? He would ask, why was not the same policy pursued that the Marquis Wellesley pursued upon the occasion he had mentioned? They had a very good example in that, and he was sure Lord Auckland, or any other individual, might have been proud to have followed in any track in which the Marquis Wellesley had led. We had unfortunately linked ourselves by treaty to Shah Shoojah's fate, and onward we were compelled to go. Was it not disgraceful that they should have entered into such an alliance as that with Shah Shoojah to displace Dost Mahomed, for the purpose of striking the victim whilst the great seducer was allowed to get off scot free (*hear, hear!*), and then to throw the burden upon India, which was to bear the load, for the purpose of establishing by force this miserable tool, Shah Shoojah, on the throne of Afghanistan? (*Hear!*) Had they not withdrawn Burnes from the court of Dost Mahomed, but had gone more strongly to the point, and attacked Russia herself—had they spoken to her in bolder terms and a louder tone of voice, would these difficulties have occurred? (*Hear, hear!*) No! This country was poor, or fancied itself poor; this government was poor, or fancied itself poor; and instead of acting upon those high and honourable principles which had in former times actuated it, recourse was had to such a

miserable, unworthy, and timid policy, and a line of conduct pursued which might be less known or less inquired into by the people of this country. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors must recollect that they were then upon their trial, and that this was one of the greatest events that had ever occurred in the history of the East-India Company. They had, for the purposes of the public, an important trust to administer: they had had given to them the care and charge of India, they had the custody of the brightest jewel in the crown of Britain. Allied to no party, they should pursue an independent course, commensurate with the honourable trust confided to them by the legislature. Had they no duties to perform for the protection of the property and labour of the people of India, or was the Court of Directors become a mere instrument for the distribution of patronage—a machine for the distribution of cadetships and writerships? This was the time for exertion, for appeal to the people of England, to save the property and finances of India; and the time had arrived when it would be seen whether the Court could protect the resources of our Indian empire, or whether they must submit to the unjust and heavy burden that was now so mercilessly thrown on those who had no legal protectors but the East-India Company. If an unjust attempt were made on the colony of Jamaica, or any other possession of the Crown having a legislature, how public opinion would have been appealed to, and how great an excitement would have been created! And could they be silent when this grievous wrong was committed against those specially committed to their care by the people of this country? It was said that India should pay the expense, because Great Britain was poor; she must indeed be poor if she could not afford to be honest! Let them awaken the sympathies of the British nation; every soul in India should be the object of *their* tenderest solicitude; they were the sovereigns of India, they should protect her people and her property; and he would say, therefore, that if they allowed the expenses of this war to be thrown upon the people of India, without an effort, without one word of remonstrance, it would be most unjust, and a gross dereliction of their duty. (*Hear, hear!*) If any thing shewed more prominently than another the necessity of a move in favour of the people of India, in was the answer of Sir R. Peel on the preceding night to a question asked him in the House of Commons.* Was it fair or just to throw upon them this burden? Would it not make the people of India dislike this country? and why should the large territories of India be taxed in this way, without one word of remonstrance? It was, he said, the bounden duty of the Court of Directors at the present moment to come forward and shew, as he believed they could, that they themselves had willingly no hand in it: that wielding, as they did, the destinies of India, they were bound to place at the disposal of the government, all those resources which were in their possession; the government had a right to command them, but when they did so, they (the Company) had a right also to believe that the government and the British people would be just, and would act rightly, and not recklessly enter upon an ill-advised expedition because they could coerce India to pay the expenses of such a war. (*Hear, hear!*) He said again, that the directors were upon their trial, and it would depend upon the solution of this question, whether the Indian finances were in future to be embarrassed and encumbered, for the purpose of carrying on the foreign wars of the British government, arising out of their foreign policy. If the matter were one of defence for India, if India herself was attacked, then he should say, that in return for the security which they at all times gave to the people of India, that country should be required to pay for it; but when they saw that it was a question of the foreign policy of the British empire, he should ask whether it was not most unfair, most unjust, and indeed he might say iniquitous, to take the labour and substance of India to pay those expenses which should and must fall upon this country? They said the defence of India was concerned in it—so it was; and whenever the wheels of power in this country were impeded, the defence of India might in some way be said to be connected with it.

* Sir R. Peel stated that no payment had been made, or was at present contemplated, on account of the Afghan war.

But they might as well charge India with the expense of maintaining our fleet, as with this question of foreign policy. He said their course was clear; on the present occasion, they should invoke the sympathies of the British people to aid them to obtain justice for the people of India, for whenever the East-India Company did its duty, they need have nothing to apprehend. In the free use of that power, and the exercise of that authority which they possessed at present, they had mainly to defend the interests of those who were submitted to their care; let them do that which was right and just, and they would be sure to maintain their power; and if at any time a corrupt ministry should again attempt to extinguish the East-India Company, to deprive them of their trust, and to seize on their patronage, they might then appeal to their noble deeds, and the mode in which they had discharged the trust confided to them; they might shew that they had faithfully and honestly done their duty to those by whom they had been appointed, and that would be the best claim that they could put forward for a continuance of public confidence. (*Hear, hear!*) He was afraid that he had gone into this question somewhat at length, and he wished it had been in his power to have reduced his observations within narrower limits. He thought he had now sufficiently brought before the Court the duty that clearly belonged to it, that he had shewn from evidence indisputable, the public documents of the government in its relation with foreign powers, that they considered the interference of Persia with Herat was, in fact, the interference of Russia, and that Russia was the chief agent, and Persia only subordinate in the transaction. He entreated them then not to permit to be thrown upon the people of India, the expenses incurred in circumventing conduct and policy which were directed, not against India and the East-India Company, but against British power and authority in Central Asia. They had gone into expenses to maintain the honour and character of the empire, and they had therefore a fair ground for calling upon her Majesty's government to pay those expenses which had been thus, in the first instance, thrown upon the Company. One observation on the question of finance, and he had done. He had looked with some attention to the financial accounts of the Company, and he found that with great difficulty the realization of the commercial assets had reduced the debt of India to £30,000,000; that was to the year 1839. Since that time, he found it stated on the authority of Sir R. Peel, that for two years the revenue of India had been deficient £5,000,000; that would bring it down to May, 1841, and they could not calculate the deficiency up to this time, the 5th May, of this year, at less than £2,500,000 more, so that they had £7,500,000 added to the debt of India, and no one could doubt that this year's hostilities would increase it much more. How was that to be met? If the debt of India was incapable of reduction in the best times of tranquillity, he should like to know to what resources of India they were now to look for a further reduction of its debt; he could see no way whatever in which that could be accomplished. But whenever the war was brought to a conclusion, (which he hoped would be very soon) a very large sum will have been added to the debt of India, which would have to be provided for by that country, unless a just and honourable line of conduct was pursued by the British nation. They were now borrowing money in India at a high rate of interest. That was injurious to commerce. By crippling the resources of that country, and sending the money to distant parts, great distress was created. A financial revolution was in fact going on in India, which required to be narrowly watched. He would not detain them longer, but he hoped that the resolution he had to submit to the Court would receive the countenance and support of the directors. He was sure that it was one that ought to be supported, and that in taking that course the East-India Company would have public sympathy with them; because he thought that there was no man in this country who would say, when looking dispassionately at this question, that they ought to apply the hard-earned wages of the people of India, to pay the expenses of carrying out the foreign policy of the British empire. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore called upon them to affirm the motion which he then had the honour to submit. The hon. proprietor then concluded with moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. Lewis seconded the motion.

Major Oliphant then moved that the debate be adjourned.

The Chairman said, that before the Court adjourned he wished to make one observation, with regard to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had made this motion, but of course he should reserve to himself the right of expressing his opinion more fully on the subject when the Court met again. He did not think it right that, in the mean time, it should go forth to the public that the Court of Directors were at all hostile to the motion of the hon. proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

East-India House, June 27.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.—Adjourned Debate.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, at the Company's house in Leadenhall street, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the following resolution, which had been proposed, at the general Court, held on the 22nd inst., by Mr. D. Salomons, viz.—

"That, upon consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this Court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom."

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington) stated the purpose for which the Court was assembled.

Mr. Lewis, who had risen for the purpose of seconding Mr. D. Salomons' motion, when the adjournment of the last Court took place, now rose. He observed, that, as the people of India were not represented in the British Parliament, and as that Court might be considered as representing the East-India Company, whose duty it especially was to watch over the welfare of India, it became them to beware lest, by any supineness, neglect, or indifference on their part, the interests of India suffered damage or received injury. It was their imperative duty not only to forward the interests of India, by every means in their power, but it was also no less their duty to avert, if possible, any wrong by which the people of that country might be threatened. The motion of his hon. friend (Mr. Salomons) had this latter object in view. It was brought forward for the purpose of protecting India from a great evil, from the onerous consequences arising out of the Afghan war. If that evil—the pressure of an enormous expense on the finances of India—were not averted, he feared, that in future the East-India Company would present little else than financial embarrassments, crippled means, and a bankrupt treasury. As regarded the natives of India, the result, if that country were to be burdened with the expense of the war, must be additional taxation, which would inevitably produce in the minds of the people, dissatisfaction and discontent, if not more fatal consequences. Surely, when so much was at stake, they ought at once to oppose themselves to the threatened evil. They ought not to postpone their representations to a future day, when they might be told, as they had on previous occasions been told, in a tone of derision, that the unalterable fiat of government had gone forth, and that any interference of that Court was too late. The motion of his hon. friend called upon that Court to stand forward, and to declare, that the expense of the Afghan war ought to be defrayed out of the revenues of this country, and ought not to be chargeable on those of India; and he apprehended, if it could be shewn that the war in Afghanistan had been begun and carried on for the purpose of securing the interests and extending the influence of this country in Central Asia against the power and machinations of Persia and Russia,—if it could be shewn that the war was unjust and uncalled for,—that scarcely a dissentient voice would be raised against the proposition then under consideration. He should now proceed to draw the attention of the Court to the circumstances that led to the Afghan war. It appeared that the Shah of Persia, irritated against Prince

Kamran, the ruler of Herat, who had violated his engagements, plundered the Shah's country, and sold its inhabitants for slaves, resolved to obtain reparation by force of arms. In that he was perfectly justified, as was admitted by Mr. Ellis, the British resident at the Court of Persia, who, on the 7th of April, 1836, wrote in the following terms to Viscount Palmerston:—"The successes of his Highness Abbas Meerza, in his Khorassan campaigns, led to the contracting of certain engagements on the part of Kamran Meerza, the principal of which were the razing of the fort of Ghorian, the return of certain families to their domicile in Persia, and the payment of the sum of 10,000 tomauns annually to the Shah. The Herat Prince has failed in the performance of all, and the Shah has consequently a right to obtain redress by force of arms." Further, in Sir John McNeill's letter to Viscount Palmerston, dated the 24th of February, 1837, the following passage would be found:—"Putting aside the claims of Persia to the sovereignty of Herat, and regarding the question as one between two independent sovereigns, I am inclined to believe, that the government of Herat will be found to have been the aggressor." And after some further remarks, Sir John McNeill proceeds to say:—"Under these circumstances, there cannot, I think, be a doubt, that the Shah is fully justified in making war on Prince Kamran, and though the capture of Herat, by Persia, would certainly be an evil of great magnitude, we could not wonder if the Shah were to disregard our remonstrances, and to assert his right to make war on an enemy who had given him the greatest provocation, and whom he may regard himself as bound in duty to his subjects to punish or even to put down." Thus, it appeared, that the right of the Shah to march a force against Herat, was, in the first instance, admitted by the British residents at the Court of Persia. But it was discovered, that the Persian monarch entertained ulterior views of conquest; and that, in the event of his success at Herat, he meant to employ his force in seizing on Candahar and Cabool. It appeared also, from the correspondence between the British residents at the court of Persia and the government of this country, that the Russian ambassador was urging and instigating the Shah to pursue his ambitious projects, and had promised the co-operation of Russia. It appeared also that the rulers of Candahar and Cabool had sent emissaries to the court of Persia, and proffered their assistance in the intended attack on Herat. Under these circumstances, the British government found itself placed in a dilemma, and felt great difficulty in deciding how it was to act. By the 9th article of the treaty of 1814, between this government and Persia, it was agreed "that if war were declared between Persia and Afghanistan, the English government should not interfere unless it interposed its mediation at the request of both the belligerent parties." The British government did, however, solve the difficulty in its own favour, and insisted on its right to interfere, on the ground that the Persian monarch had ulterior views beyond those which he had disclosed, and that Russia was endeavouring, for the attainment of her own objects, to induce him to proceed in his scheme of conquest. The British government conceived that its interference, although contrary to the *letter*, was within the *spirit* of the treaty, and therefore justifiable. Accordingly, Sir J. McNeill, acting under the direction of the British government, remonstrated with the Persian government against their sending an army for the conquest of Herat. Notwithstanding, however, that remonstrance, the Persian monarch persisted, and in July, 1837, he marched his forces against Herat. We see, then, here the causes which led to the interference of the British government; namely, the desire of aggrandizement on the part of Persia, and of extended influence on that of Russia in Afghanistan. The object was to prevent Persia and Russia from gaining any ascendancy in Central Asia adverse to British interests. Let the Court now look to the affairs of India. They would find that the Governor-General was, at this time, in constant communication with the British resident at the court of Persia. By him the Governor-General was informed of all the events that had occurred and disturbed the relations between that court and the British government through the instigation of Russia. They would find the Governor-General acting in concert with the British resident at

the court of Persia to effect the objects of the British government. What was the first act of the Governor-General? At the request of Sir J. M'Neill, he issued an order in council directing the Governor of Bombay to send troops and cruisers to the Persian Gulf, to make a demonstration in support of the negotiations of the British resident at the court of Persia. This was apparent from the letter of the Governor-General to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Simla, 1st of May, 1838, in which he expressed himself thus: "You will observe, that, with reference to the very critical state of our relations with Persia, I have taken upon myself to request the Bombay government to despatch the *Hugh Lindsay* to the Gulf, with a regiment, and such cruisers as can be spared, having reason to believe that, in the opinion of her Majesty's envoy, the presence of the force will tend materially to the success of these negotiations." Subsequently to this period, the Governor-General continued in constant communication with the British resident at the court of Persia, and received information of every event that occurred. From the resident he learned the various acts of disrespect that were shewn towards that functionary by the Persian authorities, and was finally informed by him that all intercourse had ceased between the two governments. In the declaration of the Governor-General, dated Simla, Oct. 1, 1838, he thus alludes to these circumstances: "The Governor-General has recently ascertained, by an official despatch from Mr. M'Neill, her Majesty's envoy, that his Excellency has been compelled, by a refusal of his just demands, and by a systematic course of disrespect adopted towards him by the Persian government to quit the court of the Shah, and to make a public declaration of the cessation of all intercourse between the two governments. The necessity under which Great Britain is placed of regarding the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan as an act of hostility towards herself has also been officially communicated to the Shah, under the express order of her Majesty's government." But this was not all. The Governor-General was expressly invited and pressed by Sir J. M'Neill to send a force from India for the purpose of defending Herat. This would clearly appear from Sir J. Neill's letter to Lord Auckland, dated the 11th April, 1838, in which he said:—

"The question of Herat seems, therefore, to be the question of all Afghanistan, and if the place should fall, without any attempt having been made to save it, I feel convinced that the moral influence of that event would have a most prejudicial effect on our national reputation in all these countries; for it is no secret to any one, that the British Government have been desirous to prevent its fall, and that Russia, on the contrary, has been solicitous to see it in the hands of Persia. All central Asia will regard it as a question between the greater powers, whose views are so publicly spoken of, that I did not converse with a villager, between Teheran and this place (camp before Herat), who did not ask me whether the Russians did not favour, and the English oppose, the Shah's enterprise against Herat. I have thought it my duty to put these, my personal opinions, before your lordship. If circumstances should lead your lordship to put in motion a force of British troops, or of British combined with any others, there does not appear to be any great probability that the Shah would or could abide their arrival here; and the probability is, that their advance from Candahar would enable me to carry into effect the wishes of government here; but if any other than a British force should march in this direction, the Shah's contempt for Seiks and Affghans would probably induce him to try his fortune in battle. I ought, perhaps, to apologize to your lordship for having so freely offered my opinions on matters which it will rest with your lordship to decide; but I am sure you will more readily forgive me for having been unreserved, than you would for being too fastidious in putting before you the result of my own observations and reflections."

The next letter, connected with this point, to which he should direct the attention of the Court, was addressed by Sir J. M'Neill to Lord Palmerston, on the 25th of June, 1838. (Mr. Lewis here read the letter.) He concluded: "I shall therefore *urge Lord Auckland, by every argument I can call to mind, to take a decided course, and to save Herat.*" Thus the government, acting under the advice of the British resident at the court of Persia, and impressed with the necessity of proceeding, by statements made, from time to time, by him, with distinct reference to British objects, at length

resolved to send a force into Afghanistan. The reason assigned for taking this step was, to prevent the growth of Russian power in Afghanistan, and that object was plainly alluded to by the Governor-General in his celebrated declaration, issued from Simla, on the 1st of October, 1838. The Governor-General there said, "In the crisis of affairs consequent upon the retirement of our envoy from Cabool, the Governor-General felt the importance of taking immediate measures for arresting the rapid progress of foreign *intrigue and aggression* towards our own territories." What was here alluded to but the apprehended *aggression* of Persia, and the *foreign intrigue* of Russia? He had a right then to contend, and this point he could not too often impress on the Court, that the Governor-General, acting in concert with the British envoy, entered into this contest for the purpose of aiding and carrying into effect the declared objects of the British Government. In the mean time, and whilst the Governor-General had announced his intention of invading Afghanistan, a most important event took place. In the month of August, 1838, the Shah of Persia, though still urged to pursue a contrary course by Russia, agreed to retire from Herat, and in the month of September he raised the siege of that city, and retired within his own territories. The Russian Cabinet was called on by this Government for an explanation of the conduct which Russia had pursued (with reference to the interests of Great Britain) at the Persian court. Count Nesselrode disavowed all participation in the proceedings of Count Simonovitch in Persia, and positively denied any intention on the part of Russia of acting in a hostile or unfriendly spirit towards us. Here, then, all the matters in dispute were confined to Great Britain, Persia, and Russia. The original attack on Herat had led to all the disturbance and dispute in which we had become involved with Persia and Russia; and when the siege of Herat was put an end to, when the Shah of Persia had retired within his own territories, it was impossible to conceive any just reason for the British Government's pursuing that plan of ambition which the Governor-General had unfortunately adopted. If the attack of the Shah of Persia on Herat was unjustifiable and improper, that cause of offence was removed when he retired from the siege, and not the slightest justification remained for this government to pursue its hostile designs farther. Notwithstanding this, the British Government had proceeded, acting on the same principle as before. It still prosecuted its views of conquest for the purpose of creating a barrier against any future possible advance of Russia, through Persia, upon Afghanistan. Our interference at first took place to prevent the actual attack of Persia, and the actual intrigue of Russia; but now it was resolved to prosecute the war in contemplation of the contingent and possible attack of Persia, and the contingent and possible intrigues of Russia. The government of England directed the Governor-General to prosecute these views to their completion. It was the policy of the British Government in this country, and was distinctly admitted by Sir J. Hobhouse in his speech on the Afghan question, a few evenings since, in the House of Commons. The passage he alluded to was thus given in *The Times* newspaper of the 24th of June:—

"He (Sir J. Hobhouse) would say, that the late Governor-General must not bear the blame of the measure; it was the policy of the late government, and he might mention that the despatch which he (Sir J. Hobhouse) wrote, stating his opinion of the course that ought to be taken in order to meet expected emergencies, and that written by Lord Auckland, informing him that the expedition had already been undertaken, crossed each other on the way." It was futile to deny, or to endeavour to gainsay the fact, that the war was considered and conducted by the late Government as an *European* war from the first. Lord Palmerston had, indeed, asserted in the House of Commons that the war was undertaken for *Indian* purposes. His Lordship's present opinion seemed to him (Mr. Lewis) to be different from that which he formerly entertained. And the best answer to his assertion was perhaps contained in the "*Memorandum*" of a conference between the noble lord and Hoosein Khan, the Persian agent, in July, 1839. (Mr. Lewis here read the passage.)

Let the Court now for a moment contemplate the proceedings with reference to their justice and humanity. On what principle could the conduct of the British Government, in taking up arms to expel Dost Mahomed from his throne, be justified? What had Dost Mahomed done that he should excite our vengeance? that he should be hurled from his sovereignty, and that Shah Shoojah should be raised to power and eminence? Neither he nor the rulers of Candahar had done any injury. In the first instance, Dost Mahomed proffered his alliance to Persia, but he afterwards receded from that connection, and was anxious to form a strict alliance with the British Government. We, however, in an evil hour, refused his proffered friendship, and the necessary consequence was, that he was thrown back upon Persia. Looking at the conduct of Dost Mahomed in all his intercourse with us, it was most friendly and praiseworthy. Sir Alexander Burnes had been sent into his country by the British Government for the purpose of entering into a negotiation for opening the navigation of the Indus. And how was that much lamented individual received? He stated himself, in his letter to Sir W. Macnaghten, dated the 24th of September, 1837, that he was received "with great demonstration of respect and joy." In another letter written by him to Sir W. Macnaghten, dated the 5th of October, 1837, he thus describes the readiness with which Dost Mahomed entertained his proposals on behalf of the British Government:—"Dost Mahomed Khan listened with great attention to what had been said; assured me that no one did, or could, enter more readily into the views which the British Government held than himself, for he had the fortunate experience to discover that, by protecting the merchant, the returns of his custom-house had gone on increasing, and were in a state of improvement at this hour; and the Government of India might therefore rely with every confidence on his cordial co operation in any measures which tended to promote the trade to Cabool and Toorkistan; and that he would instruct all the merchants and Hindoos to communicate with me, and also make them acquainted with the enlightened protection they would experience in passing to India, and with the new routes, through which, by our fostering care, they might bring their goods to market." In a subsequent interview with Sir A. Burnes, Dost Mahomed stated to him the difficulties of his political situation. He stated that Peshawur had been wrested from him by the Sikhs, when he was occupied in resisting Shah Shoojah—that it was to him a subject of deep distress and anxiety; and well knowing that our influence with Runjeet Sing was most powerful, he asked the aid of our Government in procuring its restoration from that ruler. We refused our aid. The Persians were then advancing towards Herat, and he asked Sir A. Burnes whether he would assist him in resisting the attack of Persia? What was our answer? The same as before. We refused to give him any assistance. Thus rejected by us, and pressed by the Sikhs on one side, and Persia and Russia on the other, he again reverted to an alliance with the Persian monarch. In doing so he was perfectly justified. As an independent sovereign, he had a right to enter into such an alliance, if he deemed it conducive to his interest; and the more especially as we had rejected all his advances. And yet it was for this reason, and for this reason alone, that we deem it necessary to march an army into his territory—to invade Afghanistan. An act of grosser injustice could not be conceived. Let us consider for a moment the policy of this war. Our alleged object was to raise a barrier against Russia—to interpose a friendly power between Russia and our Indian dominions—and this was to be effected by placing Shah Shoojah on the throne of Afghanistan. Where was the wisdom, where was the policy, of restoring Shah Shoojah and removing Dost Mahomed? What was the history of Shah Shoojah? Many years before, he had been expelled from his territory by his own people, by whom he was despised and detested. Up to the year 1832, he was a pensioner on the bounty of the British Government. In 1832, he made an application to Lord W. Bentinck, with a view to obtain the aid of the British Government in restoring him to his lost sovereignty. He stated that the Dooranee, Ghlizee, and other tribes, were anxious for his restoration—that they were suffering under the tyranny of Dost Mahomed—and that they felt they would be happy under his milder and more equitable

government! Lord W. Bentinck, however, was on his guard. His lordship informed him, that it was not the policy of the British Government to interfere:—"That the British Government religiously abstains from intermeddling with the affairs of its neighbours when this can be avoided." Notwithstanding this, Shah Shoojah determined to try his chance. He assembled a large force, and joined the Ameers of Scinde as his allies. Finding it, however, difficult to maintain and keep his army together, from want of the necessary means, he attempted to compel the Ameers of Scinde to a contribution. This they resisted, and Shah Shoojah actually fought and defeated the Ameers in a pitched battle! After this glorious exploit, he advanced on Candahar. There, however, a different fortune awaited him. He was met by Dost Mahomed, and the other confederated rulers of Afghanistan, and was totally defeated. He fled from the field of battle, took refuge in Kelat, and then, discomfited and disappointed, he slunk back into the British territories. There, whilst living in ignominy and contempt, he was found and taken up by the Governor-General. Where was the wisdom of the policy which selected such a person as that as the object of its patronage, and which imposed on the British Government a most enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, to place him on the throne of Afghanistan? When placed on the throne, how was he to be maintained there? Must it not be by the assistance of as great a force as that by which his elevation to it had been effected? Was it not obvious that his authority must be maintained by a British force in Afghanistan, and was it not equally obvious that, by keeping an army in that country, we laid the sure foundation of future jealousies and disputes with Russia and Persia? Under all the circumstances, how could they justify marching an army into Afghanistan? It appeared to him, that their invasion of Afghanistan was not only unjust and impolitic, but was also illegal. But, before he entered on that part of the subject, he should like to know from the hon. Chairman, what part the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors took in the proceedings relative to the Afghan war?

The *Chairman* said, he was surprised that the hon. proprietor should ask such a question. The Secret Committee had nothing to do but to sign the despatches. They only forwarded them when sent to them for that purpose. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis* continued.—Then the Court of Directors, it appeared, had no power in the case. (*Hear, hear!*) They had not recommended the war. (*Hear, hear!*) And, if such were the fact, he contended that the war was illegal, and contrary to the existing statute law. The 42nd sec. of the 33rd Geo. 3, cap. 52 (the act of 1793), plainly defined the right of making war. The clause in substance enacted—"That, inasmuch as extending the possessions in India was repugnant to the wishes, honour, and policy of the nation, he it enacted that it shall not be lawful for the Governor-General without the express recommendation of the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, under the sanction of the said Board of Commissioners, to commence war in India, in any case, except where hostilities have actually been commenced, or preparation made for such commencement; except in that case, no war shall be declared or hostilities commenced in India." Now, it was perfectly clear, that the requirements contained in this clause had not been complied with; and, therefore, he argued, that the war against Afghanistan was illegal. By that clause the Governor-General was prevented from declaring war, or entering into engagements to carry on war, without the express authority of the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, with the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. If, then, the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, had nothing to do with declaring this war, on what ground could it be maintained, that it had been legally commenced or carried on? (*Hear, hear!*) That act of Parliament was violated, in the first place, because the war was declared and carried on without the sanction of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee of that Court; and, in the second place, because the war was begun and prosecuted—and a neighbouring country was invaded—when no hostilities had been commenced, or were in preparation of being commenced against us. (*Hear, hear!*) No cause

had been given for hostilities, nor for entering into engagements to carry on hostilities against Afghanistan. It was true, that Dost Mahomed had a considerable force on foot, but it was not intended to act against us. In fact, no circumstances had arisen that could legally justify the Governor-General in going to war. It might, however, be contended by some, that the clause of the act which he had quoted was repealed by the last charter. He was aware that the 36th sec. of that charter (the 3rd and 4th Wm. 4, cap. 85) provided, that when the subject-matter of any of the deliberations of the Board of Commissioners relating to the levying of war or the making of peace appeared to them to be of such nature as required secrecy, they might send their despatches, without disclosure, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, who should thereupon transmit the same to the respective governments or presidencies. Now, he thought that this clause could not be construed as having repealed the clause in the 33rd of Geo. 3, to which he had referred. There was, he conceived, a clear and plain distinction between the two enactments. The one directed that all deliberations respecting the declaring of war should originate with the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee—the other merely empowered the Board of Control to transmit despatches relating to those deliberations, so originating with the Court of Directors or Secret Committee, through the medium of the Secret Committee, to the authorities in India. The language of the 33rd Geo. 3, was express and positive—it prohibited any declaration of war unless by the authority of the whole Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, under the sanction of the Board of Control.

The *Chairman*.—Will the hon. proprietor have the goodness to read the whole of the 36th clause of the 3rd and 4th Wm. 4? To save trouble, it shall be read by the clerk.

The clause was then read as follows:—

“Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject-matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying of war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, despatches, official letters or communications, to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors, to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenour thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the same Board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said governments and presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters, or communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.” (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis* then proceeded.—He could not see that any thing contained in this clause overturned his proposition. He maintained that the proposition in the 33rd of Geo. 3 was conclusive as to the right of declaring war. Let them look narrowly into the provision contained in that statute, and see what it enacted. Let them mark well the power with which it invested the Court of Directors. It expressly provided that war should not be declared, except by the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee, sanctioned by the Board of Control. The clause of the 3rd and 4th Will. 4 spoke of “deliberations” of the Board of Control relative to declaring of war; but what deliberations? Not, surely, deliberations apart from the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee, but in conjunction with them, conformably to the then existing law. He saw no words in the the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, giving the Board of Commissioners the power of deciding, *proprio vigore*, on the question of war. He saw nothing which took away from the Court of Directors and Secret Committee their right to judge of the necessity or propriety of going to war. He would contend that their authority in that respect remained untouched. The 3rd and 4th Will. 4 did not, it could not, by implication, supersede the direct

powers and privileges conferred on the Court of Directors and Secret Committee by the 33rd of Geo. 3. But supposing that it did, and that he was wrong in his interpretation of the law, and that neither the consent of the Court of Directors nor of the Secret Committee was necessary, then it evidently followed that the war was undertaken exclusively by the Government of this country (*hear, hear!*)—that it originated exclusively with the Cabinet of this country. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a war undertaken without the direction, order, or authority of those to whom the welfare of India was entrusted, by whom the government of India was conducted, or ought, according to law, to be conducted. The East-India Company had not been afforded an opportunity to say a single word against it. (*Hear, hear!*) This made the case perhaps stronger than before, why the government of this country should bear the whole expense of the Afghan war, since they alone were responsible for having entered into it. (*Hear, hear!*) In either view of the case, the argument in favour of India not paying the expenses of the war was made out. He adhered, however, to his opinion, that the war was illegally commenced. He had looked carefully over the different Acts of Parliament relating to the government of India, and he was decidedly of opinion that the provisions of the 33rd Geo. 3 had not been superseded by any subsequent enactment. The war was in violation of law, because it had not received the sanction of the Court of Directors or of the Secret Committee of that Court. Here he begged leave to call the attention of the Court to another and a very important point, namely, the right of the Indian government to apply the revenues of India in defraying the expenses of the Afghan war. By the 9th section of the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, cap. 85, they would find that their power of imposing charges on the territorial revenues of India was limited. It was there provided that, after the date of that Act, charges could only be imposed on the territorial revenues of India when they were *lawfully* incurred by the Government of India. If, then, the proposition for which he was contending, namely, that the war was illegal, was true, they had no power to impose charges on the territorial revenues of India to defray the expenses of that war. (*Hear, hear!*) The 9th section of the 3rd and 4th Will. 4 ran thus:—"And be it further enacted, that from and after the said 22nd day of April, 1834, all the bond debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said Company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said Company, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said 22nd day of April, 1834, may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities, whatever, which after the same day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities." Could they, in conformity with that clause, impose taxes on India to meet the charges of a war, which, not having received the sanction of the Court of Directors, must be considered illegal? They could not too seriously consider the object for which the Afghan war was undertaken. The question ought to be thoroughly understood. It was for the purpose of raising a barrier against Russia, because it was possible, that the then rulers of Afghanistan, or some other rulers, might hereafter assist a power that was hostile to us. But was it not monstrous for any one to assert that we had a just right to go to war, not because any actual injury had been done to us—not because any attempt had been made to annoy or molest us by Dost Mahomed—but because it was possible that, at some future period, that potentate might—God knew when!—assist a power inimical to our interests? (*Hear, hear!*) The greatest jurists, those who were most conversant with international law, were opposed to such a revolting doctrine. Grotius, a very high authority, expressed himself strongly against it. He would not trouble the Court with a long

Latin sentence, but he would read the passage from an excellent English translation. It occurred in that writer's treatise on the rights of war and peace, and was as follows:—"But I can by no means approve of what some authors have advanced—that by the law of nations it is permitted to take up arms to reduce the growing power of a prince or state which, if too much augmented, may possibly injure us. I grant that, in deliberating whether a war ought to be undertaken or not, that consideration may enter, not as a justifying reason, but as a motive of interest. So that where we have any other just cause for making war, it may, for this reason too, be thought prudently undertaken. And this is all that the authors before cited do in effect say; but to pretend to have a right to injure another merely from a possibility that he might injure me, is repugnant to all the justice in the world. For such is the condition of the present life, that we can never be in perfect security. It is not by force, but in the protection of Providence, and in innocent precautions, that we are to seek for relief against uncertain fear." (*Hear, hear!*) He had now, he conceived, shewn that the Afghanistan war was entered into for the purpose of preventing Russia from gaining an ascendancy in Central Asia opposed to the interests of Great Britain; that it was unnecessary, that it was unjust, that it was illegal; that it was opposed to every principle of honour, of humanity, and of sound policy. (*Hear, hear!*) In his humble judgment, and he believed that the same opinion generally prevailed, the natives of India had already made a large, ample, and generous sacrifice on our behalf in pursuing this contest. They had with the greatest alacrity left their homes, their relations, their friends, to combat for us. For us they had encountered every difficulty, exposed themselves to the rigour of an inclement climate, and to the fatal virulence of disease, induced by fatigue and privation. (*Hear, hear!*) For us it was that they had suffered, and toiled, and laboured, and laid down their lives. (*Hear, hear!*) Cheerfully had they done all this in our cause. (*Hear, hear!*) The native soldiers exhibited in this campaign a zeal, an endurance, a devotion, that was equal, and in some instances superior, to what was manifested by our own troops. (*Hear, hear!*) This nation owed to the natives of India a debt which it never could repay. And yet, after all these services—after all these noble and generous sacrifices—the Court of Proprietors was now deliberating whether the expenses of this war, in which the people of India had suffered so much, should be imposed on their unfortunate country. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that the people of this country had discriminating minds—he believed that they possessed generous and feeling hearts—and he thought that they never would submit to the proposition, that the expenses of this war, undertaken by the British Government for national purposes and national objects, should be paid by the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He had confidence in the present administration, who had declared that their policy towards India should be a policy of strict justice. (*Hear, hear!*) Let them come forward and act on that principle; let them realize their promise; let them redeem their pledge; and he was quite sure that they would find in the affections and grateful feelings of the natives of India, a barrier far safer, far more secure, and far more insurmountable, than any that they could establish in any part of Afghanistan. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that by taking such a course they would fix the foundation of our government—they would fix the foundation of our policy—on such a firm basis, that neither Russia nor Persia, nor any other power, or combination of powers, would be able to shake, much less to subvert it. (*Hear, hear!*) And now, one word as to the future policy of this country with respect to Afghanistan. Let them, in their proceedings hereafter, consult, not their ambition, not their excited feelings, but their honour and true interests. He trusted that if the Great Disposer of events should grant success to the British arms in Afghanistan, they would use their victory in a spirit of moderation, of liberality, of generosity, and of mercy. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that they would not be induced, as some have hinted, to use their power as an instrument of revenge or of punishment. We ought to recollect that we were the aggressors; that we entered that country without the slightest provocation; that we had ourselves given birth to all the evil passions that had been enlisted against us;

and, therefore, it did not become us to indulge in revengeful feelings. (*Hear, hear!*) By some it was maintained that we ought to keep possession of Afghanistan. If that were so, then would the original injustice be increased in a tenfold degree. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted, however, that they would quit that country as soon as they were successful—if successful they were to be; that they would quit that country at once and for ever, and leave it in that state in which it was before our invasion—in that state in which God and nature had left it—presenting the strongest, the firmest, and the best material barrier that could be raised against Russian intrigue, influence, or aggression. (*Hear, hear!*) In conclusion, the hon. proprietor stated, that he felt great pleasure in seconding the motion.

THE LATE SIR R. T. FARQUHAR.

The *Chairman*.—I am sorry to interrupt the proceedings of the Court, but I have a communication to make, which I would have made when I first came into court had an hon. gentleman (Mr. G. Thompson) been present whom I now see in his place. That hon. gentleman, at the quarterly general court, which was held on Wednesday last, asserted that the late Governor of the Mauritius, Sir R. T. Farquhar, destroyed himself. I immediately contradicted that statement, and the hon. gentleman much more boldly reiterated it. I have since received a letter from the son of the late Sir R. Farquhar, enclosing the certificates of the medical men by whom he was attended in his last illness, contradicting the statement of the hon. gentleman, and which shall now be read to the Court.

The clerk then read as follows:—

“18, King-street, St. James’s, June 25, 1842.

“Sir,—Upon the arrival of my letters yesterday morning by post, my attention was called to a statement made by Mr. G. Thompson at the half-yearly General Court of the Proprietors of East-India stock, held on Wednesday last. I came to London immediately, and I take the earliest opportunity to thank you for your kindness in having denied the assertion with regard to my father’s death which Mr. G. Thompson ventures to make. I read this statement with the greatest astonishment and indignation, and I most distinctly declare that it is utterly false.

“I take the liberty of enclosing to you a certificate upon the subject from Mr. Tupper, who attended my father during his last illness, and also certificates from Mr. Hook and Mr. Davidson, the former of whom was constantly with him up to the last moment of his life, and the latter actually saw him expire. These certificates are of yesterday’s date.

“I shall feel particularly grateful to you if you will add to the favour which you have already conferred upon me by reading this letter and its enclosures at the next public meeting of the Court.—I have, &c. “W. M. T. FARQUHAR.

“To Major-General Sir James Lushington, Bart., G.C.B., &c. &c. &c.”

“The undersigned declares, and is prepared to make oath, that he was frequently present during the last illness of the late Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar; that he saw him expire at his house in Richmond-terrace; that he died a natural death, from the effects of the disorder for which Mr. Tupper had been in constant attendance for some time previous; and consequently that the assertion of Mr. G. Thompson, at the East-India House on Wednesday last, was wholly groundless and unfounded.

“16, St. James’s-street, June 24.”

“W. S. DAVIDSON.

“I declare, and I am ready to make oath, that I constantly saw my uncle, the late Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, the last fortnight of his life, during which time he was confined to his bed by serious illness, which had long been coming on and gradually increased, and I was in the room with other members of his family the last day of his life, when he was insensible from the effects of his disease, and in a dying state. I am, therefore, beyond measure astonished at the unwarrantable assertion which Mr. G. Thompson thought fit to make at the East-India House on Wednesday last, and which I hereby declare to be false.

“ROBERT HOOK.

“16, St. James’s-street, June 24.”

“I hereby certify, and am ready to make oath, the late Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar was during some weeks previous to his death under my care, and that he died from natural causes; the assertion, therefore, made by Mr. G. Thompson at the

East India House on Wednesday last, respecting that gentleman, is wholly unfounded.

" M. TUPPER, Surgeon.

" 5, New Burlington-street, June 24."

The Chairman.—I think any observation or comment on these documents unnecessary. I therefore lay them before the Court without a single remark.

Mr. G. Thompson said, that, in the first place, he must express his regret, that he had inflicted pain on any individual, by an inaccurate or erroneous statement. But, while the hon. Chairman had shewn so much solicitude to protect the character of the dead, he ought to have manifested some degree of regard for the living and for the truth, which he had not done in the announcement he had made to the Court. He admitted that he had stated, that Sir R. Farquhar had died by his own hand—and he lamented, that, acting under an erroneous impression, he had made such a statement—but he denied that he had, as the Chairman alleged, "boldly reiterated" that statement. The Court would find, that he was ready to make all the reparation in his power, when he was convinced that he had fallen into error; but he must deny the assertion of the hon. Chairman, that he had "boldly reiterated" the statement.

The Chairman.—I leave to the Court to decide between us.

Mr. Marriott.—The hon. proprietor's words were, I believe, that he would adduce evidence in proof of his assertion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Clarke.—The object of the Court is to arrive at facts, and certainly I must say that the hon. proprietor did repeat the charge; but he coupled it with this declaration, that if he discovered that he was wrong, he would acknowledge it.

Mr. G. Thompson said, the Court was bound to hear his explanation. When he came to the Court, on Wednesday last, he was taken by surprise. He was totally ignorant that the Cooly question would take precedence in the business before the Court. In speaking on it, having his mind full of events which had taken place at the Mauritius, he naturally referred to them; and the impression on his memory relative to this particular point was that, in a conversation which he had had many years ago with Sir F. Buxton, he had heard that Sir R. Farquhar had so died. The impression on his mind was what he had stated; but now it appeared, that he had acted under misinformation. He must, however, distinctly and emphatically declare, notwithstanding the assertion of the hon. gentleman (*Mr. Clarke*) on his left, that he did not reiterate the charge. On that point he and the hon. Chairman were also at issue.

Mr. Clarke.—If the hon. proprietor is anxious not to remain in the position in which he stands before the Court, the certificates which have been read afford ample ground for a retraction of the charge.

Mr. Marriott.—I hope the Court will not consider that a sufficient apology has been made.

Mr. G. Thompson.—I am in the hands of the Court, and anxious to make every reparation in my power for the pain which I have unintentionally inflicted. I am at all times more willing to make an apology than to inflict injury. I exceedingly regret this mistake. I am extremely sorry that, in a hasty and unguarded moment, I should have said any thing reflecting on the character of the deceased gentleman, or that was calculated to give pain to his connections and relatives. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman.—After what has been stated, I trust the subject will be dropped.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

Mr. Fielder then resumed the debate on this subject. He trusted that the Court would extend a little patience to him while he expressed his opinion on this occasion. He rose thus early, because he thought that this was one of the most vital questions that could be brought before them, not only with regard to the past and present, but also with reference to our future Indian management. Rules for the government of India—for the good government of that country—were laid down at great length in the correspondence between the Government and the Board of Control, on which was based the charter of 1833, and to which he should presently refer. He could

not but look at the Afghan war as one with which the East-India Company had nothing in reality to do. He would not go into the legality or illegality of the contest, a question which had been so ably argued by his hon. friend (Mr. Lewis). But as it clearly appeared that neither the Court of Directors, nor the Secret Committee, nor the Proprietors, had assented to this war (which, by the way, the present Government deemed necessary with respect to the safety of India), then England alone was responsible for the consequences. Certainly, no responsibility, under these circumstances, attached to India or to the Company. Perhaps it might be politic, as to England, to avoid an open war with Russia; then, if so, let the expense be paid in England's cash and not in India rupees. He had read carefully the fourteen papers, on the proposition contained in which the Charter was founded; and it would be proper for them, in deciding on this question, to consider what the Company had given up in 1833, and what they were promised in return. England had at that time pledged herself, that the Company should retain full political Indian power—and further, that the Company should have the entire management of Indian finances. In consequence of this pledge, the Company was induced to give up all its property, and all those commercial rights and privileges which it had enjoyed for two centuries. England covenanted on her part that the Company should manage India and its finances, for India's welfare and the Company's own claims. The Company strictly performed its own covenants; but England, on the contrary, waged war, and involved India and the Company, not for their good, but solely on European politics and grounds. Mr. C. Grant, in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated February 12th, 1833, thus expressed himself:—"With regard to the government of India, however, since it is not proposed to deprive the Company of their political functions, I need not enter into any explanation; except in reference to some difficulties which, if the plan of ministers take effect, will, in the apprehension of the Secret Committee, embarrass the exercise of those functions by the Company. The Secret Committee justly observe, that 'it will, of course, rest with the Court of Directors to consider, when the proposals matured by His Majesty's government shall come before them, whether they will be such as will justify the Company's undertaking to administer the government of India for a further term.' But the Secret Committee add, 'It can scarcely be necessary for the Committee to point out to the King's ministers, that an indispensable preliminary to any such arrangement would be, that the Company should be secured in the regular supply of funds to defray the territorial payments in England, amounting to between two and three millions annually.'" Now what was the answer of the British Government to that representation? It was this,—"The funds requisite to meet the expenses of the Indian empire must be sought, and will be found, in the resources of that empire itself." But, by this agreement, the Company was not only to possess political power, but the entire control over the Indian finances, and the right hon. gentleman in that letter said—"If the searching measures of economy, to which the minute of the directors alludes, as having of late years been introduced in all the branches of Indian administration, had earlier been applied, there can be no question that much of the necessity of a resort to extraneous succour would have been averted; and I feel as little doubt that those measures, or others of the same nature, would long since have been enforced had not the desired succour been always at hand. In this view the experience of the past, though unfavourable, may sanction better hopes as to the future. Once cut off the resource of the surplus profit, and the administrators of the Indian revenues will find themselves compelled to confine their expenditure within the limits of their proper income." Now, after this statement, he would ask whether it was just that Government, after taking away all their commercial effects, should now come forward and attempt to saddle them with £8,000,000 of expense for a war which the Company did not authorize? On the subject of the competency of India to bear all the burdens to which she could be fairly liable, Mr. Grant in the same letter said, "With respect to the competency of India to answer all the just demands on her exchequer, no rational doubt can exist.

A revenue which, notwithstanding fluctuations, has during the last twenty years been steadily progressive—which, estimated according to the parliamentary rates of exchange, has now reached the annual amount of twenty-two millions, and which promises still to increase; a territory almost unlimited in extent; a soil rich, fertile, and suited to every variety of produce great resources not yet explored; a people, generally speaking, patient, frugal, laborious, improving, and evincing both desire and capacity of further improvement; these, I think, are sufficient pledges that our treasury in the East will, under wise management, be more than adequate to meet the current expenditure." Here, then, were inhabitants, whose character and qualities were such, that any nation might be proud of them as a colony, and yet now, when they were reduced to difficulties, we were about to saddle them with an enormous expenditure for a war with which they had nothing to do. Mr. Grant went on to say—"If 'the searching measures of economy,' to which that minute alludes as having 'of late years been introduced in all the branches of Indian administration,' had earlier been applied, there can be no question that much of the necessity of a resort to extraneous succour would have been averted; and I feel as little doubt that those measures, or others of the same nature, would long since have been enforced, had not the desired succour been always at hand. In this view, the experience of the past, though unfavourable, may sanction better hopes as to the future. Once cut off the resources of the surplus profit, and the administrators of the Indian revenues will find themselves compelled to confine their expenditure within the limits of their proper income." It is, I think, no extravagant conjecture to believe "that the financial condition of our Indian dominions will gradually advance, and not with an operation injurious to the people, but in perfect harmony with the progressive development of the national powers and capabilities. Such, surely, are the results which we may hope to see realized in that country, under the sway of a government exclusively devoted to the administration of its territorial concerns, and watched and seconded by a constituted body bound up in interest with its territorial prosperity." Now he (Mr. Fielder) would ask whether the improvement here anticipated had been "realized"—had there been an improvement in the revenue and a diminution in the expenditure of India? He was sorry to say that it was deplorably the reverse. The revenue had decreased in an awful manner, and the expenditure had at the same time increased to an extent which was enough to drive men to despair. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) had talked confidently of the "results" which were to be realized under the new system—but what had been realized? There had been a reduction of revenue from twenty to fourteen millions. This was the sort of realization which was well understood in the familiar phrase at Lloyd's—"to realize a loss." Speaking of that part of the plan which charged the dividends on the funds of India, Mr. Grant went on to speak of its advantages in these words:—"It secures to the proprietors of East-India stock their dividend:—It not only preserves them in a separate character, thus continuing the connection between the directors and the constituency by whom they are elected, but it knits that connection more closely:—It identifies their interests with those of India, by giving them a direct and immediate money interest in its good government, and thus qualifies them, in a decidedly greater degree than hitherto, for the duties assigned to them in the system of Indian administration:—It relieves, at the same time, the directors from many avocations, which can scarcely fail to withdraw their attention from the duties which belong to them as the rulers of a vast empire; and thus, while it is directly beneficial to the Indian finances, it affords new and stronger securities for that good government, on which the prosperity of the finances, not less than of all the other interests of India, must mainly depend." These were, be it remembered, some of the grounds on which the charter was renewed in 1833; the grounds on which the Company surrendered all its commercial advantages and all its assets; but in return the Company, that was the proprietors, were to have a larger share in the government of India—"The intention being," says Mr. Grant, "that the Company shall be continued in their political capacity, and that they shall commence the exercise of

their resumed functions, in the utmost possible state of efficiency." Now, this meant something, or it meant nothing; if it meant any thing, he thought it was that the Company should have a larger share of political power than they had under the old charter. Again, advertng to the perfect solvency of India, for all fair claims on it, Mr. Grant said, "I must once more declare the conviction of his Majesty's ministers, founded on grounds which, having already stated them, I need not recapitulate, that the territory of India is essentially solvent; that the Indian resources will, under proper management, be capable of answering every fair demand on them." What was meant here by the terms "under proper management?" Was it sending out instructions to make war, and incurring an expenditure of eight millions? India had already too much of such "proper management." Mr. Grant went on to say, "I must however add, in reference to this subject, that, while the government deeply feel the obligation of providing for every fair and just claim that can be preferred on behalf of the proprietors, it is from other and higher considerations that they are led to attach peculiar value to that part of their plan which places the proprietors on Indian security. The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and, in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India, is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital, condition of the arrangement; and, in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed. If the proprietors are to look to England rather than to India for the security of their dividend, their interests in the good government of India, and consequently their fitness as one of the principal organs of Indian government, will in the same degree be impaired." But let him (Mr. Fielder) say, that if this sum of eight millions be laid on the natives of India, and if they continue to send home remittances of two millions and a half a year, there will be a pretty nest egg for the dividends. Mr. Grant continued, "It is the intention of his Majesty's ministers, that the Court and the Board shall, in all material points, retain the same comparative powers, and occupy the same relative position, as at the present moment; and the ministers believe that, notwithstanding the loss of that commerce, and the consequent extinction of that commercial influence which the Company have hitherto possessed, that body will, on the whole, preserve, without sensible diminution, and in some respects with increased effect, its present importance and independence, as a part of the machinery employed in the administration of the government of India. Of course, it cannot be meant or anticipated that the Court shall be reduced to the situation of a government board. No such intention can fairly be inferred, nor can any such consequence follow from that disjunction of commercial and political functions which, after the most careful advertence to the experience of the past, his Majesty's ministers deem essential to the good government of our Indian empire.—If," continued Mr. Grant, "by investment in the national stocks, a large fund were provided, under the condition of immediately indemnifying the proprietors for any failure in the current payment of their dividends, it must be obvious that one great principle of the arrangement, that is, the principle of identifying the interests of the proprietors as such, with those of the Indian territory, would in a great measure be sacrificed." So that it appeared that the bargain was to be, that the Company were to have a larger share of political power, but were not to have as good security for the payment of their dividends as was enjoyed by the Bank, the South Sea Company, or the holders of three per cents. This, then, was the ground on which the proprietors of India stock parted with their income. They were told that they were to possess more political power, but they must be satisfied with less security for their dividends than they had hitherto enjoyed. He should like to see the foundation of this contract and agreement. On this subject of a guarantee or security, Mr. Grant said—"A guarantee is, indeed, given to the proprietors for the ultimate security of their capital; but while this is calculated to increase their confidence in the general

operation of the plan, it is, on the other hand, made their interest and their duty, in the meantime, to co-operate with the Court and the Government in promoting the resources and economizing the expenditure of India." Economizing the expenditure! Why, what was meant by that? Was it the sacrifice of eight millions to save our frontier from Russian aggression? Was it economy to dispose at once of eight millions of the money of the natives of India, for a purpose in which they had no concern; or rather, make them pay for an expenditure to that amount, while we shewed our economy at home by not washing or cleansing the Court in which they sat more than once in ten or twelve years? The letter of Mr. Grant went on to say—"I must add in this place, that it is impossible that the Court or Company should entertain a deeper conviction of the importance of economy in the administration of our Indian empire than that with which his Majesty's ministers, and particularly the members of the India Board, are impressed." All this was no doubt very fine talking; but he (Mr. Fielder) should like to see action as well as to hear these fine sentiments. "Even the distrust so strongly expressed by the Court of the future competence of the Indian revenue to sustain by its unaided force the burdens to be imposed on it, cannot increase the anxiety which the Government before felt to take all possible means of obviating just apprehensions on this subject." He (Mr. Fielder) hoped that a portion, and that, too, a considerable one, of this expenditure of eight millions would be borne by the nation at large, and not drive the natives of India to desperation by imposing on them burdens which they were unable to bear; and that, too, at a moment when we were sending ten or twenty thousand hill coolies to an island prison in search of employment. He would now beg the attention of the Court to the letter of Mr. C. Grant to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated March 25th, 1833. Speaking again of the advantages which would result from charging the Company's dividends on the territorial revenues of India, he said—"Anxious that the plan should afford an adequate security for the good government of India, the ministers have felt, and I on their part have repeatedly argued, that it was material that the Company, an intended and most important organ in the constitution of that government, should be bound up in point of interest with the country to be governed, and consequently that the annuity to be paid to the proprietors should be charged on the Indian territory." The writer added—"It was avowedly for the sake of India that I urged the principle of identifying the interests of that country with those of the Company, so long as the Company should continue the administration of Indian affairs. On the other hand, I admit that the Company have, on their part, a right to contend, if they think proper, that they ought to retain the administration of Indian affairs so long as their interests are identified with those of India." He thought he had read sufficient to shew that the war in Afghanistan came from the same hands which had produced the Charter of 1833, namely, the Whig government; that the basis of the contract made with the Company in 1833 was, that, instead of having less, it should have greater power than under preceding charters; and that the Government of India was not to go to a single rupee of unnecessary expense; but that it should do all in its power to curb and restrain all superfluous expenditure. He thought he had shewn that neither the Court of Directors, nor the Court of Proprietors, nor the Secret Committee, had burnt their fingers in any way in this unhappy war. He did, therefore, trust that the whole expenses of that war would be placed on the shoulders of those for whom it was most fitting, namely, the people of this country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. George Thompson next rose, and begged the indulgent attention of the Court. Never on any occasion of addressing a public meeting had he felt so much embarrassment as on that morning. He felt that he was about to address himself to a subject—one of the most momentous in a national, and one of the most important in a moral point of view, which had ever engaged the attention of a deliberative assembly; and yet a subject so important in all its bearings was also brought under the consideration of the Court as one of pounds, shillings, and pence—namely, who was to pay the expenses of this war of aggression on the Afghans in Central Asia? But

before he went into the history of the commencement and progress of this aggressive war, he thought it would be easy to shew that the Court ought to be put in possession of all the facts connected with it. Let him now say a word as to the country in which this war was carried on. Afghanistan contained, according to the statement of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, a population of not less than fourteen millions of inhabitants. Yet this was the nation against which sentence of death and execution had been pronounced—its ruler driven from his throne, that throne occupied by the agents of the Company—cities and towers levelled with the earth—forts razed to the ground—the chieftains of the country inveigled from different parts, and cast into prison—and all this done by the agents of the Crown, acting in the name of the East-India Company. Never before were more perfidious acts committed against any nation; and with what result? With this—that we had by our conduct inflamed the hatred, the more than common religious hatred, against us—that we had, to a man, roused the indignant feelings of the inhabitants of a country nine hundred miles in length, and as many in breadth. These inhabitants might have been our friends. They were now our irreconcilable, our deadly enemies. Let him ask, had they gone legally and constitutionally into this war? Had they the law in their country, written and unwritten, by their side for its justification? Was it a war which posterity would approve of? Was it one which the nations of Europe would commend, or rather was it not a piratical aggression, carried on by a set of bandits, so much opposed in principle to every national law, that every death which it occasioned would be accounted a murder in the sight of God and man? He should be able to shew by the documents before them, garbled as they were, that we had acted the part of treacherous bandits and murderers in Afghanistan. He chose those words because none others occurred to him so expressive of his sense of the atrocities that had been committed. What had the Affghans done to call down upon them such a visitation? They were, it was true, a wild, perhaps not wholly civilized, nation; but those who knew them best had described them as noble, generous, and hospitable—dearly attached to independence; they would put up with revolution and bloodshed, but they would not bow down their heads to a master. How had we treated those people? We had sent amongst them a man, than whom a more proper person could not have been selected for the duty—he meant Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. His reception was most gracious; he was escorted from the mouth of the Indus by a guard of honour, and treated during his journey up to Cabul with the most distinguished hospitality. Mr. Burnes, the late Sir A. Burnes, was sent on a mission to Cabul in 1832, and again in 1836, and he was received in a similar distinguished manner; but it had been contended that the opinion of Sir A. Burnes, as to the chief of Cabul, had become changed between 1832 and 1836. That he denied, but he would let Sir A. Burnes speak for himself, and he would now read for the Court Sir Alexander's account of his own reception by Dost Mahomed.—(The hon. proprietor then read an extract from Sir A. Burnes' last work.)—There was in this no evidence of a change of opinion in Sir A. Burnes; on the contrary, his former conception of the character and conduct of Dost Mahomed were fully borne out by all that he experienced in his second visit. He proposed a treaty with Dost Mahomed, who readily consented; and by that treaty he would have become entirely devoted to British interests; but the treaty was disavowed by the Governor-General, and Sir A. Burnes reprimanded for having, as it was said, gone beyond his instructions. Now, after all this, after having his treaty refused, and after having himself been threatened with expulsion from his throne, how had Dost Mahomed acted? In what way did he dismiss Sir A. Burnes? He (Mr. Thompson) found this in a letter addressed from Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to Lord Auckland, received at Jugduluck, April 28, 1838, by Captain Burnes. (Mr. Thompson here read the letter.) Such was the conduct of Dost Mahomed, after the manner in which he had been treated by our Government. Why, he (Mr. Thompson) would contend that the history of the world did not exhibit a more frank, more generous, more open conduct and manner, than was shewn by this half-civilized prince in his attention to British agents, after faith had been broken so shamefully

with him, by the disavowal of the treaty of Sir A. Burnes. His hon. friend, who moved this question, looked only to the cash account of it. He (Mr. Thompson) looked to the moral effect of our conduct in Afghanistan, and he did not hesitate to say, that we should be regarded as the perpetrators, the instigators, the concoctors, of this most nefarious outrage on the laws of nations, as well as humanity. Our conduct there was that of the most lawless bandits, our acts those of most violent outrage. Was it not true, that men who had resisted the sovereign whom we had placed over the people of Cabul against their will—was it not true that some of these, being prisoners, were butchered on going into the camp? and how did our protégé Shah Shoojah behave? had he not caused sixty-four of his own subjects to be hewed to pieces because they had evinced a preference for Dost Mahomed? When he recollected these circumstances, and when he remembered the fame that had gone abroad in the land about Lord Keane's splendid exploit at Ghuzni by having a couple of barrels of gunpowder blown up at its gates; when he found that acts like these had been rewarded and honoured, he must say that he was ashamed of his country. No mention was made of the thousands of our countrymen whose festering bodies covered the hills and plains of Cabul. No mention was made of the horror with which we should view such outrages upon humanity; no feeling of that kind had called this Court together, but they were assembled to decide upon the important question who was to pay the expense which had been incurred by this war? The moral ground on which the war had been undertaken was altogether lost sight of. He observed by the debate on the subject in the house on Thursday last, that Sir John Cam Hobhouse paid a compliment to Lord Auckland for the part he took in the war. Never was compliment more unfounded. Though the nominal ground of the war had been changed, the foundation for it never was good or justifiable. This could be shewn, though the documents relating to it were most imperfect and garbled. Whole pages were left out, as it suited the purpose of parties interested in giving an erroneous view of Afghan affairs, and Dost Mahomed eventually became the victim of fraud and duplicity, and was dethroned because he would not submit to terms at which his honour and feelings revolted. He (Mr. Thompson) contended that the charge against Dost Mahomed of having provoked war was utterly destitute of foundation. It had been urged that we had gone to war with the Afghans because of the siege of Herat by the Shah of Persia; but it was well known that the Shah had given up that siege before an army passed the Indus, so that on that ground there was not the slightest justification of our proceedings in Afghanistan. Then we were told in the proclamation of Lord Auckland of the "fruitless negotiations" carried on at Cabul. He would say that if they were fruitless, the fault was not that of Dost Mahomed. He would not mention the name of Lord Auckland if he had not been lauded most warmly by Sir John Cam Hobhouse for the Indian policy of which the Afghan war was a part. Sir John Hobhouse talked of "fruitless negotiations" at Cabul. Now, let the Court listen to Sir A. Burnes's own account of what took place there before our protégé Shah Shoojah was thought of. "On the 25th I received another visit from Sirdar Melir Dil Khan, who was accompanied by the Newab Jubber Khan, Mirza Samee Khan, and the Naibs of Candahar and Cabul; the deputation was a formal one from both branches of the family. The Sirdar now informed me that the Ameer had agreed to write to the Maharajah through the Governor-General to dismiss Captain Viscovitch, to hold no further communication with other powers, and to write to the Shah of Persia that he had done with his Majesty for ever. The Sirdars of Candahar, on their part, agreed to address the Shah, recal Ullahdad, the agent who had accompanied Kumber Ali, and to place themselves, along with their brother, the Ameer, entirely under the protection of the British government; in return for which, they claimed at its hands two things:—first, a direct promise of its good offices to establish peace at Peshawur, and an amelioration in the condition of Sultan Mahomed Khan; and, second, a promise equally direct to afford them protection from Persia in whatever way the British judged it best for their interests, it being clearly understood that Candahar

was not to be allowed to suffer injury." Could negotiations such as these be considered "fruitless" if they were met on our part with the same spirit of frankness and candour in which the terms were offered? What does Dost Mahomed say? that he never will renounce the British name as long as he finds sympathy from them. What could be more fair than this? This was the man whom we had since dethroned on the most unjust pretences. What right had we to dethrone him and place the Shah in his stead? Had we not acknowledged Dost Mahomed as the ruler of Cabul by having sent him an embassy on more than one occasion? What was the reason of the change with respect to him? Was it because of the joy which he unaffectedly exhibited at the arrival of a British envoy at his Court; or was it the readiness with which he offered to accept the mediation of the Governor-General as to Peshawur, and to dismiss Captain Viscovitch, whom he would turn out of his territory without either a guide or a mule to aid his retreat, as the British envoy might desire? And this Captain Viscovitch was the man who had been magnified into a colossus of diplomacy, against which the British government in India found it necessary to exercise all its diplomatic skill, lest he should let in the whole of the Russian army through Afghanistan and across the Indus. Dost Mahomed and his brothers the Ameers were willing to place themselves under the protection of the British government, in return for which they claimed at its hands two things:—first, a direct promise of its good offices to establish peace at Peshawur, and an amelioration in the condition of Sultan Mahomed Khan; and, second, a promise equally direct to afford them protection from Persia, in whatever way the British judged it best for their interests, it being clearly understood that Candahar was not to be allowed to suffer injury. These, then, were the "fruitless negotiations," these were the "unreasonable objections" on which Lord Auckland founded his declaration of war. He (Mr. Thompson) declared that nothing could be more generous, more frank, and more confiding, than Dost Mahomed had shewn himself in all these proceedings. The charge, then, as far as Dost Mahomed was concerned, was not true. It was not for him to enter into the policy of Dost Mahomed's ulterior proceedings, nor would he enter into those alleged schemes of aggrandizement and ambition of which he (Dost Mahomed) was accused; but he must say that from any thing which appeared in his conduct there was no just ground for the war. He denied the assertion that Lord Palmerston, with all his garbled documents, could make out a case in the supposed influence of Russia and its alliance with Persia. It was said that Persia had violated her treaty with us. This was the old story of the lamb and the wolf, the latter finding no difficulty in getting up a reason for devouring its victim. But if Persia had violated any treaty, it was one made with Lord Palmerston in London, and if so, it was a European question, with which the people of India had nothing to do; and as far, therefore, as it was said to be a ground for the Afghan war, its expense ought not to be thrown upon the people of India. He would now come to the speech of the late President of the Board of Control. That right hon. gentleman commenced his observations with great confidence—to use the most mild term—and he must say with no very strict adherence to truth. He said, "The reason why Indian affairs had not been so frequently adverted to as those of the other parts of the empire, had been from a very natural diffidence which members felt with respect to their knowledge of those affairs. That he believed to be the reason why such discussions had not been more frequent, and why that important subject had been left, in a greater degree than other departments of the public affairs, to the care of the executive government: and, certainly, from all he could judge—though he did not wish that which he was going to say should be construed to mean any thing personally disrespectful to either of the hon. members who had spoken—unless Indian affairs were more fairly dealt with, more deeply studied, and more impartially discussed, than they had been by those hon. gentlemen, he would take the liberty of saying, from some personal knowledge of those affairs, that the time of the house would be worse than wasted by entering on those discussions." After this very bold and not very accurate assertion, the right hon. gentleman thus spoke of the

charges against the Governor-General. "With respect to the charges brought by the hon. member against the Governor-General of India, they were of the most grave and serious nature (*hear !*), and if the hon. member could substantiate them—as he (Sir J. Hobhouse) felt confident that he could not—would subject that noble lord to the greatest penalty that the Crown or the country could inflict upon him. The hon. gentleman charged the Governor-General with aggression and injustice, and with having issued a manifesto to the people of India and England which was put forward in order to mislead. He begged leave to tell the hon. gentleman that that was not the case. (*Hear, hear !*) (A voice—"Is it quite false?") It was quite false. (*Hear, hear !*) The late Governor-General of India was incapable of setting his hand to a document put forward for the sake of misleading in any case, far more in a case of such great importance as that to which the hon. gentleman alluded; he was as incapable of what he (Sir J. C. Hobhouse) would not call the indiscretion, but the crime, of acting in this way, as any public man who had ever placed his name to a paper. (*Hear, hear !*) Those were charges which no member of Parliament should make slightly, which no member of Parliament had a right to make, unless he could adduce such proof as would carry conviction with it to any and every impartial mind. He said that the document which had been so characterized, so far from attempting to mislead, stated nothing but what was true, and, he might add, understated it. The then Governor-General of India, if he had wished to make out a case—not by any thing like exaggeration or amplification, but in justification of his policy—might have issued a document couched in much stronger language than that which he had sent out from Simla." (*Hear, hear !*) Some of these statements, as would be shewn, were not exactly true. The latter observations of the paragraph had, at least, the merit of being bold and explicit. The right hon. gentleman, in the course of his speech, quoted first the Duke of Wellington, who expressed his wish to see the papers produced, and who said he should give no opinion as to the war until they were produced. Next he quoted the opinion of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), who said, "I only trust that such information may be afforded by her Majesty's ministers as will produce satisfaction in the public mind in this country. I will not now state my opinion with respect to the course pursued by the Governor-General of India or by her Majesty's government—I will not utter one word at present in condemnation of that course; but I must say, that I view this proceeding with the deepest anxiety." Now he (Mr. Thompson) would beg to know, why had not the papers here alluded to been produced? It appeared, however, that these despatches were not to be allowed to see the light; because, forsooth, the feelings of Russia must not be hurt—we must not rip up old sores. Here were men murdered—princes dethroned—dynasties changed—and yet we were so tender of the character of Russia that we must pass over all those things, and not even be allowed to look at the documents which referred to them. If there was no guilt to which these documents referred, where could be the injury of allowing them to be published? But if real delinquency existed, why should it be screened? It was quite natural that a servant who was conscious of robbery would be unwilling to give up the key of her box—it was equally natural that a man conscious of guilt should not be willing to give evidence against himself at the Old Bailey. The right hon. baronet (Sir J. Hobhouse) said that a full exposition of his policy would be found in the papers presented by himself and his noble friend. The papers supplied by Sir A. Burnes were alluded to. It was fortunate that that gentleman had kept copies of those which he had supplied to the government, and which were sent home here to others. In one of these Sir A. Burnes said, "The exposition of the Governor-General is pure trickery. I might acquit the Governor-General and other parties in this matter, but I am made to advocate the setting-up of Shah Shoojah, when my advice in that respect was neglected." It would appear that Sir A. Burnes had taken a totally different view of the proceedings of the Governor-General from what appeared in some of these papers. Sir A. Burnes was a high authority with Sir J. Hobhouse, who freely quoted him, as he (Mr. Thompson) would have occasion to notice hereafter. If he

could prove that, in this affair of the Affghan war, this country was betrayed by those who were in high authority, he should establish a sufficient ground that we were bound to pay the expenses of that war. If the war should be considered legal, then he must say, that the sooner the Board of Control was annihilated the better. The sooner that the East-India Company itself had no existence the better; rather than have such inefficient powers—inefficient for all useful purposes, it would be better that the Board of Control, or the Company, or both, should be abolished, and that India, like some of our colonies, should be placed under the responsibility of some high officer directly appointed by the Crown. In the following passage the right hon. baronet took upon himself the whole responsibility of the Affghan war. "He (Sir J. Hobhouse) would say, that the late Governor-General must not bear the blame of the measure; it was the policy of the late government, and he might mention that the despatch which he (Sir J. Hobhouse) wrote, stating his opinion of the course that ought to be taken in order to meet expected emergencies, and that written by Lord Auckland, informing him that the expedition had already been undertaken, crossed each other on the way. To shew that the measure was not one of that wild character which the hon. member imagined, the government at home, not knowing exactly or fully the events which had taken place, came to the same conclusion as Lord Auckland at Simla, and thought that a movement across the Indus was indispensable for the safety of our empire." Did the Court assume to themselves any of this responsibility? If they did, what would they think of the following, also from the speech of the right hon. baronet?—"The Court of Directors, on December 11, 1839, and the Court of Proprietors, on December 18, 1839, resolved as follows, *nemine contradicente*—"Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that, taking into consideration the despatches relative to the late brilliant successes in the expedition to Afghanistan, the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Governor-General, for the sagacity and promptitude with which he planned that expedition, and for the zeal and vigour which he displayed in preparing the troops to take the field, to which may be attributed, in a great measure, the rapid and signal triumphs with which the British arms have been crowned by the result of the military operations in Afghanistan." In the following passage the right hon. gentleman stated that a full exposition of the policy of the Affghan expedition would be found in the papers which had been presented by his noble friend and himself, and he went on to say, "The real question which Lord Auckland and the cabinet at home had to consider was, whether the intermediate country between the confines of Persia and the Indus, or rather our own frontier, was to be in possession of a friendly power or one manifestly hostile? That was the real question. If the region could have been perfectly neutral, remaining neither in the hands of friends nor enemies, why no man would have thought of the expedition which Lord Auckland undertook. But the neutrality of that country could not be depended on." Now he must say, that if reliance were to be placed on the despatch of Sir A. Burnes, and he knew no better authority on the subject, every reliance and dependance might have been placed on the ruler of Cabul, and he might have been not only a neutral but a friendly power—not only a neighbour, but an ally, if the government of India had accepted his offers. It was well known that the papers here referred to were but garbled extracts of those which ought to have been presented. The letter, from which he should read, was dated Dec. 20, 1837, and is addressed from Sir A. Burnes to Mr. Macnaghten: "I have the honour to acquaint you of the arrival here of an agent direct from Russia." Who was this agent? The despatch did not say. Was he received by an escort of 5,000 mounted Affghans? Of this the despatch said nothing. Was he received in the same style that Sir A. Burnes himself had been? On all these points the despatch was silent. When these documents were laid before the House, why was not there added the continuation of that despatch? He, however, would read this suppressed part; it was as follows:—"On the morning of the 19th (that is, yesterday), the Ameer came over from the Bala Hissar early in the morning with a letter from his son, the Governor of Ghuzni, reporting that the Russian agent had arrived at that city on his

way to Cabul. Dost Mahomed Khan said that he had come for my counsel on the occasion; that he wished to have nothing to do with any other power than the British; that he did not wish to receive any agent of any power whatever so long as he had a hope of sympathy from us, and that he would order the Russian agent to be turned out, detained on the road, or act in any way I desired him. I asked the Ameer if he knew on what business the agent had come, and if he were really an agent from Russia? He replied, 'that I had read all his letters from Candahar, and that he knew nothing more.' I then stated that it was a sacred rule among civilized nations not to refuse to receive emissaries in time of peace, and that I could not take upon myself to advise him to refuse any one who declared himself duly accredited; but that the Ameer had it in his power to shew his feelings on the occasion by making a full disclosure to the British government of the errand on which the individual had come, to which he most readily assented." Would any one tell him (Mr. Thompson) how and where Dost Mahomed received this agent? These events took place in 1837, and it so happened that the suppressed portions were not known until about a month ago, when they were published in London. This Russian agent, let it be remembered, was attended by two of the Ameer's people, and this was the encouragement and the mark of respect shewn to this great Russian envoy, this representative of Russia and of Poland, who had found his way to that part of India from the wilds of Siberia. Let it be recollected that this occurred after the disavowal by Count Simonovich and Count Nesselrode of any interference by Russia with Persia. He would now quote from a despatch of Sir A. Burnes to the Governor-General, dated January 26, 1838. (The hon. proprietor read the letter from the printed papers, and then proceeded to point out verbal alterations, mutilations, and omissions, which he contended were visible in many parts of the documents laid before Parliament.) He would not, however, dwell on these, but call the attention of the Court for a moment to an important fact. In the conclusion of this despatch, Sir A. Burnes said—"I have thus laid before the Governor-General the opinions and views entertained by the ruler of Cabool, and the arguments which I have opposed to them." These, however, were the arguments not of Sir A. Burnes, but of the Governor-General, which Sir A. Burnes was bound to expound. Parliament, he would contend, had been left in the dark as to some of the most important parts of these negotiations. It would seem that the chief of Cabul was not bent on possessing Peshawur; and it would (Sir A. Burnes added) be for the Governor-General to see how far that line of policy could have been adopted which would secure to the Company a great reputation in those countries. Here was an important result for the Company, after all its negotiations and all its expenditure, that forsooth it was to secure a "great reputation" in those countries. The hon. proprietor went on to quote other extracts from the correspondence, and strongly objected to the uncalled-for delicacy with which Russia was treated on these occasions, though confessedly she was shewn to be the instigating party by which Persia was induced to act as she did against the advice of England, and contrary to her own best interests. Yet Russia must not be blamed: the correspondence, in which "explanations" were asked, and assurances given, must be kept back from public view from a feeling of delicacy, and an unwillingness to offend—first, Russia, and next, Persia. But what was the cause of all this? The want of firmness on the part of our government. In the course of his speech, Sir J. Hobhouse had made the following remarks:—"The intervention of Russia did take place in our Indian, or rather Persian affairs. Well, a representation was made to the Court of St. Petersburg of the conduct of Count Simonovich. But it did not stop there. The intervention of Russia did not stop with the mere appearance of the Russian ambassador at the siege of Herat. Forsooth, a treaty was entered into—it would be found in the papers before the house—by which, in the most summary way, the lawful sovereign of Herat (the real representative of the ancient dynasty) was dethroned, and his dominions were given to one of the princes of Candahar, a brother of Dost Mahomed. By that treaty an entire change was to occur in the whole of

that important part of Central Asia; and who did the British House of Commons think was the guarantee of that treaty? No less a person than the Russian ambassador (*hear*), and there was proof of it. Was the Governor-General of India, or the minister at home charged with the Indian department, or his noble friend the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or the cabinet at large, to permit such a state of things for a moment?" Admit that he was not (Mr. Thompson continued); but was there no other course to be taken? Why had not Russia been called to a severe account, and steps taken to enforce her non-interference with Persia? But suppose the interference of Russia were admitted in its most offensive and annoying sense, would that establish the necessity or the justice of laying waste the Afghan territory? Would not that have been time enough when a Russian army should have entered Afghanistan? But why, let him again ask, leave out and suppress whole passages of the documents? One cause was, Sir A. Burnes was now no more. Had such garbling been made in his life-time, he would have resigned, and come home with copies of all his letters in his pocket. But, alas! he was now no more, and the opinions of the dead lie buried with him in his cold grave. And here was a commentary on the contrast between Dost Mahomed, the lawful ruler of Cabool, and his weak and inefficient successor, Shah Shoojah. Would not Dost Mahomed have severely, but justly, punished such an outrage on the laws and usages of civilized nations, in the destruction of an envoy? The well-known adage in Cabool, when any thing seemingly arbitrary or unjust occurred, "What! is Dost Mahomed dead, that there is no justice?" would rescue the character of that prince from the imputation of allowing such an outrage to pass with impunity, had he still continued the ruler of that country. When the body of an unfortunate woman was found murdered, and in a mutilated state, in a stable near the metropolis, the whole city was thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement, and the guilty wretch who was the perpetrator of the atrocious deed was hunted down through the kingdom until he was arrested and paid the penalty of his crimes by an ignominious death. That was as it should be; but here were thousands of our fellow-subjects cruelly murdered, and this through that crooked policy which had marked the proceedings of the Indian Government in this matter; and yet with this immense sacrifice of blood and treasure, we had lost the opportunity of making Afghanistan a barrier to our Indian frontier at that side—a barrier which would be impregnable—and would endure as long as the world. With respect to Sir A. Burnes, it was to be regretted that he did not continue to act according to the dictates of his own better judgment; but he resigned himself up to Lord Auckland, though his policy had been scouted, and his advice neglected by that noble lord; and he was now, when in his grave, quoted in support of that policy which had led to these horrid murders. He (Mr. Thompson) hoped the hon. Chairman would defend the character of Sir A. Burnes, as one to whose unceasing exertions in support of the interests of the country they were all so much indebted. If the present were a question on which the payment of the dividends depended, or if, by the untoward event to which he had alluded, the dividends were not paid, then would every member of that Court be a missionary of peace; but if it should happen otherwise—if the Court, which he could not believe, should sanction the policy of the Indian Government with respect to Afghanistan, then would it be guilty of the murders which that policy had caused. We should be guilty in the eyes of God and man if we did not throw off from us every thing like a sanction of these atrocious outrages. Here they had the option; there was truth on one hand, and falsehood on the other; let them choose between. Granted that there had been Persian intrigue, did it follow that there was danger to British interests? What did Captain Burnes himself say when speaking of the intrigue between Persia and Cabool? Writing from that place in January, 1838, he said:—"Since arriving here I have seen an agent of Persia, with alluring promises, after penetrating as far as Candahar, compelled to leave the country, because no one was sent to invite him to Cabool; following him, an agent of Russia, with letters highly complimentary, and promises more than substantial, has experienced no more civility

than is due by the laws of hospitality and nations. Where, then, was the danger to our British interests in India, from any thing which the Ameer of Cabool seemed disposed to do? As long as he could get British sympathy, he would disavow and depart from any other foreign connection. Surely there must be something like necromancy about this matter, when offers such as these by the Ameer are not only rejected, but the whole of that prince's friendly conduct is tortured into a ground for invading his territories and depriving him of his throne. Again and again he must ask, why had not all the documents connected with these matters been laid before Parliament when they turned out Sir J. C. Hobhouse? But he would proceed with the speech of that right hon. gentleman. He talks in the early part of it of the dreadful necessity of the proceeding, and of preserving the independence of the Affghans. And what did he do? Why, ruined Affghanism, devastated Affghanism, destroyed her people (*hear*), and undertook all this responsibility because Persia assaulted Herat. How very kind—how considerate of England—the moment they got them in their possession, to squeeze the breath out of their bodies and leave nothing but the carcass remaining! “Shortly after Mr. Ellis's arrival (says Sir J. Hobhouse), he wrote to his noble friend (Lord Palmerston) an account of an interview which he had had with two of the ministers of the Shah of Persia, in consequence of his having been instructed by his noble friend to inform these ministers and the Shah, that we could not encourage the Shah in his pretensions to extend his dominions beyond his own confines; that the Affghans were an independent state; that we were to a certain extent the guaranties of their independence, and that we could not allow, without a remonstrance at least, the Persian monarch to make advances to the eastward.” How kind, how dutiful! So that lest a man's house may be robbed, you turn him out and occupy it yourself! (*Hear, and a laugh.*) Then Sir J. Hobhouse quoted the letter of Mr. Ellis, written in February, 1836, in which that gentleman said, “I feel quite assured that the British Government cannot permit the extension of the Persian monarchy in the direction of Affghanism, with a due regard to the tranquillity of India; that extension will at once bring Russian influence to the very threshold of our empire; and as Persia” (and yet Affghanism was the country punished; he was not aware that they had done any thing to Persia!) “and as Persia will not or dare not place herself in a condition of close alliance with Great Britain, our policy must be to consider her as no longer an outwork for the defence of India; but as the first parallel from which the attack may be commenced or threatened.” That was an extract from the letter of Mr. Ellis. Then, said Sir J. Hobhouse, “could there be a more decided opinion, than that of the necessity of a movement to compel the Shah of Persia to understand that the British government would not submit to his movement eastward?” Granted! But they were to go and invade Affghanism in order to go and shew Persia that she must not proceed in her movements eastward! He was in that Court that day, to ask why were the Affghans punished? (*Hear, hear!*) Why was their country now overrun, why were they robbed of their ruler—and why was he hunted like a beast over the mountains, and now confined a prisoner in our dominions? And here let him state an important fact, lest he should forget it, which stamped the whole of this affair with a deeper die of villany than any thing else he had yet stated. On the 6th October, 1838, Lord Palmerston sent a despatch to Russia, calling upon her for an explanation respecting her proceedings in Central Asia, the presence of her soldiers at Herat, and the presence of a Russian agent at Cabool. A despatch from the court of St. Petersburg to the court of St. James's dated only six days after the despatch sent by Lord Palmerston, and which must have crossed that despatch, was received at St. James's, answering that despatch, and ending with certain assurances, only charging Great Britain with having violated her treaty towards Persia—with having thrown Persia into her arms. (*Hear!*) And what did Lord Palmerston do? What did Sir J. Hobhouse declare in the house the other night, that he did, and that the cabinet assented to it? He sent a reply to St. Petersburg, saying that the assurances of Russia were *highly satisfactory*, and from that moment there was a good understanding between them; the cabinets of St.

Petersburg and St. James's were hand in hand, friend and friend, and the East-India Company and Board of Control were united as warriors, making an aggressive war in Afghanistan, and punishing her innocent people, for what? The crime of Russia, (*Hear, hear!*) After Russia had been called upon for that explanation, and gave her assurances, which were said to be satisfactory, she told us to look at home, for we had violated our treaty. But how did we proceed? Friends in London—and foes in India! How was this to be reconciled? Count Simonovich went from Herat. His agent was drummed out. Dost Mahomed was ready to evade any thing we pleased, so as not to compromise his honour; and yet there were we fighting. There was plenty of time for the result of the explanation to be known. We did not enter Afghanistan until 1839,—Ghuznee was not stormed until the middle of July; and yet, while Russia and England were hand in hand in Europe, we were punishing Afghanistan for the crime of Russia in Central Asia, with respect to which her explanations were said to be *highly satisfactory*. Sir J. Hobhouse said, "Could there be a more decided opinion than that of the necessity of a movement to compel the Shah of Persia to understand that the British government would not submit to his movement eastward, and that they considered that movement as pregnant with the worst consequences to the safety and tranquillity of our Indian empire?" Now then they were going to punish Afghanistan for the crime of Persia. They wanted to punish Persia, and let them now look at the punishment. Why, Afghanistan, not Persia, was the country punished! Upon her had they avenged their insult, after all! Was Russia punished? Was Persia punished? No! Her designs had been averted by an explanation in Europe; but they had slaughtered thousands, or were the cause of it—and these were all Afghans, save and except our own lamented fellow-countrymen who were betrayed into the war. (*Hear!*) What then? The greatest crime of the ruler of Cabool was this. After all his offers to be in friendship with us, offers the most just, the most righteous, were refused, he said, "How can I stand against England and the Lion of Lahore?" for there was a treaty between them, which was quoted by the hon. mover (Mr. Salomons), a tripartite treaty, which would be an everlasting monument of disgrace between Shah Shoojah, Runjeet Sing, and Lord Auckland. (*Hear, hear!*) But he did not say he would go over to Persia. No! He had abandoned all thought of Persia before, and that was reiterated by Burnes, until indeed we had resisted all his overtures and had offered him only such terms as he could not accept. But even then, was there any necessity to go into Afghanistan? No! because they were told, in one of the despatches of Captain Burnes, that if Dost Mahomed went over to Persia, they would have very little trouble in dethroning him; for so strong was the hatred of the Persians, that if Dost Mahomed went over, there was no doubt that Afghanistan would be given up by them to Shah Shoojah (*hear*); and he thought Burnes said in that despatch, that the presence of two British regiments would be sufficient for the purpose, so much was Dost Mahomed hated by the Persians. (*Hear!*) Had they gained their object? Admitting that they had a right to chastise the Afghans, was it policy to do so? He could not see that they had promoted any other designs than those of Russia. (*Hear!*) Their conduct had all shewn that they mistook the interests of Russia for those of England. (*Hear, hear!*) They did nothing else. The Afghans were friendly; and living in such a country, upon such terms, why the country of India was impenetrable, and an everlasting barrier were they. But that barrier was to be broken down, and the Afghans were to be the means by which the ruler of any foes from the westward might get safe over to the other side of the Indus. They had done that: they had made the Afghans a highway for the combined armies of Russia and Persia to enter India, unless indeed they were infinitely more forgiving than their persecutors. If they could forgive, if they could forget all that they had suffered, how they had been treated even by Shah Shoojah, the loss of their country for a time and their independence for ever, then perhaps we might be friendly with them. (*Hear, hear!*) And then to talk of vengeance! Vengeance for what? Why the Afghans had done nothing more than would have been called patriotism if it

had been done in England. (*Hear, hear!*) They had employed all their ingenuity and all their valour in driving out the English from their country, and because they did so, we must be avenged; and a horrid picture had been drawn of that vengeance by an English bishop at Calcutta, who was heard to say, "Only let us get at them." (*Hear!*) Surely Daniel Wilson must have forgotten that he was the messenger of peace and not of vengeance. (*Hear, hear!*) Why were we to be avenged? It was for them to talk of vengeance, and not for us! (*Hear, hear!*) He had stated that Sir J. C. Hobhouse quoted Sir A. Burnes to shew that he approved of the war. He then quoted Capt. Hon. Sir G. Wade. He added to the testimony of Sir A. Burnes that of Sir G. Wade, who, said he, writing from Loodiana to Lord Auckland, spoke in a most decisive way, the whole of his letter going to convince Lord Auckland that Shah Shoojah was the party that ought to be protected. Now let them see. In a subsequent letter Sir G. Wade wrote thus: "that Shah Shoojah's recognition could only be justified or defended in the event of the prostration of Herat before the Persian government." But was it so? Was not the siege raised? It was announced, he believed, to the army then in India, and he believed that Sir H. Fane left the army in consequence of the government having changed their views. Then Sir J. Hobhouse went on to quote a number of letters from the Governor-General. He did not blame him for that; but take them as they stood without the context, they did not justify the construction that was put upon them. This was one of the extracts from a letter of the Governor-General quoted by Sir J. Hobhouse. Persia and Russia were not touched, but the war was in Afghanistan, and the question now was, who should pay for it? "I believe all I (said Lord Auckland) am doing is quite justified by the proceedings at the Persian court, and the hostile movements of the Russians. You may assume it then as next to certain that I shall go onwards, with many a deep feeling of regret that I was not allowed to prosecute measures of peace." Would any one tell him what that was? "I shall go on," said Lord Auckland, "but with many a deep feeling of regret that I am not allowed to prosecute measures of peace." (*Hear, hear!*) But he did not intimate that circumstances did not allow him to prosecute measures of peace, or whether instructions from home would not allow him. Neither of those reasons was given; but they would find, from all that he had quoted from Sir Alexander Burnes, that, instead of a course highly honourable, highly economical—the sparing of money, life, time, and talent—one full of imperfections was adopted, the result of which had been, the loss of character, of specie, and of treasure; at a time, too, when India required all the intellect and ability that they could possibly transport to that country, and could be employed there, at such a time, every thing was to be thrown into a state of stagnation—trade was arrested—and he believed that even the trifling rewards that were paid to people for destroying the causes of hydrophobia were countermanded. Surely there was a specific course open to this country. If the Governor-General were not to be allowed to exercise his discretion, then he said that that course was a British war; and that would have been another handle for his hon. friend, if he had been pleased to employ it. (*Hear!*) Every thing was attributed to Russia, and yet we were on perfectly good terms of friendship with Russia in Central Asia. Then they ought to call upon Russia to pay for this war (*hear, hear! and a laugh*), for assisting her own interests. (*Hear!*) For if Russian interests and our own were identical—and he believed that no one would say that we had had much advantage from it—then, indeed, they ought to pay for the war; and if she had to pay the gross expenses, and not merely the surplus, he thought that she would be well paid in the result. (*A laugh.*) Sir J. Hobhouse then quoted Lord Wellesley. He did not altogether agree with the opinions of Lord Wellesley; but in matters of private feeling, no man could be quoted so high, so pure, so incorruptible. Sir J. Hobhouse said,—“What had Lord Wellesley done? When the brother of the present Shah had contemplated an attack on our empire, how did his lordship seek to counteract it? He sent an agent on a mission, with instructions, given in his despatches, to form a treaty with Persia, for the purpose of attacking the Affghans in their rear, and thus

preventing their assailing our empire in the rear. But the hon. gentleman opposite would perhaps have deemed that a 'ridiculous' mode of proceeding. Again, in 1809, when a French emissary had been sent to Teheran, the authorities of that time had followed the example of Lord Wellesley, and had sent a mission to Cabool to persuade the Affghans that they ought to make common cause with us against France or Persia; and more, they sent a naval force to the Persian Gulf, with orders to attack Bussorah (just as our troops had been ordered to occupy Herat); but, owing to the efforts of the agents and the preparations exhibited, the French emissary had been baffled, defeated, and dismissed. It was, however, only by this decided mode of acting that the mischief had been prevented; it was by attacking the Asiatics in their most vulnerable points." Why had they not pursued the same policy now? Did Lord Wellesley, when Zemaun Shah was in Lahore, raise an army of 54,000 men on the banks of the Indus, and scour Affghanistan? No! And yet he would have deemed it more justifiable then than now, because the King of the Affghans was at that time in Hindostan. But they did send one or two vessels to attack the island of Kurrack, and almost immediately the siege of Herat was raised. That, however, had not satisfied them: they went on revolutionizing the whole country, and at last forced upon the people a man who was a curse to those under his dominion. Then, again, Sir J. Hobhouse said: "As to the Burmese and Nepaulese, from the time of our successes in Affghanistan to the present, they did not manifest the same hostility against England which they had done before the Affghan campaign. Much had been said in the course of the evening—much had been said in Parliament and out of doors—as to the dismay produced in British India by the late disasters in Affghanistan; but unless he was very much misinformed, there was a great deal of exaggeration upon that subject. His belief now decidedly was, that these disasters had not produced so serious an impression in India as they had done in England. He knew it. He did not mean to say that he possessed any official knowledge on the subject, but, so far as the assurances of respectable Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta went, he might take upon himself to say, that the impression there was nothing like what it was in London. He had within a very few days been in conversation with a highly respectable gentleman, a Hindoo inhabitant of Calcutta, who spoke upon these subjects without the least reserve. Of course that gentleman did not underrate the great losses which we had sustained—of course he deplored, as every man must, the destruction of human life; but he treated as absurd the idea that these disasters, great as they were in themselves, could produce any serious effect upon the stability of our Indian empire. To hear them spoken of as fraught with danger, or as bearing a character that had never been paralleled before, quite astonished him; and it was to be believed, that no one could hear the prophecies of the hon. gentleman opposite—if prophecies they might be called—without being persuaded that, so far from being likely soon to be fulfilled, the great probability was, that every one of them would very speedily be falsified." But if that were so, what reason was there for the fears that had been previously entertained? (*Hear, hear.*) And why did not the native princes rejoice? Nearly the whole of the latter part of Sir J. Hobhouse's speech was a liberal justification of the conduct of the British Government in India. He said, that "our craft plied on the Indus and the Ganges; over the Tigris and the Euphrates the British flag was planted with the best moral effects; and he believed that the policy of Lord Auckland had produced, even in Europe, a great moral effect, at least if we might judge from the declarations of various foreign ministers accredited to this court. Russia had imitated us in Circassia, and France in Algeria." He then went on to comment upon that Act of Parliament which had been quoted in that Court upon the present occasion, and to condemn it altogether; he said it was made for idle and useless purposes; and that every good Governor-General of India had neglected to obey it; that Lord Wellesley would have nothing to do with it; and praised all Governors, from Lord Clive to Lord Auckland, for wise and sagacious men, because they would have nothing to do with it; and then he went on to say, that we should go on with our share of conquest and aggrandizement until we made that part of

the country entirely our own. Hear how he spoke of this Act:—"In an Act passed in 1784, it was gravely declared, that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, were measures repugnant to the interest, honour, and wishes of the natives. Since then, the British territories had increased, in spite of Acts of Parliament, twenty times over. From the days of Clive, downwards, we had been going on conquering and to conquer." If that were the best defence that could be made out for the war, and no man was more competent to judge, for from his office Sir J. Hobhouse was best acquainted with all the circumstances of it, then he said, that upon Sir J. Hobhouse's own shewing, it was an inhuman, unjust, and unconstitutional war. And so was every war since the year 1771;—every war was equally unconstitutional, since the time that Act was revived. (*Hear !*) If they took the facts of the case, they would find that they not only did not justify a cause of chastisement towards the Affghans, but that they prompted a feeling directly opposite. If they had found them guilty of acts that justified such chastisement, still they would see that the policy adopted was most tortuous and unwise. And that now, instead of having a narrow frontier to protect on the west of India, they had an extended frontier, and that instead of friends, they had enemies, whose hatred was inflamed by the treatment they had received. (*Hear, hear !*) He felt himself not justified in obtruding longer upon the Court: though there were many things he might state with regard to the question. Upon whom devolved the duty of paying for the war which was so intimately connected with the interests of Great Britain? (*Hear, hear !*) No Indian object was to be accomplished by it. Their policy, at the present, if at no other, time, in India, was that of peace, consolidation, and attachment of the natives to a wise and benevolent government. (*Hear, hear !*) The interests of India were not to be promoted by aggressive and expensive wars, and, least of all, by such a war as that in which we had now engaged. Was it wise to attack a distant country? Was it a just, a generous policy towards the natives to make them war against their own neighbours? The name of the Persians was despised in Afghanistan; and so far from their entertaining any idea of possessing that country, the idea was ridiculous to the last degree. He would grant that Russia had induced the state of Persia to make the attack, but the idea of Persia possessing Afghanistan was absurd. Then, as to the financial part of this question. To talk of charging the expenses of that war upon the East-India Company was as unfair and unjust as if they made the county of Sussex pay the expenses of a war, because the French invaded this country and landed on that coast. He would maintain that Parliament had a right to be accountable for this war, and had a right to pay for it. If Parliament had been ignorant, that was no reason why Parliament should not pay for it. He would now quote a few lines from Mr. Burke upon that point:—"To whom would I make the East-India Company accountable? Why, to Parliament to be sure; to Parliament, which alone is capable of comprehending the magnitude of its object and abuse; and alone capable of an effectual legislative remedy. The very charter which is held out to exclude Parliament from correcting malversation with regard to the high trust vested in the Company, is the very thing which at once gives a title, and imposes on us a duty to interfere with effect, wherever power and authority, originating from ourselves, are perverted from their purposes, and become instruments of wrong and violence. If Parliament, Sir, had nothing to do with this charter, we might have some sort of epicurean excuse to stand aloof, indifferent spectators of what passes in the Company's name in India and in London. But if we are the very cause of the evil, we are in a special manner engaged to the redress, and for us passively to bear with oppressions committed under the sanction of our own authority, is in truth and reason for this house to be an active accomplice in the abuse. That the power, notoriously, grossly abused, has been bought from us, is very certain. But this circumstance, which is urged against the bill, becomes an additional motive for our interference, lest we should be thought to have sold the blood of millions of men for the base consideration of money. We sold, I admit, all that we had to sell; that is, our authority, not our control. We had not a right to make a market of our duties."

That was applicable to Parliament in the present day, though not precisely in the same way: he said, therefore, that Parliament was accountable for this war, and ought to pay for it. He wished to know how it originated? And he should wish it to be examined into, until the authors of the war were pointed out from their obscurity. (*Hear!*) He trusted, therefore, that the Court would resist any attempt to burden the Company with the expenses of this war. And that when that was done, by petitions and representations in Parliament, they would not forget the greater importance and higher aspect of this question, and would not cease in their exertions until the entire facts of this great case were brought before the notice of the public. He did not know how any proprietor could touch his dividend until he washed his hands of this matter, by a solemn protest against the course that had been pursued. (*Hear!*) It was not that he imagined that the debates in that Court would assist the progress of affairs, or produce a remedy for the disasters that had occurred, or change the policy of the Government—which, however, he trusted to heaven, might be a wise and pacific policy—but it might cause the eyes of the community to be, from this time forth, fixed upon the conduct of those who wielded power in a distant country; and might teach the people of India that, though absent from this country, they might appeal to the bar of public opinion here; and, above all, might look for protection to that Court, where, indeed, all the natives of India should look, in preference to all places in the world. The more he looked to the objects of this war, the means for carrying it on, the interests to be promoted by it, the character to be repaired by the disasters of that war, and the nature of the flag which the Governor-General had planted in that country, the more he felt persuaded that this was a national question, and not one belonging to the East-India Company.

The *Chairman* said, he would, in the first instance, express his satisfaction that this motion had been brought before the Court of Proprietors, because he considered that it would aid and assist the Court of Directors in getting that just and equitable claim which was due to India performed by the British Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He agreed with the hon. mover that this was a question of a European character (*hear, hear!*)—not, however, altogether divested of being mixed up with a question of an Indian character. (*Hear, hear!*) So many extracts had been read from the papers then before the Court, and so many comments made upon them, that it was not necessary for him to make any such long extracts; but still there were some points which he did not think had been sufficiently touched upon, and therefore, with the leave of the Court, he would shortly allude to those points. He would begin with the siege of Herat. (*Hear, hear!*) There was one most important fact connected with the subject which had not been sufficiently alluded to. Sir J. McNeill was extremely anxious that the siege of Herat should be raised, and that a negotiation, which in fact he had then almost concluded, should take place between the Shah of Persia and the Shah of Herat. He went on one evening with that resolution to the Shah, who was previously disposed to carry on the negotiation, and had nearly completed every thing to the satisfaction of both parties, when he heard, on coming out in the morning, of the arrival of Count Simonovich, and from that moment he despaired of success. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir J. McNeill mentioned the fact in the following manner. He would not read the whole of the letter, because he felt that it would occupy too much time of the Court of Proprietors, and that their attention could not be carried on with any effect through long extracts. It was at page 91.

“When I passed from the Persian to the Afghan trenches, the night was already far advanced, and every thing was prepared on both sides for the intended assault. I was received by my friend Futtch Mahommed Khan, who had been envoy in Persia, and whose trenches I entered. There I found the Afghans full of courage and confidence; and I was astonished by the strength and extent of the works which they had constructed since the commencement of the siege, and which seemed to me, at the only points at which I saw them, to be capable of being defended against better troops than those which had been about to assault them. I spent the remainder of the night in conversation with Yar Mahomed Khan, certainly one of the most remarkable men of his age and country; and arranged with him a draft of a treaty

(2.) which conceded all the demands of the Shah, except that which went to sacrifice the independence of Herat. On the morning of the 20th, before I had yet left the town, I heard of the arrival of Count Simonovich in camp; and I ceased to hope that the adjustment of the differences between Persia and Herat was on the point of being effected. On my return to the camp, I found the Shah's views had undergone an important change: his manner was more abrupt and peremptory; and he at once rejected the proposed agreement, and spoke of prosecuting the siege. In the course of the evening his Majesty addressed me a note, stating, that if I would undertake on the part of Prince Kamran to acknowledge Herat to be a Persian territory, and to bring his Highness to camp to wait upon the Shah, his Majesty would accept the treaty; but if not, that he must proceed with the siege. I replied that, in regard to the first point, I could distinctly state my inability to agree to the demand; but that in respect to the second, I could say nothing decided, for that, while in the presence of Kamran Shah, after having urged and induced him to consent to abandon that title, and when I saw before me the frail old man, and called to mind the dignity of his family, and the fame and glory of his ancestors, my feelings had not permitted me even to propose to him the further humiliation of making a personal submission to another sovereign. After having received this answer, the Shah sent to inform me that the Afghans were working in their breaches, and that he should be obliged to fire upon them. To this I could offer no objection; but I proposed, if his Majesty preferred it, to send a person into the town to prevent the work from being carried on. In about an hour the firing recommenced; and from that time the siege was prosecuted with renewed activity; for Count Simonovich gave his advice as to the best manner of conducting it, and employed an officer of the *Etat-Major*, belonging to his suite, to construct batteries, and to carry on other offensive operations against the town. The Shah again became elated with the hope of success. The Russian minister furnished a sum of money to be given to the Persian soldiers; and his countenance, support, and advice, confirmed the Shah in his resolution to grant no conditions to the Afghans of Herat."

With respect to the despatch of Count Nesselrode, in answer, or rather in anticipation of the despatch of Lord Palmerston—for he could easily understand that Russia would see what was to come, and would be anxious to excuse herself for what her envoy had done—could not they conceive it possible that Russia had two sets of construction—one for things going smoothly; the other, if things went adversely (*hear, hear!*); and really he thought that something of that kind had taken place (*hear, hear!*), for Count Simonovich said nothing about withdrawing the two battalions until after the failure of the siege of Herat, and the British had taken steps to enter the country. Then, when they found that a treaty, a positive treaty, had been entered into with the chiefs of Candahar under Russian agency, that an agent was sent to Cabool, that a letter had been sent to Runjeet Sing at Lahore, and to the Ameers of Sind, was it not incumbent on the Governor-General to take the precaution to guard our frontier in India by every means in his power, and did he not proceed to do so? Lord Palmerston, he must confess, had somewhat astonished him by saying that this was entirely an Indian question. (*Hear, hear!*) If it were, how came that noble lord to have so much to do with it? (*Hear, hear!*) The Government authority in this country for the affairs of India was the President of the Board of Control; but here were instructions from Lord Palmerston when he received Sir J. McNeill's despatch, to which he had just alluded, about the siege of Herat.

"Viscount Palmerston to Mr. McNeill.

"Foreign Office, July 27, 1838.

"Sir,—I have to instruct you to state to the Shah of Persia, that whereas the spirit and purport of the treaty between Persia and Great Britain is, that Persia should be a defensive barrier for the British possessions in India, and that the Persian government should co-operate with that of Great Britain in defending British India; it appears, on the contrary, that the Shah is occupied in subverting those intervening states between Persia and India, which might prove additional barriers of defence for the British possessions; and that in these operations he has openly connected himself with a European power, for purposes avowedly unfriendly, if not absolutely hostile, to British interests; that under these circumstances, and as he has thought fit to enter upon a course of proceeding wholly at variance with the spirit and intent of the above-mentioned treaty, Great Britain will feel herself at liberty to adopt, without

reference to that treaty, such measures as a due regard for her own interests and the security of her dominions may suggest."

These were the instructions of the foreign minister, who said that foreign policy had nothing to do with the question, to his envoy in Persia. (*Hear, hear!*) He was quite persuaded, therefore, that enough had been said by those who had preceded him in this debate, and by what he had read, to shew that this was essentially mixed up with a European question. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished to acquaint the Court that the Court of Directors had been sensibly alive to this for some time past. Early in the month of April they made a remonstrance to the minister of the Crown upon Indian affairs upon this subject, and called upon the Government to take into its consideration the propriety of relieving India, at all events, from the expenses that had been incurred. He could not do better than read to the Court a short extract from the letter written by the Court of Directors to Lord Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Control. It was dated the 6th of April, 1842:—"Under these circumstances, it has become the duty of the Court to claim on behalf of India to be relieved from any charges to which, upon a fair and impartial view, she may not be justly liable; and whilst it is very far from the Court's desire prematurely to raise any question regarding the objects of the expedition beyond the Indus, yet they are constrained to submit, that in no view of the case can it be just or expedient that the whole charge of those operations, including that of the military reinforcements about to be effected, should be thrown on the finances of India. We have to add, that this letter conveys the unanimous expression of the Court's sentiments." (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he thought it would be very much to the advantage of the Company that a middle course should be taken. If they said it was a European question, and that India ought to pay no part of it, they would at once meet with a denial (*hear, hear!*); but he thought they had a just and equitable claim, and from what was stated in the printed papers, and the communication of the directors to the President of the Board of Control, there was enough to justify the Court of Directors in asking for relief. He would, therefore, earnestly entreat the hon. mover to allow him to introduce three words into his motion, which he thought would then carry the unanimous feeling of the Court. By the introduction of the words he proposed, the latter part of the motion would then stand thus:—"It is the opinion of this Court that the *whole* expense of the war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be in *part* borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom." (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to the policy of the war, he would abstain from saying much upon that subject. They had had a most eloquent, and he must say, excellent, speech from the hon. proprietor who had just spoken (*hear, hear!*), though he could not approve of the hard terms he made use of, and it would give him sincere pleasure if the hon. proprietor would somewhat modify them in future. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) But he must express his regret that Lord Auckland had not found it possible to enter into a negotiation with Dost Mahomed. (*Hear!*) But the truth was, that Dost Mahomed stood convinced that he could not yield up Peshawur to the Sikhs; and as Lord Auckland said in his minute upon the subject—how was it possible, having entered into that treaty with Runjeet Singh, to accede to those terms? (*Hear!*) He did hope, at all events, that the proceedings of the present ministers would be such as not only to restore the finances, but the peace of that country. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors had full confidence in the activity and good sense of the present Governor-General, and it would be most gratifying to find this Affghan question settled in a manner that would take the public along with them. (*Hear, hear!*) He would, therefore, ask the hon. mover whether he would object to introduce into his motion the words he (the Chairman) had proposed? He would first read the motion, and then, with the hon. mover's permission, would introduce his own amendment of it; for, after all, if persons came to reflect seriously, and considered that the Governor-General was bound to take the measures he did, he thought it could be hardly expected that the government would consent to pay the whole of the expenses; in fact, they would have the greatest opposition on the part of England to pay the whole

expenses of the war, and any additional tax for that purpose would, he thought, not be much relished by the people of this country. (*Hear, hear!*) The original was this:—"That upon consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this Court, that the expenses of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom." Now he would ask the hon. mover to insert the word "whole" immediately before the word "expenses," and the words "in part" before the word "borne"; and the latter part of the motion would then read thus:—"It is the opinion of this Court that the whole expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be in part borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom." If the hon. mover allowed that alteration to be made in his motion, it would meet with the concurrence of the Court of Directors, who felt bound by every means in their power, aided and assisted by the Court of Proprietors, to get that which was a just and equitable claim allowed. If, however, he would not feel himself at liberty to allow the insertion, it would be with great reluctance that he should feel it his duty to propose it as a separate amendment. After the letter from the Court of Directors to the President of the Board, in which they had already stated their claim, and which had been submitted to her Majesty's ministers, he did hope that the hon. mover would consider that what he had proposed was fair, and that it was of great importance that there should be a unanimous opinion in that Court upon this subject. He would not enter further into the policy of the war, but he thought he had said enough to shew that if they made a claim for the whole expenses of the war, it would not be listened to by the Government; whilst, on the other hand, if they claimed only a part, which he considered to be just, reasonable, and equitable, he thought it would be difficult for her Majesty's ministers to refuse it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder hoped that the Court would be unanimous.

An hon. Proprietor begged to submit, with great deference, an addition to the amendment proposed by the Chairman. He would suggest that the words should be "an equitable or reasonable part."

The Chairman was extremely anxious that the subject should be closed that day, as the engagements of the Court of Directors would oblige them to adjourn it for several days.

Mr. Weeding was very sorry that he should be obliged to ask the Court to listen to him for a few moments, for he had very strong reasons why this Company should not ask the government to pay the whole expenses of the war.

Mr. Salomons said, with reference to the suggestion of the hon. member, he must confess that he felt very disinclined to modify the principle involved in his own motion; for he was inclined to think that if the basis of it were good for part, it would be good for the whole. (*Hear, hear!*) At the same time he would consider, if the Court could allow him a few moments for the purpose, whether he could so far introduce some words that might meet the views of the hon. Chairman and also those of the Court.

Mr. Weeding then resumed.—It was his intention to have adopted something of the argument which the hon. Chairman had addressed to the Court; for he was not disposed to go largely into the views which constituted a large portion of the speech of the hon. gentleman near him (Mr. Thompson). He thought that human nature, and mankind in general, were obliged to the merchants of England for having achieved the Indian empire; (*Hear!*) but the morality of the question he would not touch upon farther. He desired, however, to bring to the Court's recollection that no war was undertaken in India without the intervention of the Secret Committee of the East-India Company, (*Hear, hear!*) and he demurred entirely to the opinion which was advanced behind the bar, that the Secret Committee of the East India Company were mere agents in the transmission of letters, and that they had no responsibility, and were not accountable for their conduct or counsel upon that occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) He would quote at length the section of the Act of

Parliament, the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, which first instituted that Secret Committee "Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board of Commissioners shall be of opinion that the subject-matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, intended to be communicated in orders to any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall be lawful for the said Board to send their orders and instructions to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors (which was to consist of three Directors, viz. the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and senior Director), to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit their orders and despatches according to the tenor of the said orders and instructions of the said Board, to the respective governments and presidencies in India; and that the said governments and presidencies shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders and instructions had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors." Now by the last Act, the 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, that was in some respects altered, and the clause stood thus:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject-matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with *any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed* with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors, to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants, and that the said governments and presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters, or communications, had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors." It was quite clear, then, that from the time that Act was passed to the present, all political measures in operation must have been known to three members of the Court of Directors. It was true that the same Act said they must send the orders;—but the general act also gave them permission to remonstrate and protest against them. Did they do that in this case? And if they had gone so far—unless their policy coincided with them,—and remonstrated against them, he would ask, whether any government would have undertaken the invasion of Afghanistan with the responsibility of having done so against the opinion of the Secret Committee? It was easy to be wise in after-thought: hon. proprietors reasoned now more from effect to cause, than four years ago, when they reasoned from cause to effect; he therefore said that this matter was an error in their judgment—he said the same of Lord Auckland. He believed it to be a simple error in judgment. He believed that Lord Auckland had the welfare of India at heart; and on that account did he deplore it the more, as that noble lord knew more of what was going on in that country. But knowing, as he did, that the Secret Committee intervened with all its power—that the Governor-General, when he received the orders of this Government, set on foot a large army to march into Afghanistan—and that he did all this with the knowledge of the Secret Committee; he must say, under those circumstances, that whether it were good, prudent, or indiscreet, they had incurred great responsibility. So far had they been agents, that they sanctioned the war; and they had been agents, as far as the Court knew, without protest or remonstrance; and if they had been so, it was not fair to ask the country to pay the whole expenses of the war. If Russia could possibly have obtained a position in Central Asia, he doubted whether she would have threatened Great Britain simply in the plains of India; or that if differences were fomented among the native subjects of the empire of India, it was likely to be the effect of

Russian influence. Supposing she had obtained a situation in the plains of Central Asia, was it more likely that she would have attacked the power of England through the Indian empire than in any other way? But the balance of Europe might have been affected if Russia had obtained influence in Persia: she might have marched to Afghanistan; the Mahometan power might have been attacked, and the effect would have been that Constantinople would have become the easy prey of Russia. He would say, then, that the expenses of the war should not have fallen upon the empire of India. And he had a resolution in his pocket which he intended to move by way of amendment, if the Chairman had not agreed to the motion of the hon. proprietor with the alteration he had proposed. What was done with respect to the expedition sent to the Red Sea by the Marquess Wellesley? Did India pay for that? No. This country paid for it, and largely too. There was, then, an instance in point. Under those circumstances, he did not see how it was possible for the Government to refuse to listen to their claim, even if they were so inclined. It would be wrong to the people of India. It would shew, in fact, that the Company were not capable of taking a just view of their own cause. He was aware that a serious responsibility lay somewhere. He did not know where: but he was quite clear that they had incurred some part of it, in consequence of the intervention of the Secret Committee. His view then was this: that inasmuch as the war was undertaken to promote the interest of Great Britain and the Indian Empire, with the knowledge of the Secret Committee, the expenses of the war ought to be borne equally between them. That was his proposition; and he would not exact a larger portion from either. He took that view of the matter, and he found in the debate on this subject in the House of Commons, that he had an authority for it: for a late minister of the Crown, Lord John Russell, gave his opinion, that the Secret Committee were a responsible body. He would quote what the noble lord said on this subject:—"With regard to this transaction, the hon. director (alluding to Mr. Hogg) meant that it was to be inferred that the Directors of the East-India Company were opposed to the Afghan war. Now, the foreign policy of the Court of Directors was managed by a Secret Committee, and that Secret Committee entirely agreed with his right hon. friend, the late President of the Board of Control, as to the policy to be pursued." (*Hear, hear!*) Was that true, or was it not? But at all events it shewed that their defence was dissented from by a late minister of the Government—that Lord John Russell took a different view of the case, and did not regard them as mere puppets and machines. Now, he begged to protest against its being so held. He trusted, too, that that Court would always bear in mind that the gentlemen who were called upon to undertake the duties of the Secret Committee were not to excuse themselves on the ground that they were powerless. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that they ought to be called to account if they did not discharge their duty. It was in the power of the Company to do so, and to uphold that responsibility if they were disposed to exercise it; and they had not the power of relinquishing it. Under those circumstances he hoped that the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors would ever be true to their trust; and if they were, such a war as that of Afghanistan would not occur again. It was relying upon that hope that he now said again, that if the hon. mover should adopt any other motion than the one he originally proposed, he would suggest that the expense should be borne equally by both. He did not ask for a large portion, nor did he look to any trifling expedient of commercial dealing, and say that he would have half a million more or less, but he looked to what he thought fair and just for both. They must recollect that they had to protect the interests of those who resided on the banks of the Thames, as well as those who lived on the banks of the Ganges; their interests were the same, and therefore let the expenses be borne between them, share and share alike.

Mr. Palmer said he should not have risen upon this occasion had he not felt it was the duty of every hon. proprietor to state any information in his power for the purpose of enabling the Court to come to a proper decision upon this subject. He maintained that any ministers who placed themselves in such an unconstitutional

position as the late ministry had, in reference to this war, deserved to be held up to the reprobation of the country. (*Hear ! and cries of "question."*) The question, he apprehended, was, whether or not the expenses of this war were to be borne by India, or by the exchequer of this country? (*Hear, hear !*) Now the ministers had only been able to carry out their policy under the provisions of that Act of Parliament, the 4th and 5th Wm. 4, cap. 85, which had been alluded to. It was under the 35th and 36th clauses of that act that the policy of the late government had been carried out; and he maintained that it was for the honour of this country, and the interest of the Company, that they should unite together in obtaining a repeal of those most odious clauses. It might be a strong measure, but he believed it would be hailed with pleasure by themselves and the confidence of the country. It was, he would assert, in consequence of the powers of the Board of Control and the Secret Committee that all the evils of late had arisen. He was happy to say, however, that in the discussions which had lately taken place in the House of Commons, the Court of Directors, as a body, and Lord Auckland, were, in a great measure, entirely absolved from the responsibility of this policy. Lord John Russell had certainly been quoted, and was stated to have said positively that the Secret Committee approved and sanctioned the whole of this war; but he thought that no one would deny that that noble lord should have been more cautious in the statements he made to Parliament. Sir J. Hobhouse had read to the House a letter of Lord Auckland, dated the 12th July, 1838, in which he stated that he regretted he was not allowed to prosecute measures of peace. Now, although the East-India Company had since the last act been more entirely under the control of the President of the Board of Control, he regretted very much that, in reference to this war, they had not borne in mind the example set them in 1833, when, upon a similar occasion, the then President of the Board (Lord Glenelg) required them to sign and send out a despatch to India, which they thought ruinous and impolitic. They honourably and nobly resisted to do so. Lord Glenelg—then the Right Hon. Charles Grant—pursued the question further; and obtained a *mandamus* in the Court of Queen's Bench, ordering the directors to sign the despatch. They still, however, most nobly resisted to the very last, and the *mandamus* had not been carried out to the present hour. He regretted very much that the Secret Committee did not pursue a similar line of conduct with respect to the Afghan war, they would then not have had to regret that Lord Auckland was not allowed to prosecute measures of peace. But he would not, for one moment, believe the assertions of Lord J. Russell, that the Secret Committee, or any gentleman interested in India, could have sanctioned this unfortunate war. There was a letter which the Court of Directors had addressed to the Board of Control previous to the enactment in 1833, wherein they urged upon the government the impolicy of making this Company mere dependents of the British government. The government replied they had never intended to do so; but he would leave the Court to decide that question. He hoped, however, that the Court of Directors would take steps to call upon the proprietors and her Majesty's government to obtain a repeal of the odious clauses to which he had referred; and to leave the government of India entirely under the disposal of an independent and honourable Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear !*) It was highly desirable that the people of England should know who had determined upon this policy; to whom they owed the burden that was now to be placed upon them—for they must pay 8,000,000 or 4,000,000 towards it—it was right, he said, that they should know whether this policy emanated from Lord Palmerston; whether, in fact, Lord Palmerston required Sir J. Hobhouse to enforce the signatures of the Secret Committee. Now Sir J. Hobhouse, in the first instance, admitted most candidly that this war was carried on for European purposes, as a check to Russia; but Lord Palmerston tried to gulp it, and said that if there had been no India there would have been no war, and maintained that it was to tranquillize India internally that the war was undertaken. But he thought that the noble lord, although he prided himself much on his political tactics, had been completely outwitted by Russia. The whole of her intrigues in the East were

merely to counteract the policy of Lord Palmerston in Europe. With regard to her invading India through Afghanistan, she never intended to proceed that length; and as to her having punished the respectable Vicovich, both Lord Palmerston and Sir J. Hobhouse knew that, although he was said to have destroyed himself, it was only a political suicide, and that he was still in existence. (*Cries of "question, question!"*) Then with respect to the King of Oude. (*Great laughter.*)

The *Chairman* would appeal to the Court whether the King of Oude had any thing to do with this subject.

Mr. *Palmer* resumed.—Well, he would say nothing more about that at present—(*a laugh*)—but he strongly urged the absolute necessity of shewing to the country that all this had arisen in consequence of the proceedings of Lord Palmerston and Sir J. Hobhouse, and therefore he should support the Court of Directors in their view of this question.

Mr. *Martin* said it must be recollected that the expenses of the expedition to Egypt and the Red Sea, as also those of the expeditions to Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java, were all borne by the British Government and not by India.

Sir *H. Willoughby* said some observations fell from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) which he thought deserved the attention of the Court. There was no doubt that a very expensive and unjust war had been waged, and it was right that the Court of Proprietors should know how it originated. But the question now was, not whether the policy was right or wrong, but as to who should pay the bill. The hon. proprietor had quoted the words of Lord J. Russell, who stated that "the foreign policy of the East-India Company was directed by a Secret Committee of three Directors, and that Secret Committee entirely agreed with Sir J. Hobhouse as to the policy to be pursued." Now, he thought it extremely desirable that the public should know whether or not the constitution of that Court was such that these three Directors had any power to control the policy of public questions that bore upon the interests of India. (*Hear! hear!*) And he put that question as distinctly as he could; because, as far as he could understand the system under which they derived their power, his conviction was that their power was merely ministerial, and the whole of their duty was a sort of living penny-post to forward certain communications to the British dominions in India. (*Hear! hear!*) If that were so, it was of the last importance that it should be rightly understood, because it was an act of great injustice to the Court of Directors, of whom these three gentlemen forming the Secret Committee were generally the head and ornament, to fasten upon them the tremendous responsibility of the policy of the Afghan war. It was a question, then, of great importance, whether the British public should not turn their attention to forming some better system of control by which these tremendously expensive and aggressive wars should be prevented. (*Hear! hear!*) Because, at the present moment, it did not appear that the President of the Board of Control and the Governor-General had the power to involve the empire of India in a war which might destroy twenty years of good management on the part of the Directors. (*Hear! hear!*) In a few months the whole of their efforts might be destroyed by one rash act, which they might afterwards only have to lament. (*Hear! hear!*) This was an affair of so much importance, that he was firmly persuaded it would be for the advantage of the British public in India if public attention was directed to the system under which our Government in India was carried on, and that upon so great a question as peace or war, some control should exist. (*Hear! hear!*) And he said that if they were to pay the bill of this war, they should look to the constitution of this country as to wars in general. It was undoubtedly the prerogative of the Crown to make treaties and to enter into treaties of peace and war: but it was equally the prerogative of the House of Commons to say whether they would pay for it. (*Hear! hear!*) But it really appeared to him that under the present system they got rid of that by a side wind, for the Court knew nothing of this war until the bill was to be paid: that kind of constitutional control was wholly got rid of. He, therefore, only rose for the simple purpose of pointing out to the Court of Proprietors the great importance

which fairly attached to the opinion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), and he should not lament that the question had been raised if it succeeded in turning the current of public attention to this great defect in their Indian constitution.

Mr. Tucker said the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had asked a question of the chair which the Chairman could not possibly answer, and which, therefore, was not a fair question, because his silence might be interpreted in a different way. By the 36th clause of the last act, the Board of Control might send out any orders they pleased through the Secret Committee; but it must not be said that the Secret Committee had no voice. (*Hear! hear!*) They might obey if they thought right (*hear!*): if necessary, they might remonstrate (*hear!*): and if necessary, they might ultimately record their protest. (*Hear!*) The Court did not know the fact, and they had no right to ask whether that had been done or not. He thought that Lord J. Russell neglected his duty when he said that the Secret Committee had given their approbation to the war. (*Hear! hear!*) He must beg to refuse his assent to that. (*Hear! hear!*) It was impossible that Lord J. Russell could have been in a condition to make that declaration (*hear! hear!*), without compromising himself as a cabinet minister; he had no right to answer for his hon. friend, who could not answer for himself. (*Hear! hear!*) Certainly the Secret Committee of the present day placed all political power with her Majesty's ministers, on the ground that all political power was a national subject. (*Hear! hear!*) But they had a right to protest, and it was their bounden duty to protest, against any measures involving the character and credit and honour and dignity of the East-India Company. (*Hear! hear!*) The Court had no right to infer that that had not been done: but he hoped that the Secret Committee had done their duty, and when the proper time arrived, his hon. friend would be in a condition to justify himself and repudiate the responsibility which he thought had been so unjustly thrown upon him by a minister of the late Government. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Norris hoped that the attention of the other members of the Court of Directors would be paid to this important subject. No doubt they were all agreed, that the war in Afghanistan was unjust. The ground of defence was, that it was necessary, to prevent the accomplishment of the designs of Russia, which tended to prejudice our interests in India. This was the avowed object of Lord Palmerston; and there could be no doubt that in that he had been successful; Russia had explicitly disavowed the acts of its agent. That was all very well, as far as it concerned the diplomatic relations between the British and Russian courts in Europe; but how did things go on in the mean time in India? The Governor-General went on with his warlike operations in India, but changed the ground on which he attempted to justify the aggression, and it was now contended that it was essential to British interests that a friendly power should have possession of Afghanistan. But in fact it did not matter the value of £100 a year to India who was in possession of Afghanistan, provided he were a native. Runjeet Sing, the petty sovereign of Lahore, did not find it inconvenient to have the Affghans as his neighbours. Well, how had we managed to get a friendly ruler of Cabool? We placed there a prince who had been long in exile, who was extremely unpopular; and by that one act we had made the whole population of the country our enemies, and this to place a friendly power between our western frontier and Russia. But suppose Russia to have that hostile feeling towards us which we had assumed, as the ground of our placing a friendly prince on the throne of Cabool, did we not recollect that she had hundreds—thousands of miles to march over with an army, and with all requisite munitions and stores? Supposing that Russia made such a demonstration of an advance towards our frontier,—to which she must come through Persia and Afghanistan,—what should we be doing all the time? What was our position now with respect to Afghanistan? We had no barrier there now. We had a people hostile to us, to a man; yet we had now no fear of any attempt at Russian invasion of that part of our frontier. But suppose she did make the attempt, and did succeed in overcoming some of the natural difficulties of the expedition, what would be our course? We should at once say to her—"If you come

so far as to make our holdings in India difficult to us, you must expect that we will retaliate on some part of your empire." This might be done by no greater effort than the use of his pen and ink by Lord Palmerston. The question as to the occupation of Afghanistan was not then, in reality, a matter with which the natives of British India had any thing to do; it was a question between England and Russia, or England and Persia. But no matter who presided at Cabool, the expense of making and keeping it friendly to us—the expenses, in fact, of the Afghan war—should fall on this country, and not on the people of India. If we could not hold Cabool, the cowardly Persians could not do so. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had said that the Governor-General, and those who acted under him, being the servants of the Company, the latter were liable for their acts. That argument would have some weight, if we did not know the influence which was exercised by the executive Government in India, which in effect was the same (with some minor exceptions) as that exercised in the United Kingdom. The fact of the Governor-General being the servant of the Company did not, therefore, in any way bind the Company as to the expenses of the war. Those expenses ought to be paid by those who, if any, derived, or might derive, benefit from the war. An hon. proprietor had said, suppose the Russians should advance to the east, and thereby place our Indian possessions in jeopardy? He would admit that, in such case, the Company, as well as the Government, would be called upon to take some decisive steps. But when such an event took place, the Courts of Directors and Proprietors would see what was fittest to be done. But when we saw how the Governor-General was urged on by the Government, he could not at all see why this country should not pay for a course of policy which its Government had sanctioned and recommended, if not commanded.

Mr. *Lewis* wished to know from the hon. Chairman whether it had not been admitted by Lord John Russell that a Cabinet Council had met on the subject of the Afghan war, and whether letters had not been sent to the Secret Committee to be forwarded to India on the subject.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* had already said that his hon. friend the Chairman was, as a member of the Secret Committee, under an oath that he will not divulge any matters which came to his knowledge in that Committee. He (Mr. Tucker) did not see how Lord John Russell could make any such statement, without betraying his duty as a cabinet minister.

The Chairman said, that being a member of the Secret Committee, as had been observed by his hon. colleague, he could not answer the hon. proprietor's question.

Mr. *Lewis* could not think that the hon. Chairman was bound by his oath not to answer the question.

The Chairman said, that no doubt the proceedings of the Afghan expedition had been sanctioned by the then President and Commissioners of the Board of Control; and, he might add, without any infringement of his oath, that none of those proceedings would have been carried on without the sanction of the cabinet ministers.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, that the members of the Secret Committee were bound to forward, without remonstrance, any documents sent to them by the Board of Control, and if they refused, they were liable to impeachment.

Mr. *Tucker* repeated the substance of his former answer.

Mr. *J. D. Salomons* then rose to reply. He observed, that his object in bringing forward this motion had already been answered. It was one of the most important questions that had been for many years brought under the consideration of that Court, and he felt a degree of pride and pleasure that he had been the humble means of bringing the subject forward. It was to him a matter of surprise that no member of the legislature had brought the subject forward as one which demanded investigation. It was not until the occurrence of that astounding calamity—the destruction of so many thousands of our fellow-subjects—that the nation had roused from its sleep, and that an inquiry was thought necessary as to how this calamity had been brought about. That, however, was a question for the discussion of which the present time and place were unfitted, as it related to the conduct of men who were not

there to defend themselves should their conduct be impugned. Indeed, it would be impossible that such a war as this could have been carried on in the name of the government of a country, without some inquiry as to its origin and progress. They were bound to have some investigation not only as to the means by which they had got into it, but also as to the mode by which they might get out of so great a difficulty. These, however, were matters on which great diversity of opinion might be expected, and therefore, as he had said, the present was neither the fitting time nor place for their consideration. There was, however, one question on which all seemed to be agreed, viz., in disapproving of the conduct of the India Board. For many years, during a long period of peace and security, the East-India Company was rapidly progressing in the improvement of its condition; and under its auspices a large portion of the people of India had greatly improved their social position. Many, under the auspices of the country, were engaged in pursuits which did honour to the Company. Thus it was found that agents had been despatched to regions heretofore untravellered in pursuit of commerce; and while those agents were thus actively engaged, we found ourselves all at once engaged in a war, the consequences of which it would be difficult to predict. Finding ourselves in this position, he would ask, should they go on without full information as to those events by which the interests of the Company were so nearly affected? He rejoiced that he had been the means of bringing this subject forward, and that from its discussion in that Court it was likely to meet with more serious consideration from the government. He had no blame to one government more than another for those events which took place in India, but that was no reason why they should not have full information on the subject. The true policy of this country, which possessed so many colonies of different interests, was to have a body which should inquire how far the interests of those colonies had been attended to. In looking at the interests of our foreign possessions, he hoped we should separate India from our European policy, and that we should not allow advantage to be taken of a people who were open to every marauder. It was, therefore, of importance that our frontiers should be well kept and diligently watched, to prevent improper intrusion. We had now on our frontier near the Indus a country hard to be traversed, and divided amongst many chiefs, not always agreeing amongst themselves, and not favourable to the intrusion of strangers; and yet we got into the delusion that our Indian interests were in danger, and what did we do to avert this danger? We took an old man, who had been several times turned off by his own subjects, and we placed him on the throne; and, as if we had established his rule, he is scarcely on the throne, when he turns round and lays a claim to a portion of the old Afghan territory. We find this territory is peopled by Hindoos and by Mahomedans, differing as widely in their manners, habits, and language, as they did in their creeds. Now, let him ask, could any thing be more absurd than to suppose that our frontier could be endangered by such a people? If we had succeeded in taking possession of that country and appointing its ruler, how long did the Court suppose the thing would last? They might judge of it from what had actually taken place; for scarcely were our backs turned, when the nation rose in a mass for the purpose of undoing the order of things which we had established. It was unnecessary to allude more particularly to the dreadful calamity which followed this rising at Cabool. For his own part, he must say, that he looked upon the late calamity which had befallen our troops as a visitation of Providence, sent to awaken us to a sense of our misdeeds; and he hoped that means would be adopted for withdrawing our forces from that country, leaving them to govern themselves by a ruler of their own choosing. He repeated, then, that India ought not to pay one shilling of this expenditure. Let it be recollected, that it was to counteract the intrigues of Russia that we took those steps which led to the commencement of this war. Let it also be borne in mind, that India sends large sums of money to this country to pay our dividends, and that large sums are remitted from the territorial revenues on account of salaries of persons employed in India. It would, then, be very hard to levy a burden on them in addition to those which they

already bore. He would conclude by expressing his intention of adopting the suggestion of the hon. Chairman, as to the words proposed to be added to his motion, or withdraw the motion altogether, to make room for an amendment.

Mr. Lewis wished to know from the hon. Chairman whether it was competent to the proposer of a motion to withdraw it without the consent of the seconder.

Mr. G. Thompson expressed a hope that the hon. proprietor who brought forward this motion would not withdraw it.

Mr. Fielder thought the question should be left altogether for the discussion of the Directors.

The Chairman had suggested the withdrawal of the motion, or that at least he should have the opportunity of adding a few words to it, which would have the effect of declaring to the country the opinion of the Court that the whole of the expenditure of the Afghan war ought not to be borne by the people of India, but that a portion should be borne by the people of this country.

Mr. Salomons consented, but there seemed to be now some difficulty as to the consent of the seconder. It did not occur to him at the moment that any difficulty would arise from that source, particularly as the hon. and learned proprietor had not signified any dissent from the course which he had suggested. He hoped the hon. and learned proprietor would not press his objection, because the decision of the Court would be much more effective if carried unanimously than if disposed of by a majority on a division.

Mr. Thompson contended that the mover had no right to withdraw his motion, not only without the concurrence of the seconder, but he could not even withdraw it while any one member insisted on its being put from the chair.

Mr. St. George Tucker said that the Chairman had put the modification of the motion for the sake of unanimity; for his (Mr. Tucker's) own part, he would prefer the original motion as it stood; but they should gain more by unanimity, and therefore he was willing to accept the original motion with some modification.

Mr. Weeding said that if the original motion was not carried, he should prefer moving his own amendment.

The Chairman considered that he was rather hardly used. He had consulted the mover as to the propriety of withdrawing the motion, and that gentleman consented. Now it appeared that the hon. proprietor who seconded the motion refused to consent. It was to be regretted that the hon. proprietor did not express his dissent at the moment; it would have prevented the present inconvenience. He (the Chairman) had adopted all the original motion with the modification which he himself proposed.

Mr. Lewis thought it would be better to let the question go to a division at once, and have the motion adopted or negatived.

The Chairman said he was very sorry, but as the original mover was pressed by the seconder, he would move an amendment to it. He then moved that all the words after the word "that" in the original motion be omitted, and the following substituted, "after a careful examination of the papers laid before Parliament as to the operations of the army beyond the Indus, this Court is of opinion that the expenses should be borne in part by this country, and that the Court would co-operate with Government for that purpose."

Mr. R. Campbell was sorry to differ from his hon. colleague; but viewing as he did this Afghan war as unjust, impolitic, illegal, and unconstitutional, he did not think that the people of India should bear any part of its expenses. He was not disposed to leave the minister of the Crown to decide what portion of the expenditure should properly come under the term "a portion," but he thought that under that term five per cent. of the whole amount might very possibly be included. He would therefore support the original motion.

General Robertson (a director) would support the original motion, but if there were any amendment, he would prefer that of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding).

Mr. Salomons felt taken as it were by surprise. Here was a new motion, which the Court ought to have time to discuss.

The *Chairman* said he was placed in an awkward situation by this course. The question was then put into his hand, but as the mover and seconder did not consent to withdraw the motion, it must be put.

Mr. *Thompson* said, the hon. Chairman was wrong in his theory. At no moment of the day was it in the power of the mover to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that in the expedition to the Red Sea, Java, and the Mauritius, in which India was made to bear a portion of the expenses, she scarcely got any thing allowed to her.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, that out of a sum of £5,000,000, the East-India Company on the winding up of the account got only £800,000.

After a short conversation as to the form in which the question should be put, the Committee divided, and the original motion, as modified by the Chairman, was carried by 23 to 20.

GENERAL LODWICK.

General *Lodwick* rose for the purpose of making a motion, of which he gave due notice on the 14th March, viz., that a letter of his, dated June 13th, 1842, submitted and addressed to the Chairman of the hon. Court of Directors be printed for the use of the proprietors. At the last quarterly Court, he seconded the motion for the printing of the statements of Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby. No objection was made to their production. On the contrary, a leading director on the other side of the bar, declared there was no objection to the production of those papers, and he must have been well aware that they were of a personal nature. Those statements were framed upon a very incorrect report of a speech delivered by him in that Court, in July, 1841. Their character was insulting, though submitted under the protection of the Bombay government. Those statements were in the hands of hon. proprietors, and even on a question of privilege he called upon that Court to sanction his motion. He claimed, however, no exemption from responsibility for what he had said or might say in that Court, but he did claim the same title to his reply being printed, as had been readily accorded to the statements on which it was founded; nor could he for a moment suppose it possible that a fair objection could be made to this motion, and the less so, as it was written in a spirit of forbearance. That this might be proved, he must be indulged with the liberty of reading it, and he should trust to the liberality of that Court to excuse what might appear a heavy demand upon their time; but it was an official document, and necessary to rebut the gross and unfounded calumnies that had been publicly and industriously circulated by those who hoped to weaken an honest cause by attempting to defame its supporters.

The *Chairman* said, in the discussion of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, the hon. and gallant officer had felt it his duty to animadvert on the conduct of his co-commissioners in that case. Those two gentlemen, Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, were not present, and of course could know of the proceeding only by the papers and publications which went out to India. They felt it necessary to reply to the observations of the gallant officer. Their statement arrived in this country, and now the gallant officer wished to have the opportunity of replying to that personally. He (the Chairman) had no feeling upon it one way or the other; but the question was, whether the Court would consent to make that place an arena for crimination and recrimination. If the hon. and gallant officer obtained his wish, then the two gentlemen would be coming again before the Court to have their replies printed. With respect to the statement itself, he (the hon. Chairman) had no objection to its being read now, and let him give notice of a motion for the next Court to have it printed.

Mr. *D. Salomons* thought it would be but fair to the gallant officer to let his statement be printed, as the others had been. He thought it was but an act of justice.

The *Chairman* said it was a matter in which the Court of Directors would not interfere.

Gen. *Lodwick* pressed the reading of the statement, and, by permission of the Chairman, it was read by the clerk. It entered into very minute details as to the whole of

the proceedings of the commissioners on the trial of the Rajah of Sattara, and also went to shew that there was no foundation whatever for the charge against the hon. and gallant officer. (The reading of the document occupied more than an hour.)

Gen. *Lodwick* moved that the motion be printed.

Mr. *Lewis* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he could not consent to this motion, where vindictive feelings and interested motives were charged. He cautioned the Court as to what it ought to do in this matter, if they published this statement in absence of those who could not defend themselves. The statement of the hon. and gallant officer was intermixed with facts which ought not again to be the subject of discussion.

The *Chairman* thought that it would be sufficient to give notice for the next Court, but if he pressed the printing, the motion must be put.

Major *Olipphant* regretted that the original papers should be printed at all. They now saw what was the effect. Having, however, printed the papers, and they containing some charges against the gallant officer, it would be unfair to him to refuse him the power of recording his answer.

The *Chairman*.—The statement, which the hon. and gallant proprietor proposed to have printed, was in answer to a statement already published by the two hon. gentlemen referred to. Now, if the hon. and gallant officer (Gen. *Lodwick*) had his statement published, there would be a rejoinder on the part of those gentlemen; and then again a replication on the part of the gallant general, so that this sort of correspondence might be carried on without end. Another objection he had to the motion being brought forward at the present time was, the thin state of the Court, many members having gone away, not expecting that this question would be brought forward.

Major *Olipphant* was sorry that there was not a fuller Court, but as the question was proposed, he thought it but fair that the hon. and gallant officer should have the opportunity of defending his character.

The *Chairman*.—The statement of the 9th October was printed.

Gen. *Robertson*.—But the present was in answer to later charges, and he thought it was but fair that his hon. and gallant friend should have the opportunity of placing his statement before the public, as well as that of the hon. gentleman referred to. If therefore the question was pressed to a division, he must vote in support of the motion.

Sir *H. Willoughby* said, he would not offer any opposition to the motion; but he hoped an opportunity would be given, for shewing that the two gentlemen, to whom the gallant general's statement referred, had acted on what they considered the strict discharge of their duty.

The Court then divided, when there appeared—

For printing the papers	10
Against printing	7
Majority	3

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE AFFGHAN WAR.

Mr. *F. Brown* wished to know from the hon. Chairman, whether he would have any objection to produce the correspondence between him and the president of the Board of Control respecting the expenses of the Affghan war.

The *Chairman* said, he must decline doing so.

Mr. *F. Brown* begged to ask, whether the Court had ratified the tripartite treaty between Runjeet Sing, Shah Shoojah, and the Governor-General?

The *Chairman* said, it was quite a new idea to suppose that the Court of Directors ratified any treaty entered into in India.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned at a quarter after seven o'clock.

LONDON GAZETTE.

June 7, 1842.

India Board, June 6, 1842.—The following papers have been this day received at the East-India House, from the Governor-General of India in Council, and from the Governor of Bombay in Council :—

From the Governor-General of India in Council.

“ Notification.—Head-Quarters, Benares, April 19th, 1842.

“ The Governor-General has much satisfaction in communicating to the army the following despatch from Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., announcing the successful advance of the troops, under the major-general’s command, into the Khyber Pass, and the evacuation by the enemy of the fort of Ali Musjid.

“ The Governor-General has been much gratified by the uniform testimony borne by all the officers engaged, to the zeal, the gallantry, and the perseverance of all the troops of her Majesty and of the Government of India, which had the good fortune to have this opportunity of distinguishing themselves before the Affghan enemy; and his lordship doubts not that the continued exercise of these, the accustomed, military qualities of the Indian army, will produce their accustomed results, in the achievement of new honour and of new victories.

“ The Governor-General deems it to be due to the troops of the Maha Rajah Shere Singh, to express his entire satisfaction with their conduct, as reported to him, and to inform the army, that the loss sustained by the Sikhs in the assault of the pass which was forced by them, is understood to have been equal to that sustained by the troops of her Majesty and of the Government of India.

“ The Governor-General has instructed his agent at the court of the Maha Rajah to offer his congratulations to his highness on this occasion, so honourable to the Sikh name.”

From Major-Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops west of the Indus, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated “ Camp, Sulla Chune, near Ali Musjid, April 6th, 1842.”

[This despatch was given in our last Journal, p. 109.]

From Lieut.-Col. A. B. Taylor, H.M. 9th Foot, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General to the troops in Affghanistan, dated “ Camp, near Ali Musjid, 6th April, 1842.”

[This despatch has likewise appeared in p. 111, where the term “*sangahs*,” meaning a kind of breastworks, is used (line 15 from the bottom) instead of “redoubts” in the *Gazette* copy.]

From Major George Huish to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General, &c., dated “ Camp, near Ali Musjid, 6th April, 1842.”

[This despatch is inserted in p. 112.]

From Major-Gen. John McCaskill, commanding Infantry Division, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General, dated “ Camp, Ali Musjid, 6th April, 1842.”

[This despatch is likewise inserted in p. 112.]

From Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, inclosing Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops on the 5th April, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

[This despatch, with the return, is inserted in p. 111.]

" Notification.—Benares, April 21, 1842.

" The Governor-General feels assured that every subject of the British Government will peruse with the deepest interest and satisfaction the report he now communicates, of the entire defeat of the Affghan troops under Mahomed Akhbar Khan, by the garrison of Jellalabad. That illustrious garrison, which, by its constancy in enduring privation, and by its valour in action, has already obtained for itself the sympathy and respect of every true soldier, has now, sallying forth from its walls, under the command of its gallant leader, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, thoroughly beaten in open field an enemy of more than three times its numbers, taken the standards of their boasted cavalry, destroyed their camp, and re-captured four guns, which, under circumstances which can never occur again, had during the last winter fallen into their hands.

" The Governor-General cordially congratulates the army upon the return of victory to its ranks. He is convinced that there, as in all former times, it will be found, while, as at Jellalabad, the European and native troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by officers in whom they justly confide.

" The Governor-General directs that the substance of this notification, and of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale's report, be carefully made known to all the troops, and that a salute of twenty-one guns should be fired at every principal station of the army."

From Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General with the Force in Affghanistan.*

" Jellalabad, April 7, 1842.

" Sir,—Information was, on the evening of the 5th instant, brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms, by spies from the enemy's camp, to the effect that the force under Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., had met with reverses in the Khyber, and retraced its steps towards Peshawar; and about ten o'clock A.M., on the 6th, a *feu-de-joie* and salute of artillery were fired by Mahomed Akhbar, which were said to be in honour of the same event. It was on the same day, and through similar channels, announced to me, that the Affghans were sending additional reinforcements to aid in defending their frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend on these statements, which were improbable in themselves, and accompanied by counter reports of a new revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing, and of the defeat of the Ghazis in Khyber, and by an account of the intended and even actual retreat of the sirdar into Lughman, I adopted, on a full consideration of various circumstances and rumours, the resolution of anticipating the last-mentioned event, if it had not come to pass, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, in the hope of relieving this place from blockade, and facilitating Gen. Pollock's advance to our succour. I accordingly gave directions to form three columns of infantry, the central consisting of H.M. 13th Light Infantry (mustering 500 bayonets), under Col. Dennie, C.B.; the left, of the 35th regiment Native Infantry (also 500 strong), under Lieut. Col. Monteath, C.B.; and the right, composed of one company of the 13th Light Infantry and one of the 35th regiment Native Infantry, and the detachment of sappers under the command of Lieut. Orr (the severity of Capt. Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective), amounting to 360 men, commanded by Capt. Havelock, H.M. 13th Light Infantry; these were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 Field Battery, under Capt. Abbott, to which Capt. Backhouse, S.S. Artillery, was also attached, and by the whole of my small cavalry force, under Capt. Oldfield and Lieut. Mayne.

* This despatch has been also published by us (in p. 113) from the Calcutta papers; but Sir Robert sent to the authorities in India a revised copy, which, with its additions, is published in the *Gazette*.

"The troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawar gates at daylight this morning. So far from the sirdar having made any dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force (not falling short in all of 6,000 men) was formed in order of battle, for the defence of his camp, its right resting on a fort, and its left on the Cabool river; and even the ruined works within 800 yards of the place, recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, evidently prepared for a stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Capt. Havelock, which drove the enemy, in the most satisfactory manner, from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced, and proceeded to advance into the plain; whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort upon the same base, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret I have to record that, whilst nobly leading his regiment to the assault, Col. Dennie, C.B., of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, received a shot through his body, which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of the work having been finally gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack upon the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire upon the Afghan centre, whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line near the same point, and the third forced back his left from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were driven. The Afghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened in force the detachments of foot under Capt. Havelock, and by opening on us three guns screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the sirdar; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their positions, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman, by about seven A.M. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards; re-captured four guns lost by the Cabool army and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our Government is matter of much honest exultation among our troops; seized and destroyed a great quantity of *matériel* and ordnance stores, and burnt the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akhbar in open field, by the troops whom he had boasted of blockading, has been complete and signal.

"The fall of an officer so distinguished as Col. Dennie will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it on every account, I must yet share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection, that he was killed whilst most gallantly performing his duty. I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct, in this action, of Lieut.-Col. Monteath, C.B., commanding one of the two infantry columns under my own eye, and of Capt. Wilkinson, 13th Light Infantry, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his lieut.-colonel; of Capt. Oldfield and Lieut. Mayne, who led the cavalry, and of Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieut. Dawes, artillery. The able and judicious manner in which Capt. Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line sufficiently distant to render the manœuvres independent of my immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation. My acknowledgments are also especially due to my brigade-major, Capt. Hamlet Wade, whose exertions were, on this day, as they ever have been, most meritorious. To Major Fraser, of the Light Cavalry, who acted as my aide-de-camp, and to Capt. Mainwaring, commissariat officer with the force, who was present and active in the field. Captain Macgregor, political agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6 Light Field Battery, and was most useful in serving the guns.

"I enclose returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance and stores captured.

"Lieut. and Adj. Wood, H.M. 13th Light Infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so severely injured as to have since been destroyed. Capt. Havelock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct throughout the day of Lieut. Cox, H.M. 13th Light Infantry, and he was the first of the party which captured them, to seize two of the enemy's guns.

"It will be seen from the preceding details, that the force employed in this successful enterprise amounted to about 1,800 men of all arms. The safety of the place was entrusted during the action to the ordinary guards of its gates, and one provisional battalion of followers of every description, armed with pikes and other weapons, who manned the curtains and made a respectable show of defence, as they have done on all occasions of attack on the walls. Capt. Pattison, 13th Light Infantry, was left in command of the diminished garrison. A sally was made from the Cabool gate by Lieut. Wade, H.M. 13th Light Infantry, towards the conclusion of the engagement, into the fort before which Col. Dennie had fallen, when it was observed that the enemy were abandoning it; all that it contained was set on fire, and some of its defenders were bayonnetted.

"The enemy's loss during the day must have been severe; the field of battle was strewn with the bodies of men and horses, and the richness of the trappings of some of the cattle seemed to attest that persons of rank had fallen.

"Lieut. Col. Monteath has mentioned to me, in high terms, the gallant behaviour of Capt. Seaton, 35th regt. N.I., when in command of the skirmishers of that corps, and the fact of his having been the captor of a howitzer from the enemy.

"I have, &c.,

"R. SALE, Major-Gen.

"P.S.—We have information to the fact, that the following chiefs were present and took part in the action, viz. Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, in person; Ameer Khan, chief of Bajour; Nuzeez Khan, Gool Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Barukut Khan, Azad Khan, and Thukoor Khan, Ghilzie chiefs; Syud Oosman, and Oonerah Khan, Mohmaud chiefs; Syud Mahomed, son of the king of Konar; Syud Hashim, ex-king of Kooner; Meeah Hyder, chief of Korat; Mahomed Jan Khan, chief of Sungar Surai; Abdool Guffoor Khan, Barukzye; Abdool Guffor Khan, nephew of Abdoolah Khan, chief of the Atchukzyes; Meer Abdool Kulman, chief of Kama; Khalid Khan, chief of Goshta; and Meer Ufzul Khan, chief of Gundaghur."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the force under the command of Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., Jellalabad, April 7, 1842.

No. 6 Light Field Battery.—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 2 sepoy, 1 naib, 4 drivers, wounded Mountain Train.—1 havildar, 2 sepoy, wounded.
H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.—1 officer, 8 privates, killed; 1 officer, 2 corporals, 29 privates, wounded.
35th Regt. N.I.—2 sepoy, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 naicks, 11 sepoy, wounded.
Sappers and Miners.—2 havildars, 1 naick, 1 bugler, 5 sepoy, wounded.
1 mital and 1 bearer, 35th N.I., wounded. 5 horses, wounded.
Total.—1 officer, 10 privates and sepoy, killed; 2 officers, 2 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 6 corporals and naicks, 1 bugler, 49 privates and sepoy, 1 naib, 4 drivers, wounded.
Names of Officers.—*Killed*.—Col. Dennie, C.B., H.M. 13th Lt. Inf. *Wounded*.—Capt. Moorhouse, 35th N.I., severely; Lieut. Jennings, H.M. 13th Lt. Inf., slightly; Asst. Surg. Barnes, M.D., H.M. 13th Lt. Inf., slightly.

Return of ordnance captured by the force under Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., April 7, 1842.

1 six-pounder, 1 twelve-pounder howitzer, that belonged to the 1st brigade horse artillery; 1 howitzer that belonged to the mountain train; 1 six-pounder, dismantled, that was left at Gundamuck by the Khyber corps.

An inconsiderable quantity of ammunition was found with this ordnance, also some half-wrought material.

"Notification.—Fort William, April 4, 1842.

"The following copy of a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Palmer, commanding at Ghuznee, to the address of the officer commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 1st March, 1842, is published for general information, by order of the Governor-General in Council."

[This notification, including this despatch from Col. Palmer, and the announcement of the intended inquiries into his conduct and that of other military and political functionaries, is inserted in pp. 114 and 115.]

From the Governor of Bombay in Council.

From Major-Gen. England, commanding the Sinde Field Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India. (Extract).

" Camp, near Quetta, April 2, 1842.

" I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that, having advanced from hence on the 26th ult., with the troops mentioned in the margin,* I arrived at the entrance of a defile which leads to the village of Hykulzye early on the 28th, at which place I had intended to await the remainder of the brigade now in progress to this place through the Bolan Pass.

" From the total impossibility which now evidently prevails in obtaining any sort of information of the numbers and position of the enemy, and from the stern silence observed on such subjects by even those whose interest seems to depend on our success, I had no reason whatever to suppose that the people visible on these hills near Hykulzye were more than an assemblage of scouts and marauders, which are thus placed on all parts of this country whenever our troops traverse it; and the principal men of the village of Hyderzie, which is but six miles from the defile in question, and who received us on the preceding day with the greatest apparent cordiality, carefully kept from our knowledge, though much questioned on the subject, that Mahomed Sadeg, the insurgent chief south of Candahar, was strongly posted in the pass above mentioned, and contiguous heights, for the express purpose of opposing our progress.

" It became evident, as we approached, that there was some preparation made for resistance by the insurgents on the commanding ground which flanked our line of march at this point; and, after a rapid reconnoissance, I proceeded to attack the principal hill by four light companies, including that of H.M. 41st regt., supporting the attack by the remainder of the wing of that corps, under cover of the four guns of Capt. Leslie's horse artillery; the remainder of the troops being duly distributed for the protection of the baggage. The enemy kept his strength concealed behind a succession of breast-works, improved by a ditch and abattis, until our advance reached the crest of his exterior defence, when a crowded body suddenly sprung up, and made the contest so unequal, that it was immediately evident it could not be advantageously maintained. The light companies fell back, therefore, on the small supporting column of H.M. 41st regt., which, on the appearance of the enemy's cavalry, which now rushed out from behind the hill, formed square, and gallantly resisted the efforts which were made to penetrate and break it; the matchlock men of the enemy still keeping up a sharp and destructive fire from the heights.

" To persevere in a second attack on the now-developed strength of the enemy, with the small numbers I had disposable for such an operation, I deemed to be unwarrantable; and I therefore determined to move by my right to the ruined village of Bazar, three miles to the N.N.E., in which direction the baggage was first ordered to proceed, and the troops followed across the plain in echelon of squares, the artillery protecting by alternate guns, and the whole covered by as good a display of cavalry as we had at command. The steady manner in which this movement was made, prevented any close molestation from the enemy; neither did they make any attack on us during the night. I here discovered that 400 men, principally cavalry, had joined the insurgents' forces from Candahar the day before my arrival, and that, with a view to resist us, Mahomed Sadeg had collected also at this point, from Shoranent and Shawl, 500 men, and that Mirza, a Kakur chief, with 100 of that tribe, also formed part of his force; the rest of the enemy's strength was made up by the Atchukzye horse, formerly in our service, by armed villagers of the neigh-

* 4 guns Horse Brigade, 1 troop 3rd Light Cavalry, 5 comps. H.M. 41st Regt., 6 comp. Bombay N.I., 50 Poona Horse.

bourhood, making an estimated total of at least 1,500 or 2,000 men. Many officers, however, consider it to have been much greater. I moreover discovered that the defences within which the enemy fought had been works of two months' preparation, and I have seldom seen better cavalry than those which, *for the first time*, displayed themselves when the light companies fell back on H.M. 41st, at which moment several of the enemy were bayoneted in their attack on the square of that half battalion.

"On the morning of the 29th, it was perceptible that the insurgents had been collecting further reinforcements of armed villagers during the night, and that arrangements were making by them, on an increased scale, to resist any renewed assault on our part; and it being evident that the object of my remaining in the Pisheen Valley was negatived, whilst its resources and communications were thus in the hands of an enemy much stronger than myself, and that the latter could not be dislodged from the important heights he occupied without incurring severe additional losses, I felt I should best serve the views and interests of Government by falling back to my position at this place until reinforced; and I am happy to say that this difficult operation has been accomplished, although encumbered with a train of 1,500 baggage animals and camels, and four and a half lakhs of treasure, and many wounded men, notwithstanding the constant presence of the enemy, without hurry, and without incurring the loss of any baggage or article of public property, beyond such as might reasonably happen in any ordinary march in India.

"In passing near some strong ground yesterday, near Koochlach, a company of H.M. 41st regt. ascended a steep hill on our left, and killed sixteen of a party of the enemy, from whom the column was receiving some annoyance in its progress, many others being wounded.

"Having now detailed the circumstances belonging to the military events in this vicinity for the last few days, I solicit the favour of bringing to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council the good conduct of the troops generally, and the gallantry of H.M. 41st in particular, under Major Browne. I had every reason to be also satisfied with the good practice of Capt. Leslie's efficient battery; and Major Apthorp, of the 20th Bombay N.I. (severely wounded, and since dead), led the light companies to the attack in the best possible style. I have received from Major Wyllie, assist. adj. general; Capt. Boyd, assist. qu. master general; Capt. Davidson, dep. commissary general; and the rest of the officers of the staff, very valuable and zealous assistance."

Sinde Field Force.—Return of casualties in action with the enemy near Hykulsye, on the 28th March, 1842.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Koochlach, March 30, 1842.

H.M. 41st Regt. Foot.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 14 privates, killed; 1 corporal, 50 privates, wounded.

Light Company 6th Regt. N.I.—1 sepoy, killed; 3 sepoy, wounded.

Light Company 20th Regt. N.I.—5 sepoy, killed; 1 major, 2 naicks, 7 sepoy, wounded.

Light Company 25th Regt. N.I.—1 naick, 2 sepoy, killed; 6 sepoy, wounded.

Total.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals and naicks, 22 privates and sepoy, killed; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals and naicks, 66 privates and sepoy, wounded. Grand Total.—27 killed; 71 wounded. Wounded.—13 privates, dangerously; 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, 20 privates, severely; 33 privates, slightly.

Names of Officers killed or wounded.—Capt. W. May, H.M. 41st regt., killed. Major F. Apthorp, 20th N.I., commanding light battalion, wounded, severely and dangerously—since dead.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Ellenborough reached Benares on the 19th April, and intended to inspect the 40th N.I. on the evening of that day. At night he proceeded by buggy dawk to Allahabad, which station his lordship reached on the following day.

It is said that his lordship designs to remain at Allahabad for several months.

The *Hurkaru*, May 13, states that the Governor-General's trip to the Upper Provinces is likely to produce, in addition to other advantages, a considerable improvement in the rate of the dawk (letter) transit, and the convenience of the staging bungalows, on the great north-western road. His lordship has ordered some more mail-carts to be put upon the line. They are to carry the packages between Sherghoty and Benares, at the rate of 6½ miles an hour. An European invalid sergeant is to be posted at each of the staging bungalows. It is also said that the Governor-General intends to have a troop of irregular horse at Calcutta.

THE HON. MR. ERSKINE.

We are informed that the Governor-General in Council has directed the Lieut. Governor of the North-western Provinces to place the Hon. Mr. Erskine under suspension, pending a reference home, on the subject of his recent letter to the *Friend of India*, charging the late Cabool division with cowardice.—*Englishman*, April 25.

A more arbitrary act, or one which the most unflinching supporters of Government will find it more difficult to justify, has seldom or never been perpetrated. We are puzzled to divine under what category of offences, official, moral, or social, the act, of which Mr. Erskine is condemned to pay the penalty, can possibly be classed. There was no official error involved in the act of sending to a newspaper editor an extract from a private letter addressed to himself—there was nothing in the act unbecoming a gentleman—nothing unbecoming a man—nay, the motives which prompted the publication of the letter were honourable to humanity. What then is his offence? It will be answered that he committed an indiscretion. Supposing that he did, was it an indiscretion exhibiting any unfitness for public employ? Did it exhibit any indifference to the welfare of the Government, of which he was the servant? He merely supplied to a public journal an extract from a private letter written by a relative, containing a charge, which had been made in other private letters—which had been circulated throughout India, often alluded to in the public prints, and never gainsaid by any competent authority. Sir W. Macnaghten had been grossly vituperated—no language had been found too strong to denounce the conduct of those who had consented to enter into a covenant with the enemy for the evacuation of Afghanistan—what wonder, then, that a relative should have come forward to defend the memory of the deceased, and adduced the best testimony in his power to substantiate his defence? Mr. Erskine's conduct was not only very natural, but very honourable, and one cannot find it very easy to condemn an indiscretion, evidently originating in the most honourable private motives, and not in any way compromising his character as a public officer.—*Hurkaru*, April 26.

A more arbitrary or unwise proceeding than this on the part of the Governor-General is not on record. Lord Ellenborough, or his advisers, have committed a great error; they have shewn, that if for the last ten years the press of India has been able to boast of being the most free, and the most liberally and indulgently dealt with by Government of any in existence, it shall have no longer to vaunt of this. It is not affirmed that Mr. Erskine has done any thing that is actually wrong, or that he has stated what is inflammatory, slanderous, unbecoming, or untrue. He had seen a

transaction, to which a near relative was a party, spoken of as "ignominious," and a character which within a few months stood as high as that of any man in India traduced in consequence of his connection therewith; and he, after this had been for weeks persisted in, ventures at length to forward an extract to a newspaper of a letter from that relative indicating that the treaty under discussion between the 10th and 23rd December was forced on him by the necessities of his position, accompanied by a statement, "that he believed its accuracy would be supported by some of the officers of the force." Could any thing be more mild or moderate in expression than this? Mr. Erskine, of himself, says nothing; he pretends to the possession of no knowledge; he offers no opinion of his own, except this: "That the statement of the envoy would be supported by some of the officers who had survived the catastrophe"—it being well known that several of these officers had written to nearly the same effect as Sir W. Macnaghten, and that the substance of their letters had been published in many of the different newspapers, before Mr. Erskine's note made its appearance.—*Bomb. Times*, May 11.

INDIGO PLANTERS.—MOFUSSIL LAW.

Mr. Mascarenhas, a planter, had entered into engagements with ryots to cultivate indigo for him, on this special condition, that they should weed the lands, rear the plant, and measure it out to his servants, when fit for cutting, at the rate of eight bundles the rupee. The responsibility and the expense of cutting and removing the plant was left on the planter. When the plant was ready for the sickle, and a portion of it had been cut, a neighbour, Mr. Thomas Clarke, came down, with a large body of armed men, cut it and carried it off by main force. In the course of the trial, the fact of this violence was never questioned. Mr. Mascarenhas sued Mr. Clarke for damages in the local court, and obtained a decree in his favour for more than Rs. 18,000. The defendants appealed to the Sudder Court, and the case came before Mr. Lee Warner, who ruled that, according to Act X. 1836, sect. 3, the plaintiff ought to have sued the ryots as well as the defendant. He accordingly nonsuited the case, and ordered new suits to be instituted, in which the ryots should be included, each party paying his own costs. The appellants cited before Mr. Warner a case decided in the Sudder twenty-nine years ago, *Rouse v. Haig*, in which two judges had laid down this rule: "All claims for breach of contract must be made against the contractor, and all claims for the recovery of damages for cutting indigo plant must be made by the cultivator." Mr. Lee Warner over-ruled the precedent, as not applicable to the present case, which he said was a novel one, and ordered that, "for the purpose of removing doubts in all future cases of a similar nature, and with the view of laying down a precedent in such cases, it is deemed necessary to refer the case to the other judges of the Court." It accordingly came on for hearing before Mr. Barlow: the precedent of *Rouse v. Haig* was brought forward; the judge decided that it was applicable to the present case, and decreed that the cultivators alone had a right of action against Mr. Clarke, and that the plaintiff had none. The case was then sent to Mr. Reid, who coincided with Mr. Barlow, and made the case final, ordering, at the same time, that the whole of the costs, both of the original suit and the appeal, with interest, should be borne by the respondent, that is, by the individual whose indigo plant had been violently and illegally seized and carried off.

The *Friend of India* observes: "If this decision passes into a precedent, it will be difficult to answer for the peace of a district. If an aggressor can come down on a field of indigo, and cut and convey away the plant at his will, and still be liable to no damages, except on the institution of a suit against him by the poor, ragged ryots, he will enjoy complete impunity, and there will cease to be any security for such property. If a planter, after having laid out his capital in the cultivation of indigo, is precluded from bringing an action for damages against the individual who may have come down *vi et armis* and carried off his plant, and ruined him for the season, there will be an end to the dominion of law, or the reign of justice, and each planter will be reduced to the necessity of protecting his own property by his own armed re-

tainers. The violence which already prevails in indigo districts is a disgrace to a civilized government. Even the Chinese government, which we are accustomed to style barbarian, presents no parallel to it. But if the protection of law is thus withheld from the individual who has raised plant from his own capital, through the agency of ryots, and the Courts refuse him any redress when he is openly robbed of his property, that violence will be indefinitely increased. Mr. Warner stated that this was a novel case. If the present decision becomes a precedent, it will soon cease to be novel; the immunity afforded to crime will give it a fearful impulse. Mr. Mascarenhas has the remedy of petitioning for a review of judgment, which may not be granted him. He may then appeal to the Privy Council; but he has already lost Rs. 18,000 by the violent abstraction of the plant; the costs with which he is saddled cannot amount to less than Rs. 8,000 more, and his agents refuse to support him any longer in the ruinous procedure, of which he is the innocent victim."

LIABILITY OF NATIVE LESSORS OF LAND TO EUROPEANS.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have published a "construction" which materially affects the tenure of a large portion of the landed property of this presidency. The magistrate of Tirhoot applied for the Court's opinion upon the following case: "The Court are aware that a great portion of the land in this district is leased to indigo planters, who are, with few exceptions, British-born subjects. In the pottalis and kubooleuts, containing the terms of these leases, there is invariably a clause inserted to the effect, that the theekadar or lessee shall be responsible for the due performance of all those duties and obligations connected with the police, which by the regulations are imposed upon the landholder. Now this engagement, so far as the indigo-planter is concerned, is a mere mockery, inasmuch as there exists no law under which I can punish a British-born subject for a breach of the regulations referred to. The question, therefore, arises, whether an agreement of this sort is any way binding upon the magistrate; whether the unauthorized substitution by the landholder of a deputy, who is not amenable to particular laws, can be held to relieve the landholder from the responsibility which those laws impose upon him. It seems clear to me that it cannot, and that in such a case the magistrate must continue to look to the landholder as the responsible party." The Court was of opinion, "That no private engagement between a landholder and another person can release the former from the due performance of such acts as he is bound by the regulations of Government to perform."

THE KRISHNAGHUR CHRISTIANS.

In December last, a visit was paid to the districts of the Krishnaghur mission, by the Rev. James Innis, acting secretary of the Calcutta Corresponding Committee. He states:—"The work in Krishnaghur is in a more favourable state than at any former period. There was, as is well known, much misapprehension on the part of the natives, as to the nature of Christianity itself; and many of those who joined themselves to the Christian party—whatever may have been their *motives*, of which I now say nothing, whether they were sincere or insincere—did so in ignorance of the religion which they were adopting. Knowledge and light have been spreading among the people; their errors are being chased away by a firm and enlightened mode of proceeding on the part of the missionaries, who found their people labouring under such misapprehensions; and it is found, that as the gospel becomes more known, the sordid and grasping spirit, demanding money, which would startle and distress the Christian labourer when he entered a village, is giving place to a conviction of the uselessness of such applications, and an understanding of the real purport of the missionary's visits. The people have likewise been tested by the fuller explanation of the gospel to them; and the event has proved that there are *many* glad to welcome the missionary, not as a mohajann, to lend money, not as a protector, to take up disputes with zemindars or planters, but as a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ."—*Miss. Reg.*

DISTURBANCES IN BUNDELKUND.

A letter from Saugor, of the 10th inst., says that the station was in all the bustle and din of preparing a force to take the field against a body of Boondelas, who, to the number of 5,000, had suddenly appeared in the north-western boundary of the Saugor division, where they were committing all kinds of outrage. They had gained possession of Kimlassa and Narbut, at the latter of which places they had murdered five police suwars and wounded others, besides making several prisoners. The full extent of their violence was not known at Saugor, but it was apprehended it would turn out to be considerable. An hour after the receipt of the intelligence, a force was ordered out, consisting of four companies of infantry and all the irregular cavalry at the station, amounting to 200 troops.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 16.

We have intelligence from the force that had moved out from Saugor to suppress the disturbance in that quarter, dated 19th April. It mentions that they had moved to Narbut, where the insurgents had overpowered a party of sowars, killing or wounding nearly the whole of them. The road, for the greater part of the way, lay through heavy jungle, and for the last two miles through a defile, the hills on each side of which were covered with jungle to the tops, in some places very thick. Had the insurgents shewn any decided opposition here, it was the opinion that serious loss must have ensued, but the advance was uninterrupted except by an attack on the rear-guard and baggage escort, in repelling which Capt. Ralfe, of the 3rd N.I., was dangerously (and it has since proved mortally) wounded, and one sepoy killed and another wounded. On reaching Narbut, it was found to have been evacuated just before; the village, which was of considerable size and consequence, was given up to plunder, and the next morning, whether accidentally or otherwise is not known, a fire broke out, which laid the place in ruins before evening. On the morning of the 18th, the party returned to their camp, fully expecting the attack on the march, in revenge for burning the village, but they arrived unmolested. Orders had been received to remain out until further orders, but as matters had assumed a more quiet appearance, it was expected that the greater part of the force would speedily be recalled. The heat in camp is stated to be extreme, but the whole force was in good health.—*Eastern Star*, May 1.

The detachment sent against these rebels was so small, that the enemy determined to try their strength; and, although they were utterly routed and their fort razed to the ground, our success has not been unattended with loss. We now understand that orders have since been despatched from the lieut. governor to the authorities at Jhansi, Seepree, and Saugor, to the end that "an overpowering force" should, without delay, assemble where the disturbance broke out; but a correspondent on the spot put us in possession of the fact, not as yet officially reported, we believe, that all the villains had left the open plain, and taken refuge in the dense and almost impenetrable jungle, which everywhere surrounds the range of hills, which separates western Bundelkund from Scindea's province of Chanderee. There no troops can possibly molest them. The known connection which subsists between these marauders and the discontented chiefs in some parts of Bundelkund, renders it a somewhat questionable act of prudence to detach a single man of the Jhansi legion from the towns and forts in the immediate neighbourhood of its cantonments. Indeed, to send any troops at this season of the year against an enemy who may be said to have "neither a habitation nor a name," who live in nooks and fastnesses, where no foe except the tiger can afflict them, can serve no useful purpose.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 30.

Letters to the 4th of May, from Jubbulpore, mention that all was again quiet in the Bundelkund quarter, and likely to remain so. Some think this favourable change is to be attributed to our recent successes beyond the Indus. This is by no means improbable.—*Hurkaru*, May 13.

THE LATE COLONEL DENNIE.

The death of Brigadier Dennie demands from us something more than a mere casual notice; for the distinguished officer, whose death all will deplore, though he

fell in the arms of victory, was one of the chief actors in the Affghanistan campaign, and his name is imperishably associated with two of the most brilliant engagements throughout the entire war—Ghuznee and Bameean. He was, indeed, concerned in many of the most important events of recent Anglo-Indian history: he served under Lord Lake, in 1805-6; was present at the capture of the Isle of France, in 1810; was with his regiment at the taking of Rangoon, and, subsequently, served with much credit to himself throughout the whole Burmese war. He led the advance of the storming party at Ghuznee, in 1839, and commanded the troops which, in the following year, signally defeated the combined forces of Dost Mahomed and the Wallee of Kooloom, in the valley of Bamecan. He distinguished himself on more than one occasion, in command of the 13th light infantry, since the departure of his regiment from Cabul, and at last died the death of a soldier, in one of the most dashing engagements which has been achieved since the British army first crossed the Indus. He had, throughout the war, done much, and been but slenderly rewarded. During a part of the march of the army of the Indus, he had acted as a brigadier; but upon his return to Cabul, he lost his brigade; and it was not until the force under Gen. Pollock was brigaded, that he again fell into higher command. He could only have received intelligence of this, and of his appointment to be a Queen's A.D.C., a week or two before he fell in action on the plain in front of Jellalabad. Col. Dennie had been peculiarly unfortunate throughout the war, for not only had he but rarely fallen into an important command, but owing to the rank which he held in the army, and the honour previously conferred on him, the Queen's Government could not mark their sense of his services by conferring on him any additional honour except that which was conferred at last.

It is something to be able to say of Col. Dennie, that he never lost an opportunity of distinguishing himself. His opportunities were few, but he made good use of them, and he has left behind him a name which will not be very soon forgotten. He was a fine soldier, and, had he lived, would doubtless have earned a high rank among British commanders.—*Hurkaru, April 29.*

MISSIONARIES MALTREATED.

Messrs. Boaz and Campbell had gone to Beltullah, near Bhowanepore, on the 11th April, the day on which the Churruckpooja is held, for the purpose of distributing tracts and to endeavour to dissuade the people from performing the ceremony. Having taken their stand,—the former near the swinging pole, and the other about fifty yards from it,—they commenced talking to the assembled people. Mr. Campbell distributed tracts, accompanying his donations with the usual exhortations. Mr. Boaz ascertained that the Churruck was erected by an individual who supplied the mission with mats, which induced him to endeavour to dissuade him from performing the ceremony. He so far succeeded as to have prevailed on the man to take down the swinging-beams; but while the man was in the act of doing so, Mr. Boaz helped him by gently pushing or rather laying his hand on it. Mr. Campbell was at a considerable distance, distributing tracts. An attack was made on him, the signal of which was, one of the people, who had begged a tract, tearing it in pieces and showering them on his head. Next came handfuls, and then clouds of dust, and clods of earth. The multitude closed on him on all sides; then a boy named Hurnath Row Choudhry, with a switch in his hand, who laid it on him with such expressions as "*mar sala he!*" All was now confusion. Mr. Campbell's face was cut open severely in several places, his eyes nearly extinguished—the blood flowing in copious streams. On being told what was going on, Mr. Boaz ran towards Mr. Campbell, whereupon the assailants took to their heels. Mr. Campbell applied to Mr. Mytton, the magistrate, who had Hurnath Row and another man arrested. The former was fined Rs.200, or three months imprisonment. The magistrate stated that he would have committed him to the sessions but for Mr. Boaz having meddled with the Churruck, or had it been on any other day.—*Englishman, May 7.*

DEATH OF MR. COSMA DE KOROS.

We are sorry to announce the death, on the 11th April, at Darjeeling, of Mr. Cosma de Koros, the Hungarian traveller. He contracted a fever while on his journey to Darjeeling. His object was to proceed from that place to Lassa, in Tibet, and he was waiting at Dr. Campbell's residence pending the receipt of an answer from the Sikkim Rajah to his letter for permission to proceed on his journey. On the 6th he had the fever very strongly, but could not be persuaded to take any remedies; on the following day, he was better and lively in conversation; on the 8th the fever returned with great strength; on the 10th he was again better, but unable to speak much, and on the following day he expired without pain or struggle.

THE INSURRECTION AT CABUL.

The following account of the insurrection at Cabul has been furnished by Dr. Brydon to the *Englishman*—it is the only authentic detailed account we have yet seen:—“At the time of its breaking out, I was with the Shah's 6th infantry, encamped at Seah Suna. The 5th Cavalry, Anderson's horse, Capt. Nicol's H. A., with part of H. M. 44th, and part of the 54th N. I., were also at this place. All the rest of our troops were in the cantonment. At about 8 A. M., on the 2nd November, we heard a great noise in the city, and could perceive several houses on fire, and heard that all Hindoostanees who had gone to the city were not allowed to enter the gate. At first we thought it was only a fight amongst the inhabitants. Capts. Lawrence and Sturt shortly arrived from cantonments, with orders for the portion of the 44th, the 6th Shah's, and the H. A., to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Balla Hissar, and for the remainder of the camp to proceed to cantonments with all the tents, &c. Capt. Sturt then went to see the King, and was severely wounded at the gate of the Royal Garden. His Majesty would not at first allow our troops to enter the Balla Hissar, and said, that he had sent his orderly pultun into the city, and that in a short time all would be quiet. We, in the mean time, were drawn up in the road leading to the city. At about 1 P. M. Capt. Lawrence came from the Shah, who had by this time consented to our coming into the Balla Hissar, where he marched without a shot being fired. We now heard that Capt. Johnson's treasury had been plundered, and Sir A. Burnes's house attacked, but did not hear of his death until the evening. The next day we were joined by the 45th N. I., with part of the mountain train, and one of the iron guns. Here we remained for seven days, when H. M.'s 44th and Shah's 6th, with one gun, marched with Col. Shelton, who had been sent for by the general to cantonments, which we accomplished at about 5 A. M. without seeing a man, the 54th with some artillery being left in the Balla Hissar, where they remained until about the 20th December. Of the events which took place in the cantonments during this time I can give you but a poor account. Our commissariat fort was taken, and all our supplies lost. On the 6th our troops took a small fort close to the cantonment, and there was some fighting in the King's garden. During this time, Capts. Robinson and Swayne and Lieuts. Rabban and Gordon were killed, and Capt. Mackenzie, who had for some time held Brigadier Anquetil's fort in the city, cut his way with the guard to the cantonments. In this fort we lost the remainder of our supplies; all our ammunition, &c. was in the cantonments.

“On (I think) the 10th, the Rickon Bashee and two other forts were taken, and supplies for a few days found in them. The party consisted of some of H. M.'s 44th, some of the 5th and 37th N. I., and Shah's 6th. The Kirkee of the first-named fort was blown in, and some of our troops rushed into the narrow passage, when there was a cry of ‘the enemy's horse are upon us,’ and our troops retired in confusion before a few horsemen, leaving their comrades inside to be cut up by the enemy (Col. Mackswell and Capt. Macrea and Westmacott were killed here), which all who had got in were, with the exception of Lieut. Bird, of the Madras army, and a sepoy of the 37th, who got into a small room from the passage, from which they shot between twenty and thirty of the enemy, the former having picked up the musket and pouch of a dead

soldier. Our troops now advanced again, and entered the fort: the other two taken on this day were evacuated when we got near them. On the 13th, the enemy brought two guns on some hills near, and fired a few shots from them without doing much injury. A party was ordered out to take them, which they did with some loss, owing to the enemy's horse getting amongst them while climbing the hill; one was brought in, and the other spiked. Maj. Thane and Capt. Patton were wounded on this occasion, from which the latter lost his arm; I can remember nothing particular occurring from this time until the 23rd, when Brig. Shelton started before daylight with about 800 men and one gun, for the purpose of taking the village of Dey Maroo, from which we had been much annoyed by the enemy. He ascended the hill above the village, but instead of entering it, commenced firing volley after volley into it, the noise of which brought the people out of the city in thousands, and in a short time he was surrounded by about 12,000 horse, and 5,000 foot. The gun missed fire, and the enemy rushed on and took it; it was retaken with the loss of the horses and limber, shortly after which, the enemy began to retire, Abdoolah Khan being wounded. Several officers now asked the brigadier to retire, as he could do so without loss; but he would not. The enemy rallied, formed sungas on the hill, and killed and wounded great numbers of our people. Lieut. Laing, of the 27th N.I., was killed about this time in rushing forward to seize a flag that had been placed within 100 yards of our square. Capt. Mackintosh was also killed about this time, and Capt. Walker wounded, of which he died the next day. Our troops now (at about 11½ A.M.) retired in confusion, with the enemy's horse all amongst them; Col. Oliver, being unable to run, was killed on the top of the hill. The gun rolled over, coming down the steep, and was lost; whether our people were ordered to retire or not, I am unable to say. The troops now became very down-hearted, and there was a talk of going into the Balla Hissar. Shot, shell, &c. were frequently sent during the night, and flour brought back. About this time a party of 80 men, who were in a fort mentioned as having been taken on the 6th, fled from their post before three Affghans, who had managed to scale the wall. Treating now commenced, and the place was full of Affghans, with flour, sugar, tobacco, brandy, wine, horses, and in fact every thing you could purchase in any bazaar. Things now went on quietly until Sir W.'s death, once before which he had been out to a meeting of the chiefs. For several days after his death, we got no supplies in; but as soon as the treating again commenced, the place was fuller than ever, and presented much more the appearance of a fair than a military cantonment. On the 6th, we marched, and you know the rest! No officers are, I fear, living, except those left at Cabul, and the prisoners of Akbar.

"Regarding the origin of the insurrection, I fancy it was got up by the chiefs, from whom all power had been taken by the raising of the Janbaz and Hazerbash corps, and whose only way of getting the people up was, by the cry of a religious war. The enemy never assailed the cantonments except from the distance of near a mile, where they assembled daily at about 10 A.M., and retired at about 4 P. M."

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—In our last journal, we stated that the Shah Shooja had been shot. Later intelligence has supplied the details, which are contained in a Persian letter from Cabul, dated 17th April, published by the *Englishman*, May 9:—"Nawab Zaman Khan and Jubar Khan (the Dost's brother), Oosman Khan, and Ameen Oolla Khan, having agreed on a plan among themselves, went to the king, and having taken the *Koran* with them, satisfied the king by the agreement of both word and oath, inasmuch that he consented to go with an army, consisting of a general levy, towards Jellalabad; for which end it was settled that the king himself, having sent his tents out of Cabul and made a march to Seea Sung, should there muster and review his whole army, and then march on Jellalabad; but before this happened, the king, in strict and absolute privacy, of his own authority, appointed the son of Ameen Oollah Khan commander of his army. The Barakzye sirdars, being

much disgusted with the king's thus admitting the son of Ameen Oollah Khan to his confidence, took it much to heart. They then proposed to the king that they should assemble 25,000 soldiers at Cabul, while the king went out to review his army, and march on Jellalabad. The king accordingly took forth his tents, and went down to Seea Sung; and the Barakzye sirdars and the rest with their force also went forth, for the purpose of being present at the muster of the army by the king, as agreed; so it was that on the first day the king mustered his army at the place aforesaid, and at night returned to the Balla Hissar, leaving Prince Futteh Jung at Seea Sung; and the same night, the king sent letters for the men of Kohibinat about Jellalabad, and to Khyber, and the neighbourhood of Peshawar, addressed to the Shahzadahs. (This sentence is very confusedly written, but a subsequent passage shews that Shahzadah Mahomed Kasim and others of the royal blood were the parties addressed.) In the morning the king, having made his preparations, and having put on his dress of ceremony, took his seat in his travelling chair of state, (*khasak*), and went forth out of Cabul by the gate towards Shah Shuheed, to make his march to Seea Sung; but on the road near Shan Shuheed, Shoojah-ood-Dowlah, the son of Nawab Zaman Khan, had placed in ambush fifty Jazailchees. When the king's retinue reached the spot, these Jazailchees rose and fired on him; two balls struck him, one in the brain and one in the breast; five of the king's bearers were shot down by the volley; seven of the soldiers that formed the king's escort were also struck and fell; the king died almost immediately. Shoojah-ood-Dowlah coming up, with a body of horse, stood over the king's corpse. Whatever property in jewels was about the corpse—the crown, the girdle, and so on, the sword and dagger, was plundered by them. When Shahzadah Futteh Jung heard of the catastrophe, he made his way back to the Balla Hissar; the body of horse with Shoojah-ood-Dowlah pursued the prince at a smart pace, hoping to lay hands on him; but the prince, by presence of mind and resolution, made his way to the Balla Hissar; but, finding the gates there guarded and the troopers close behind him, he fled back to the city and hid himself in the Fort of Muhmood Khan Beeyat. Zaman Khan and the other chiefs said to Muhmood Khan Beyat, 'The king was our enemy, and we slew him; now give us over the prince, as we are agreed to make him king;' to which Muhmood Khan answered, 'You Barakzye sirdars, in swearing a solemn oath to the king and afterwards killing him, have committed a heinous crime. We, of the tribes (*Ooloos*) of Cabul, were against the deed.' Zaman Khan replied, 'My son killed the king without my wish or consent.' Muhmood Khan at night took Futteh Jung out of his own fort, and lodged him with his women in the Balla Hissar, when Ameen Oollah Khan being in the Balla Hissar, with near 2,000 soldiers there assembled, he placed Futteh Jung on the throne, and declared him his king, writing letters to the Ooloos, his dependents, telling them to assemble about the Balla Hissar and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for action—guarding the gates with artillery. Khan Sherim Khan, and Muhmood Khan, and the Koozilbash faction form one faction, while the Barakzye sirdars, and the Nawabs, and the men of the Cabul tribes, and the Kohistanes form the other."

The news-writer goes on to say, that preparations for hostilities are being made; women, and children being sent towards Bameean, Bulk, and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places for safety. Some persons were declaring for the claims of Hyder, son of Shah Zaman, as the real heir to the throne. Reports were rife about the advance of the British troops "slaying every one in their way," and a march on Lughman to release the prisoners. The only other item of importance is the report of the kasid sent by the king with letters for Shahzadah Mahomed Kasim, who states that Akhbar Khan seized and imprisoned him, and destroyed his letters, releasing him only when he fled to Lughman. The king therefore was marching against him, and for the relief of Jellalabad. The chiefs, being unable to attack the Balla Hissar with success, devised this truly Afghan scheme to inveigle the Shah from his stronghold, and murder him.

These details are confirmed from other sources, with the addition, that it had been

agreed that a third person should hold the reins of government, while Futteh Jung should march with a force to expel the English from Candahar, and the other should bring an army to assist Akhbar against us. Akhbar himself, it is said, has gone with 300 horse to Cabul.

Those of the prisoners at Cabul who had been under the Shah's protection before his death, are said now to be ill-treated and in danger; some of them, indeed, together with numbers of the sick, were reported to have lost their lives since the revolution began. No names are mentioned. There were about 300 sick and wounded left behind at the time of the evacuation. A few of the sepoy of the 27th N.I. had reached Cabul. Rumours are in circulation that Futteh Jung had been murdered.

The latest dates from Candahar extend to the 12th April, at which time matters continued well with the garrison, though they were suffering for want of money and medical stores; of the latter they had for many months been totally destitute. Ordinary stores were plentiful, and they had six months' supplies in the commissariat godowns.

The despatch from Gen. England announcing his failure at Ilykulzye, and his retreat to Quetta, appears to have caused great annoyance to Gen. Nott at Candahar, who, it is said, wrote back in an exceedingly angry and indignant tone, ordering, in virtue of seniority of command, that the Quetta force should immediately march out, and endeavour to join him by the 1st of May, near the Kujjuck Pass, half-way or so to Candahar. The letter is believed to have been couched in very wrathful terms: stating that "there was no enemy in the Pisheen Valley which ought not to be overcome by British valour; that in reference to the statements of the dangers of our position in Shawl, these things ought to be surmounted, not dwelt upon; and that the further construction of intrenchments, together with the protection of those already constructed, must be alike abandoned for the present." On the 26th of April, accordingly, the brigade, consisting of the 3rd Light Cavalry, 2 squadrons of Leslie's Horse Artillery, a company of Bengal Foot Artillery, under Major Sothby; H.M.'s 41st; the 25th N.I.; and a battalion composed of the light companies of nearly every regiment in Scinde, increased by the grenadier companies of the 6th and 20th N.I., 30 Sappers and Miners, and 100 of the Poonah Horse (2,700 in all), moved off from the cantonments they were destined to have occupied, and marched in the direction of the Pisheen Valley. The treasure (10 lacs) was carried partly by camels, partly on waggons. They expected to reach the Kujjuck Pass on the 2nd or 3rd of May. The enemy were said to have assembled there in great force, and to have fortified and stockaded the pass. The bustle is said to have been indescribable at Quetta; the force having regularly sat themselves down for the next six months, half the officers had even sold their camels; and the enthusiasm with which Gen. Nott's order to advance on the Kujjuck was received, is described as very great, and many of the sick left the hospital without permission, to accompany the force. The order to march on is said to have come direct from Gen. Pollock, as well as from Gen. Nott, and must have been unexpected, as on the 16th letters were received mentioning that all hands were engaged in fortifying Quetta, throwing up bastions, works, &c. The cavalry had been sent inside the works, and H.M.'s 41st were ingloriously to have followed. The treasure was all in the town, guarded by the 25th N.I., a company of artillery, and 3 guns.

The operations of the force were on this occasion successful. The heights near Ilykulzye, where Gen. England received a check on the 28th of March, were attacked and carried on the morning of the 28th of April, with little loss on our side. The force employed consisted of 1 troop Horse Artill., 1 comp. Bengal Foot Artill., 3rd Cavalry, Poonah Horse, H.M.'s 41st Regt., the Light Batt., and 25th N.I. The following appears to have been the plan of attack:—the heights on the left were first carried by three companies of H.M.'s 41st, and three of the Light Batt., gallantly led on by Major Simmons. The advance was covered by a brisk shelling from four pieces of artillery. The higher of the two eminences, near which the former check

was experienced, having been gained, the column in the hollow lower down dashed up the hill on which the breast-work, from which the 41st suffered so severely on the 28th of March, was placed. The enemy were instantly dispersed and pursued from the ground by about 100 troopers, under Capt. Delamain. The Affghans, on being overtaken, jumped from their horses and furiously rushed on foot at our men, cutting about them desperately on every side. About 30 of the enemy were killed. Our casualties are ten wounded, including Lieut. Ashburner, 3rd Cavalry, severely; and Capt. Deere, A.D.C., slightly. On this occasion the position of the enemy was turned; our troops crowned one of the hills which commanded the stockaded post, and rendered it at once untenable. The enemy fled, and suffered severely. The remains of those who fell in the action of the 28th of March were collected together and interred. Gen. England's force reached Killa Abdoollah on the 1st of May: this is 45 miles from Quetta, and 102 from Candahar—the Kuj-juck Pass being still to be forced or turned. The defences of the Hykulzie are described to have been paltry in the extreme. The conduct of our sepoys is highly spoken of; a havildar of the 8th Regt. N.I. was one of the first who entered the breast-work, and captured one of the enemy's standards.—*Bombay Times*, May 21.

A letter from Jellalabad, dated the 22nd April, states that a klashee had come into camp the previous day, who had been in the employment of Lieut.-Col. Palmer at Ghuzni. The substance of his report was, that after the garrison had capitulated, and the chiefs had sworn on the *Koran* to observe the terms of surrender, the unfortunate British force was attacked under the walls of the town, by an overpowering force of Ghazies, and mercilessly slaughtered. Col. Palmer, however, and some of the officers, were taken prisoners. Among those made prisoners, the klashee distinctly mentioned the name of Lieut. Williams.

A letter from Kurnaul, of the 8th May, mentions the death of Lieut. and Mrs. Lumsden. The latter was the only lady at Ghuzni, and in attempting to escape in the disguise of an officer, she was shot, together with her husband.

The force under Gen. Pollock, after forcing the Khyber Pass, marched from Dukka on the 14th April. As they advanced, they found the heat excessive. On the morning of the 16th they approached Jellalabad, in thirteen days from Jumrood, making seven marches. As Gen. Pollock's force came within sight and hearing of the garrison, they were greeted by the latter, who were thronging the walls of the fortress, with long, loud, and enthusiastic peals of hearty English welcome—huzzas that sprung from mingled joy and pride; and then came volleys, where "the cannons to the heavens" sounded welcome from the brave to the brave! "Words are weak, at best," says a spectator, "to express the intensity of men's feelings on an occasion such as this, and well can I believe that many an eye was 'dim with unshed tears' that morning."

"We found the garrison in the highest spirits," says another writer, "and elated with their late encounter and success. Akhbar Khan has proved himself a great coward; the infantry under him never approached our men, and the cavalry were seen beating and endeavouring to force the infantry to come towards us, but it was of no use. Akhbar was not seen in the battle, but it is believed by some, that the wound in his right arm prevented his riding. When he left this, it appears, he went direct to Lughman, and took off the prisoners towards Cabul; one or two of them, it is said, remonstrated against it, and talked of not going; they were immediately seized and pressed forward unceremoniously, and by this time, it is thought, they are safely lodged within the stone walls of Cabul. Camp-followers are coming in daily; some are deficient of toes, and others have lost their fingers, the effect of cold. A trumpeter, belonging to the 5th Cavalry, came in yesterday, and he gives out that many of his class are still in the hills, crawling about and begging their bread. The fort of Jellalabad is now a place of great business. Supplies are coming in from all quarters, and there is difficulty in moving through the streets, owing to the number of janwars carrying grain and produce for the commissariat; it is thought, that Jella-

jabad will be the storehouse for our supplies, and that two complete regiments will be left here. The three guns and howitzer captured from Akhbar Khan are all recognized; two guns are from Nichol's troop, the howitzer from Captain Backhouse's mountain train; the other gun is the brass Sikh gun, left by us in the Khyber Pass, and which Col. Wild borrowed from Avitabili at Peshawur. Two artillerymen (Europeans) are with Akhbar Khan; but as the shot fired from the enemy did no injury to our troops, and as the howitzer was found with a canister of grape in it, without a charge of powder, it is supposed that they were compelled to lay and manage the guns against their will, and the result confirms this opinion: as the men did not effect their escape, it is believed that a strong guard was kept over them, and that they were taken away before our soldiers got near to the enemy."

Letters from the camp, dated 22nd April, state that the stench of the ground was awful, from dead camels, horses, &c. "The force has been on half rations for some days; this is bad for a beginning, and the natives do not know what to make of it. A number of poor wretches have come in, *minus* toes and fingers; they are deplorable objects, not having had a good meal for months. Several officers and the sergeant-major of the 37th N.I. went with the brigade, to try and get to the provinces. It is supposed they will go on a float or raft from Dhaka to Peshawur; the Cabul river is very full and rapid since the snow has commenced to melt. The sun is becoming very hot, and the inhabitants of the country assert that in May it is impossible to live in tents in this place. The Company have lost many camels from starvation, and the force is very badly off for carriage: the Rewarrees are determined not to go on further, and this resolution may prevent the army moving on; backwards they will go if well paid; it was expressly stipulated that the hired camels were not to be forced beyond Jellalabad; all this shews how inefficient the commissariat department is: sickness is on the increase; several officers are suffering. A bunya who went to get supplies from some of our faithful allies came back *minus* a hand; he was lucky to come back with his head; such a set of blood-thirsty wretches do not exist on the earth, I think; the *Koran* is taken up and sworn upon with as little scruple as their dinner is eaten. The officers and men of Sale's force are much better supplied with wearing apparel than we are, owing to the arrangements made for leaving every thing behind."

The force had no sooner arrived at Jellalabad, than orders were issued for the 10th Cavalry, with the 33rd and 35th N.I., and Capt. Ferri's Jezailchees, to march, under Col. Monteath, towards Peshawur, for the purpose of meeting and accompanying to Jellalabad Col. Bolton's brigade, in its passage through the pass. The brigade reached Peshawur on the 21st April, in excellent fighting condition, moral and physical. The pass, as far as Ali Musjid, is open to all but individuals or very small parties. The garrison of that place, consisting of the new regiment of irregulars under Capt. Thomas, and one company of the 1st N.I. and Lieut. Plunkett, are to go on with Bolton's brigade, making over charge of the fort to two regiments of Sikhs under Col. Buldair Singh. A letter from Peshawur, dated 27th April, states that Col. Bolton's brigade had moved into the Khyber Pass on the morning of that day, without opposition of any kind; the whole of the ammunition and stores are left at Peshawur in consequence of want of carriage, as more than 250 camels, which had been put aside for the ordnance stores, as also some belonging to the medical depôt, were given up to enable Col. Bolton's camp to move with a sufficient supply of rattan, &c. and to complete the officers' and men's carriage, which was very much reduced by the time they reached Peshawur. The Sikhs are doing us very good service, and between six and seven thousand of them keep the pass open, and are relieved once a week under General Avitabili's orders. The brigade was expected to arrive at Jellalabad by the 5th of May.

Col. Taylor, with a wing of the 9th foot, and a strong detachment of native infantry, and European and native cavalry, and some guns, went to Lalpoora. The object of his mission was the restoration of Toorbaz Khan, our ally, as sirdar of that place. This he accomplished.

The *Delhi Gazette* says: "There is no longer room for doubt as to the instructions of Gen. Pollock; these are, unquestionably, to advance either to Cabul, or to some spot northward of Jellalabad, favourable as summer quarters to the troops. He has written to desire that the tents of the Europeans be forwarded with Col. Bolton's brigade, and has not only sent for his own baggage that was left at Peshawur, but has authorized the officers generally belonging to his force to arrange for getting up theirs by the same opportunity."

All the letters from Jellalabad agree in saying that intelligence had been received of the death of Akhbar Khan from the mortification of his wound.

The following incident is related:—Towards the close of the siege of Jellalabad, when the fortunate capture of 500 sheep relieved the garrison for a time from apprehension of starvation, the sepoy of the 35th N.I., in receiving their share, sent a deputation to H.M.'s 13th light infantry, stating that, as native troops lived chiefly on vegetable diet, they requested that the European soldiers, to whom the want of animal food was a severe privation, would accept of their share of the recently acquired supplies. The European serjeant-major of the 37th N.I. gives a melancholy account of the sufferings of the men under him. When last mustered there were only 200 who could answer to the call, and of these not one-fourth were able to bear arms. Their fingers and toes were frost-bitten, and dropped off; their feet and hands more resembled stumps of charred and blackened wood than the limbs of living men.

The prisoners who were at Lughman, it was supposed, after the battle of Jellalabad, had been taken by Akhbar Khan to Cabul; but letters from Jellalabad of the 26th April announce the arrival on the 25th, in Gen. Pollock's camp, of Capt. Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras service, one of the prisoners, sent on his parole, on a mission with proposals from Mahomed Akhbar, for the surrender of the prisoners, but the particulars of the conditions had not transpired. Capt. Mackenzie states, that Mahomed Akhbar Khan has only 100 followers; after his defeat by Sale, his soldiers dropped off one after another. The prisoners, male and female, are confined in separate forts within the valley of Tezeen; they were pretty well treated. Four accouchements had taken place, and four more were shortly expected; Mrs. Waller had to march, being allowed a litter, the day after her confinement. Capt. Mackenzie brought intelligence of the death of Gen. Elphinstone, who expired on the 23rd or 24th of April, and that Mahomed Akhbar had agreed to send his body to Jellalabad. The day previous to his death, he signed a document, containing full and authentic details of all the occurrences, from the commencement of the Cabul difficulties to the time of his being taken prisoner; and which, it is said, will, in a great degree, exonerate the general from the charges brought against him. Capt. Mackenzie had been allowed several days' absence by Mahomed Akhbar, but he decided on returning forthwith. His testimony regarding the murder of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, by the hand of Mahomed Akhbar, is most conclusive: "He saw the ruffian perpetrate the murder;" while Shah Shoojah is implicated deeply in the rebellion. Gen. Elphinstone's report was brought in by Capt. Mackenzie, and it is currently reported in the camp, that, at the council of war, held previous to the retreat, Major Pottinger's objections to such a step were overruled. Other narratives have also been prepared by the prisoners.

A junction had been effected near the west end of the Khyber, between Brigadier Monteath's and Col. Bolton's brigades; and it was hoped that they would be at Jellalabad sooner than anticipated, as the orders to Brigadier Monteath were to avail himself of the moonlight nights to hasten back.

Provisions are being collected with increased rapidity at Jellalabad, and every thing portended advanced preparations for a forward movement.

A syce, noted as having reached Jellalabad from Ghuzni, mentions the following as the officers who have escaped: Col. Palmer, Capt. Alston, Ens. Williams, Lieut. Harris, a doctor, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Crawford, of the Bombay Establishment, and another.

Another letter, of the 27th, makes some additions to the foregoing. It states that the proposal of Akhbar Khan was for the ransom of the prisoners; that Gen. Elphinstone died of dysentery at Tezeen, whither the prisoners had been removed, and who are in high spirits at the prospect of release. One of the ladies had been confined only the day before the Lughman prisoners marched, but she and the baby both bore the journey well, and were fast recovering when the letter left Tezeen. The letter adds, that the Affghans spoke of making a stand at Khoord Cabul, where they had placed our captured guns, 19 in number.

A letter from Ali Musjid, dated 29th May, states that "a syce, who escaped from Ghuzni, has reached Jellalabad, and states that nine officers of the Ghuzni force are prisoners in the hands of Shumsodeen in the citadel, and about 100 sepoy are alive, scattered about the villages in the vicinity. It appears by his statement, that, on capitulating, Col. Palmer moved out of the citadel on the 6th, and took possession of a corner of the city appointed for his men; in two days after this, the Ghazees attacked him and cut up a great number of his men. The officers were then called to the citadel, where they are now supposed to be, and the sepoy were obliged to lay down their arms under promise of protection. In two days after this arrangement the sepoy were plundered by the Ghazees, and they being helpless, fled for protection to the villages. He gives the names of the officers who are prisoners as follows:—Col. Palmer, Capt. Alston, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Poett, Lieut. Harris, Ens. Williams, Ens. Nicolson, Dr. Sahib (supposed to be Dr. Thompson), and Lieut. Crawford, S.S. force, 3rd Bombay infantry. Capt. Patman, of the quarter-master general's department, was killed during the retreat from Cabul; and Lieut. Haughton, S.S. force, who escaped from Kohistan with the loss of his hand, is a prisoner at Cabul.

The following is an extract of a letter written by a political agent in India, whose information may be relied upon as accurate:—

"Capt. Mackenzie arrived at Jellalabad to propose terms of release, and returned to Mahomed Akhbar on the 28th, with a proposal from Gen. Pollock to guarantee the Ghilzie chiefs (in whose forts the prisoners are) the possession of their estates and privileges, and a present of two lacs of rupees, on the arrival of the prisoners in our camp at Jellalabad. The bait will, I doubt not, take, and we shall soon see the captives. Mackenzie says he has kept up his spirits capitably; and all who have written from their party have said the same—that he is the life of the circle.

"All is prospering with our troops at Jellalabad; at first, there was a fear for grain, but it is now coming in fast, and I am sending it from Peshawur. The enemy are terrified, and divided among themselves; had we not been deficient in carriage, we might have been at Cabul by this time. I am very busy, having added soldiering to my other duties. I have only just returned from the other end of the Khyber Pass."

Lady Sale had written two very interesting letters while the other prisoners were at Lughman. The first was written in very good spirits, just after receiving clothes, &c. from Jellalabad. They had not changed, she said, since they left Cabul, and there was such a scramble for them, some (the weakest) got none, but she had them divided more equally. They were living twelve in one room; herself and Mrs. Sturt (who has been confined), Mrs. Trevor and her five children, and Ayahs; and poor Capt. Mein, who lay at the foot of their bed, was so frost-bitten he could not move. But the most interesting anecdote she tells was, that they picked up a Bible and a prayer-book on their road from Cabul, and in this poor Mein reads the lessons, &c. to them every evening; but the evenings were so long and dreary, they wanted candles more than any thing. Her last letter was very desponding, as they were going to be removed behind mounted horsemen, they knew not whither. Lady Sale says, if she escapes, she will publish every thing, as she has taken notes of the

whole proceedings; but there are painful tales already hinted at of officers following their wives instead of staying at their posts. Gen. Elphinstone behaved very bravely, Capt. McKenzie says, and the H. artillery nobly; next to them, the Shah's 6th (Goorkhas); the grenadier company of the 44th; and Ferris's Jezailchies. He did not see the 54th; but of all the other troops the less said the better.—*Delhi Gaz.*

The private accounts of the victory at Jellalabad represent the steadiness of our troops to have been admirable, considering the large proportion of them who had joined as recruits only a few months before leaving Cabul. About half the enemy's force appeared to be cavalry, and they seem to have charged the handful of men (360 only) in the right column, almost *en masse*. Capt. Havelock, however, received them in square, and the guns which covered his advance did great execution among them. They then turned off towards the other columns; but receiving a similar reception, retired to the rear of the camp. The enemy's guns, which were in battery, must have been well served, as the shrapnel told among our ranks, and the round shot would have done great execution had not their artillerymen, unprepared probably for so rapid an advance of our columns, given their guns too great an elevation. They appeared to lose a great number of men in their precipitate passage of the river, which was much swollen. Their magazine, with 600 round of shot and shell, was not discovered till next day. The camp on the Peshawur side was surrounded by a field-work, which, though not strong in itself, was well supported by forts in the rear. Immediately after the action, supplies were plentiful, and the neighbouring chiefs had almost all hastened to send in their submission.

The *Sungbad Poorno Chumdrody*, a Bengalee paper, has some reflections upon Gen. Sale's victory at Jellalabad which are worth citing, as an indication of native feelings:—"At this particular juncture, there is little doubt that this victory will be productive of most beneficial effects. With many it became a serious question whether British valour could be successful against Affghan stratagem and deceit; others thought that England had now met its match; and the inferior native powers might, with some show of reason, have considered this a proper and fitting time to gird their loins for conflict, since the fortunes were turned against that ruling power whose ascendancy is only retained by force of arms. Disaffection and desertion too became frequent, from doubt of success, where formerly all was confidence and impatience for action,—which was only another word for victory. But now the truth must be apparent, that it was not because the British forces engaged in battle that the dreadful disaster took place; but just because they did not fight when they might and ought to have done so; just because they trusted to untried Affghan faith in preference to placing implicit reliance on their own arms, which had never failed them. This decisive victory, achieved by a garrison, which had in a state of siege suffered privation in every possible form, and was at the time straitened for ammunition and weakened by suffering—we say, a victory by such a force over four times their number with every advantage, which they as besiegers possessed, must convince every reflecting mind, that never can well-directed British valour fail of success; or in the words of the government notification promulgating the happy event: victory will ever be found in the ranks of the British army when 'European and native troops, mutually supporting each other and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by officers in whom they justly confide.'"

The following extract of a letter, dated Dakka, April 9, gives some additional particulars of the forcing of the Khyber Pass: "At the mouth of the pass, the grenadiers of the 9th, under Capt. Ogle, gallantly charged the breast-work, carried it, but with considerable loss, eight or nine of his company having been knocked over. On the left hill there was not a shot fired, much to the surprise of every one, as considerable resistance was expected there. We got clear of the pass without losing a bullock load, nor had we any resistance after the first day. The effect appears to have been a death-blow to the pride of all the natives of this part of the world, and

nothing can equal the consternation it has spread among them; they have fled in every direction, and cannot even be tempted to take away a stray camel, a thing at which they were remarkably expert before. As we go along, all their green crops are cut down, and villages blown up, to punish them for their perfidy, for to the last day almost it was believed the pass was bought, and part of the money was known to have been paid to the scoundrels. We are restoring Looah Baz Khan, the Lalpoora man, to his throne, but were obliged to throw a few shells into his gurree before we could prevail on them to give it up to its rightful owner—he was the man who saved Capt. Harrington's party last October. The loss of the Khyberies is supposed to be some 500; they would not give us an opportunity of putting it to them stronger. The pass is now occupied by our worthy friends the Sikhs, who have promised to keep it open until we return, but I doubt much whether we can trust them; they are without exception the most insolent, cowardly brutes in India. Those who were looking up from the plains at the storming of the heights declared that the ascent of the right height, under Col. Taylor, was one of the most determined and magnificent sights they ever witnessed. The hill was attacked at three different points—one party under Col. Taylor, another under Capt. Gaban, of the 26th, and a third under Major Anderson, and carried in about an hour. Brigadier Wild, who commanded the advance division in the pass, was wounded by one of our own shells."

When Gen. Pollock entered the Khyber Pass on the 5th; it was understood that in twenty days he would be back again at Peshawur: and the baggage accordingly was reduced to the lowest amount with which it was possible to travel. Some of the officers had no more than a change of dress, and a single pair of shoes; the supplies of the soldier were of course less in proportion.

According to accounts from Jellalabad, the unmolested use of the Khyber Pass has been purchased for the sum of Rs. 80,000 a year.

EXCERPTA.

The Friend of India, urging the Steam Ferry Association to follow up its project, already about to be commenced by the employment of one boat, points out the following as some of the advantages that may be expected to result therefrom. "The annual loss of life, occasioned by the insecurity of the boats now employed, and which at the lowest computation amounts to a hundred and fifty a year, would disappear. The terminus of the great Benares road would be extended to Calcutta, and the vast land-borne commerce of the north-western province would reach its destination without the inconvenience and risk of crossing a broad and dangerous river. The native population of the suburbs, now obliged to dwell at a distance of many miles from the scene of their daily labour, would be enabled to take up their residence in its more immediate vicinity across the water. The value of property at Howrah and Seebpore would be greatly increased, and the right bank of the river would be adorned with country seats, which might be reached with nearly the same ease as those on the Calcutta side."

The *Calcutta Gazette*, April 23, contains an act for annexing to the British territory certain villages (nearly 200 in number) belonging to the late Nepanee Jagheer, and acquisitions by exchange from the Sattara state.

The *Englishman*, May 11, says:—"The settlement effected by Baboo Kylas Chunder Dutt, superintendent of the Abkaree revenue, on the 1st inst., exhibits an increase of Company's Rs. 58,031, over the settlement of the land revenue collected in the year 1839-40. The annual revenue of the divisions in charge of the Baboo is now Company's Rs. 1,78,990. Besides his personal allowances, the Baboo will be entitled to a commission of 25 per cent. on the collections made by him in the year. The collections will exceed the settlement by many thousand rupees. If a proportionate increase is made in every other district under the Abkaree commissioner, the New Abkaree scheme must be considered to have succeeded extremely well."

The subscriptions for the Affghan sufferers are expected to amount to two lacs
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and a half. The Rajah of Durbungah has given Rs. 4,000, and the lieutenant-governor of the N. W. Provinces, Rs. 3,000.

It being determined by the magistrates to appoint sub-overseers in the conservancy department, and the superintendent of roads being appointed to make the selection, the road leading to his house was crowded with a concourse of all classes, Europeans, East-Indians, Portuguese, and others, all going to urge their claims to a berth value Rs. 55 a month. The number of situations to be given away was *eleven*; the number of applicants *two hundred*.

Of the feeling which prevails against us among the Mahomedans in the North-Western Provinces some idea may be formed from the fact that a lithographed paper, published in the city of Delhi, states, that in forcing the Khyber we lost 6,000 Europeans, and that General Pollock was wounded. The paper has a circulation of less than thirty.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FATAL CASTE-AFFRAY.

In a "right-and-left-hand-caste" row at Cheliumbrum, in the early part of the month, which lasted some days, several lives were lost, and much property destroyed. The cause of the quarrel appears to have been the offering by the left-hand people, to those of the dexter limb, of sundry insults at one of the great feasts of the former, and their violating the rules lately published by the collector and magistrate of the district for the guidance of both castes. This so provoked the ire of the offended party, that they furiously complained to the headman of the place, and prevailed upon him to write a letter to the low castes of the neighbouring villages, ordering them to repair without delay to his residence to avenge the wrongs of the complainants. On their arrival, the headman divided the rabble into sections of 300 men each, placing one section in each of the principal streets of the town, with others to be on the look-out for the naughty left-hands. Each man was armed with a bamboo stick and a sword. In the meanwhile, the left-hand worthies were not idle. They collected 2,000 men, and armed them with swords and scimitars. A regular battle shortly afterwards ensued, in which two of the left-handed rioters were killed, and many more were wounded, several of whom subsequently died. Not satisfied with this, the victors set about destroying the houses and seizing the property of their vanquished foes: of the former they pulled down about sixty, and of the latter they possessed themselves to the extent of some fifteen thousand pagodas worth.—*Spectator*, April 27.

MILITARY INVESTIGATION.

A Court of Inquiry was sitting in Fort St. George, to investigate certain matters connected with the publication of "*Quarter Century*" and a satirical song, which appeared in a Madras paper. The individual warned to attend this Court is Mr. Conductor Fox, of the Arsenal.

EXCERPTA.

A sowar at Nagpore has murdered the Cotwal, and, in endeavouring to effect his escape, killed two or three other persons.

A sepoy of the 28th regiment at Mangalore shot himself, because he was confined for being absent from guard-mounting parade.

On the 26th April, a fanatic burnt down the whole of the 30th N. I. lines at Seedashegur.

A treadmill has been landed from the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTURBANCE AT GOA.

Another of the revolutionary changes, to which the Portuguese colonies have during some years been subject, has taken place at Goa. The Governor, Senhor de Lima, has been compelled to resign. It appears that the Governor of Macao having, in consequence of the disturbed state of the affairs in China, asked for additional troops, the Governor of Goa, in whom is vested the supreme power over all the Portuguese colonies in the East, expressed a wish to send thither a portion of a battalion of Europeans, whose presence in Goa was disagreeable to him. In order to get completely rid of them, he named their chief officer, Major Mascarenhas, Governor of Timor, whither all those soldiers of the battalion not required at Macao were ordered to proceed. The battalion embarked, but soon exhibited the most unruly disposition, and declared that they had been enlisted to serve in India, and not in China, or in the savage islands. Their insubordination induced the officer in command to come ashore, to impart the intelligence to the Governor. Upon the departure of that officer, the soldiers seized the boats of the corvette, and went ashore. Confusion ensued; other troops were called on to move on Pangim, in order to quell the mutiny; but after various parleys, and a long deliberation on the part of the council, the Governor de Lima, against whose life some threats were uttered, becoming alarmed, thought proper to resign his post, and a Governor *ad interim* has been named in his stead. Senhor de Lima embarked with his family for Europe.—*Gaz.*, May 9.

CHOLERA.

The cholera had appeared to an alarming extent in the island; the deaths were very numerous, amounting to fifty on the 6th May.

From Kurrachee we have, by boat, letters of the 2d of May. Cholera still prevails to a frightful extent, particularly amongst the Europeans—H.M.'s 22d, and the dépôt of H.M.'s 40th. It generally proves fatal in 12 hours. Five Europeans were buried on the night betwixt the 1st and 2d; and two more had died on the morning of the latter of these days. A wing of the 15th N.I. were to move from Kurrachee in a fortnight: they also were suffering from cholera.—*B. Times*, May 11.

Ceylon.

It now appears that the reports which gave the most alarm regarding the supposed disaffection in the interior gained currency from the credulity of a European proctor in Kandy, who became so fearful as to bring his family down to Colombo; so frightened was he on one occasion, that he believed a large body of men were actually coming into Kandy to murder the residents and garrison, and succeeded in persuading an officer to inform the commandant of the report. Some of the other respectable inhabitants were so fully persuaded of the tranquil state of the country, that they formed a deputation, who waited upon the Governor, and requested his Exc. to take means to contradict the rumours of an opposite tendency, which were likely to prove most injurious; but the Governor replied, that he could not contradict reports which he had never heard—at least they were too idle to notice seriously. We are still apprehensive lest some interested parties, for base purposes, should have given rise to these false reports; but if they have any thing to lose (and they all have lives, and many perhaps property), they had better be careful of what they are about.—*Colombo Obs.*, April 4.

The *Ceylon Herald*, April 29, announces the seizure of one of the two principal ringleaders of the Kandy rebellion, and the probability of the other being shortly captured, as a party, accompanied by the assistant government agent of Kandy, had gone in pursuit of him.

The master-attendant of Colombo has just returned from the inspection of the oyster beds, but holds out no expectation of a fishery (with a few trifling exceptions) for some years to come. On the beach near Chilaw, he discovered an enormous quantity of young pearl oysters, thrown up and adhering to sea-weed—a phenomenon that has not hitherto been noticed.—*Colombo Obs.*, April 21.

Penang.

The Rajah Muda of Acheen has died at sea, to the great relief of the Teluksamoy and Pedier coast traders. His highness had for some time been making preparations to secure the dominion of the Acheenese seas, and the heavy dues which he considered it necessary to exact, in order to vindicate his supremacy, have greatly checked the native trade. Many of the rice speculators, whose prahus were laid up for some months, under the dread of being captured by the Rajah Muda, have again launched them, and may be expected to arrive here shortly with cargoes of rice.—*Gaz.*, April 9.

Burmah.

The last accounts from Rangoon state positively that the king arrived at Amara-poor on the 15th inst., and that Moundok-gyee, the former governor of Rangoon, since raised to the rank of Woongye, was to leave the capital in the course of a few days, to assume charge of the viceroyalty of the southern provinces. Thus has ended the all-interesting drama of the king's visit to Rangoon, wherein his friends as well as enemies have all been deceived as to the object of his visit. The former said it was to perform some religious vows or ceremonies, but none such have been performed; the latter were confident it was to attack Maulmain, yet Maulmain has seen no enemy. There seems to be not the slightest doubt that the king will be at Rangoon again about next October, and there can be no objection to a little speculation beforehand as to the object of this second visit.

The palace built last year for the king at Rangoon has been pulled down, and a new one is ordered to be erected on another site, more within the precincts of the new town, which said town is said to be progressing rapidly, the dilatoriness of the people in removing their houses having been stimulated on two occasions by accidental fires. One of these took place a few days ago, destroying all the houses in the division known as the Tak-le.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Mar. 30.

The last withdrawal of the military force from Maulmain is about to take place, and we are to be left, "as we were," with one European and two native regiments, and with a fine train of artillery: a force sufficiently large, we believe, under present circumstances. We learn that to-day the detachment of Bengal artillery has embarked on board the *Canopus* to return to Calcutta. The 14th N.I. are on the eve of embarking on board the transports, to join the expedition in China, which, as soon as all the reinforcements shall have arrived, is, according to the latest accounts, to proceed at once to Peking. The rifle company is also to return to Penang in a few days.—*Ibid.*, April 6.

Persia.

The following information, shewing the state of Persian feeling about Teheran, consequent on the state of our affairs in Central Asia, is not uninteresting at the present moment, and we believe it can be relied on for the accuracy with which it delineates the popular feeling in that quarter. We do not give the precise words in which the communication is made to us, but its purport is, that the news from Cabool and Herat has put a little fancy into the Teheranee heads, that it might be a good speculation for them to assist the Afghanistan insurgents, and thus try conclusions with the British on that new theatre! However, we are informed that the

British envoy behaved with much discretion and good sense, and exhorted these valiant men not to deceive themselves, for that the consequences of such an adventure as they contemplated would be more disagreeable to them than they seemed to imagine possible; and if England attacked them in return, they could not look for any aid from Russia. This plain view of the matter, backed by intelligence which soon after reached them, that Hajee Khan, the governor of Kirmanshah, and nearly two hundred of his people, had been massacred by the Gorian tribe—an overt act of defiance to government, the like of which the oldest inhabitant could not possibly call to mind—seemed to sober them exceedingly. Besides this degree of preventive check, the unsettled state of affairs at Tabreez, consequent on the death of the king's brother, who was governor there, and the audacity with which the Koords are plundering in Azerbaijan, has very much damped the Persian heroism, and will doubtless help to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of that power—whatever its good will may suggest.—*Englishman*, April 20.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The *Sydney Herald*, in a commercial retrospect of the colony for the last fifteen years, gives the proportion of imports to exports, shewing the excess of the former to be, per cent., in

1826	238	1831	51	1836	65
1827	375	1832	57	1837	71
1828	533	1833	81	1838	96
1829	272	1834	69	1839	136
1830	163	1835	64	1840	115

The *Herald* observes: "This may be regarded as a commercial thermometer, its ascending or descending scale indicating the advance or decline of our monetary affairs. Thus, in the three years preceding the tremendous crash of 1829, 1830, and 1831, our thermometer registers a frightful rise in the speculation temperature: in 1826, it was 238 degrees above the equal balance of trade; the next year it rose to the blood heat of 375; and in 1828, the year next before the earthquake, it took a desperate leap up to the spirit-boiling intensity of 533; in the year following, when the reaction had commenced, it fell off 261 degrees; in the year after that, it further lost 109 degrees; and in 1831 it became cooled down to the freezing point of 51, being the lowest figure noted on the fifteen years' scale. From 1831 to 1837, the Augustan age of our general prosperity, our trade kept within moderate bounds, the imports ranging from 51 to 71 per cent. above the exports. After that, however, the atmosphere of speculation begins to wax wanner and warmer, in 1838 rising 25 degrees, and in 1839 taking a still further rise of 40 degrees; and then, having reached the fever heat of 136 per cent. above the balance of trade, credit begins to feel the air too hot to breathe, and a decline takes place to the extent of 21 per cent. We may confidently anticipate, that the years 1841 and 1842 will witness a still more rapid subsidence."

In the fifteen years under review, the census of the population of New South Wales has been taken four times, viz.: in 1828, 1833, 1836, and 1840. Viewing the imports and exports, as they relate to the population, it appears that in these years the excess of imports per head is as follows:—

1828, £12; 1833, £5; 1836, £6; 1840, £13.

"Hence it plainly appears," adds the same paper, "that, in point of rash commercial speculation, and of extravagant expenditure in the luxuries of life, we last year exceeded even the mad crisis of 1828. In this last-mentioned year, rating the imports and exports per head, each member of the community bought £15 worth of foreign goods, for which he had only £2 worth of colonial produce to pay, leaving himself in debt £13; whilst, in the year 1840, he bought foreign goods to the amount of £25. 2s., having only £11. 12s. in colonial produce to pay with, leaving a debt of £13. 10s."

The proposed reduction in the price of public lands, and the throwing the Moreton Bay district into the market, will, we trust, prove the commencement of better times for this colony. It is calculated that, at present, there is £1,000,000 sterling deposited on interest in the various banks of Sydney, and the deposits in the savings' bank alone amount to £167,451. The high price of public land will at once account for the locking-up of this enormous sum in a new country, where every farthing ought to be made available for extending our settlements and increasing our improvements. It may be impossible to point out all the injury New South Wales has suffered by the almost insane procedure of our British rulers, in raising the price of the crown lands; the ruinous state to which they have brought the colony will prove to them that, in putting a value upon land in a new country, they must recollect that it is not the rich soil of populous England, and that its price, where labour is so high, and markets so distant, cannot be too low.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Feb. 8.

A public meeting was about to be held to consider the subject of a petition to her Majesty for a representative government.

The following passages occur in the petition: "That the aggregate property of this community, moveable and immovable, is estimated at not less than thirty millions sterling, and the annual increase thereof at two millions.

"That your petitioners can prove, from official returns, that the declared value of their imports and exports, during the last ten years, exceeded twenty-two millions sterling; that the declared value of the direct trade with Great Britain within that period exceeded fifteen millions; that the number of vessels entered inwards and outwards was 7,300, exhibiting a tonnage of almost two millions of tons; that the number of vessels arriving direct from Great Britain was 900, with a tonnage of 370,000 tons, and that the declared value of imported British manufactures exceed ten millions.

"That this community is taxed for the purposes of Government, at an average yearly rate of from £3 to £4 per head, the revenue of last year having amounted, in round numbers, to £350,000.

"That besides its large consumption of British manufactures, and its extensive employment of British shipping, this community has, within the last five years, relieved Great Britain of her surplus population to the extent of more than 50,000 souls, at an expense to the colonists of £1,000,000.

"That notwithstanding their number, their wealth, the extent of their commerce, and the amount of their revenue, your petitioners have no control over their taxation, and no voice in the management of their own affairs, inasmuch as they have no representatives chosen by themselves in their local legislature, and are thus denied the exercise of that right which every Briton is accustomed to prize as the glory of his country, and the safeguard of her liberties.

"That this grievance is more severely felt by your petitioners from the consideration that the grounds no longer exist upon which their claim to representative institutions has been heretofore denied; and from the further consideration that this great constitutional right has been accorded to other British colonies whose maturity for its exercise is at least equalled by that of the community to which your petitioners belong."

We have received an account of a river, said to be newly discovered, called the Richmond, about fifty miles to the northward of the Clarence. About one hundred miles from the mouth, a Mr. Stapleton has a station, at which the water is quite fresh, and eleven feet deep. The land on the banks is described as being very fine, and abounds with cedar and pine. We have reason to believe that this river has not been entered from the sea. If it be a new discovery, it is a very important one, as it will be another link to connect Sydney with Moreton Bay.—*Herald*, March 5.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The *H. T. Courier*, February 4th, contains the particulars of a difference between Sir J. Franklin, the lieutenant-governor, and Capt. Montagu, the colonial secretary, which has terminated in the removal of this gentleman from his post. It appears

that the district surgeon of Richmond, who had been dismissed by the lieutenant-governor for neglect, was subsequently restored, and Capt. M. remonstrated with Sir John upon this measure, as tending to lower the dignity and character of the Government. The name of Lady Franklin was introduced in the correspondence which ensued, and offence being taken thereat, an apology was demanded by her ladyship, and declined by the colonial secretary. Subsequent differences of opinion occurred between Capt. M. and the lieutenant-governor, but amicable relations seemed about to be restored, when a correspondence took place between Sir John Franklin's private secretary and Capt. Montagu, relative to a newspaper (the *V. D. L. Chronicle*) to which Capt. M. was supposed to have obtained the lieutenant-governor's protection, which contained articles disrespectful to his excellency. This correspondence was by no means of a friendly character, and led to a direct correspondence between the lieutenant-governor and the colonial secretary, which ended in the suspension of the latter (on the 25th January), on the ground that his last letter, and the tenour of his conduct, were disrespectful to his excellency. Explanations were afforded by Capt. Montagu, which Sir John is represented to have declared quite satisfactory; adding, however, that he felt he could not carry on his government to his satisfaction with Capt. Montagu as colonial secretary, as he was of opinion that, during the last three months, the public business had been impeded: at the same time Sir John Franklin bore the strongest testimony to Capt. Montagu's talents and usefulness in office under any government excepting in Van Diemen's Land, and stated that he should so report to the Secretary of State.

A meeting took place, February 5th, to offer a testimonial to Capt. Montagu, and subscribe for a piece of plate, in order to mark the general feeling of the colonists on his departure for England; but Capt. M. declined such a testimonial in the following terms: "The position in which I so unexpectedly find myself, and the consideration that my case should stand upon its merits unsupported by all extraneous assistance, preclude me from accepting that which, under any other circumstances, would be a lasting source of pride and gratification to me."

PORT PHILLIP.

An abstract of the revenue of the Port Phillip district of the colony of New South Wales, for the year ending with 1841, exhibits the finances in a very flourishing condition, with the exception of that part of it which proceeds from sales of crown land, licences to depasture, &c. The falling off, as compared with the previous year, is very great, but the reduction which is to be made in the price of land, it is hoped, will again induce capitalists to invest in this description of property. The increase in the custom-house department, and the various profits of public officers, fees, assessments, &c., as compared with 1840, amounts to £35,149. The decrease on land sales, &c., to £144,229; making a net decrease on the revenue, for 1841, of £109,079. To this is added the sum of £1,303, for a deficit, as compared with 1840, of the proceeds of sales of stores landed from emigrant ships, &c. This sum cannot be considered revenue, but is included with the abstract purposely, that it may correspond with the treasurer's receipts, and gives a gross deficit on the year of £110,382.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from this settlement are to the 5th February. Complaints are still made of financial distress. The forbearance, which the banks and the public have pledged themselves to exercise in business transactions will, it is apprehended, scarcely suffice to bring about a healthy state of things. The only way in which it is hoped to bring the affairs of this settlement to a sound state appears to be an influx of fresh capital from home, aided by an increased Government expenditure. A new plan had been started by some of the "currency doctors" who had settled there, of issuing loan-notes, payable at the end of five years, and giving currency to a new species of coin or token, struck from old silver, dollar and other metal, with the idea of increasing the circulating medium; but this tampering with the circulation was

discouraged ; first, by the trouble it would give and the danger there would be in enhancing the liability to the banks ; and, secondly, in the doubt which existed of the ultimate redemption of the circulation without great and unnecessary expense, in addition to the one all-absorbing fear, whether or not the whole proceeding, if entertained for a moment, would not plunge them into more extensive difficulties. The corporate debts of Adelaide, it was suggested, should be discharged by a public tax ; but the settlers are averse to such a measure being adopted, and there is every probability of its rejection.

China.

The intelligence from China reaches to the 4th of April. The following official notification of the success of the British forces has been published in a "Circular," addressed to her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China :—

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to H. M.'s subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese troops, which attacked the British possessions at Ningpo and Chinhae, at daylight on the morning of the 10th of last month.

"During the whole of February, almost daily intelligence reached the headquarters of H. M.'s forces, shewing that the Chinese high authorities contemplated some active operations ; but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their Excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief have gone over to Chusan to make arrangements at that place preparatory to a forward movement of a portion, at least, of H. M.'s combined forces. In this state matters remained until the date and hour above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, advanced upon the south and west gates of Ningpo, got over the walls, and penetrated to the market-place, in the centre of the city, where they were met by our troops and instantly driven back with great loss ; in fact, it would seem that, the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the city as fast as possible, and in their retreat to the south gate, the field guns, drawn by ponies, came up and opened on the dense mass with grape and cannister, at a distance of less than 100 yards. Above 250 dead bodies were found inside the walls, and when the accounts came away, H. M.'s 49th Reg. had not returned from the pursuit of the discomfited and flying enemy. Whilst these operations were progressing on shore, a number of fire-boats (sampans), lashed together with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mud by the boats of the *Sesostris* steamer. In the meantime, a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburb (across the river), and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them, H. M.'s ship *Modeste* opened her guns, and did great execution in that quarter.

"The attack on Chinhae was much more feeble. The enemy advanced to the north gate, where they were driven off by the guard, and followed by one company (afterwards reinforced by three others) of H. M.'s 55th Reg., who killed thirty men and two mandarins in the pursuit. Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chinhae, fire sampans chained together were set adrift to burn the shipping at the anchorage, but they all went on shore above the ships of war and merchant vessels, and did no sort of harm.

"Shortly before these repulses occurred, the *Nemesis* steamer was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the island of Taisam, where it was understood Chinese troops were collecting with the purpose of attacking H. M.'s forces at Tinghae. The steamer sent her boats into a creek, where they were fired on, and in consequence Commander Collinson and Lieut. Hall landed the steam ship's company, when the Chinese fled, with the loss of about thirty killed and a number wounded. The steamer's boats then set fire to a number of junks which had also fired on her, and returned to Chinhae.

" Their excellencies the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief had gone back to Ningpo, and proposed to follow up the repulses the enemy had experienced by active measures.

" It affords H. M.'s Plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the circular by stating that, in these attempts of the enemy, H. M.'s combined force had not lost a man.

" The latest intelligence from head-quarters of the Chinese army south of the Hangchow River speak of the troops being in almost a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies, &c. The Emperor had ordered, that the provinces which are the seat of war should bear the expenses of it; and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no further sacrifices, there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, and becoming totally disorganised.

" HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

" Dated at Macao, on the 1st day of April, 1842."

It appears that Sir Hugh Gough had been for some time in possession of intelligence, that the Chinese were concentrating forces in the neighbourhood, in order to make a simultaneous attack on the British forces at Ningpo, Chinhae, and Tinghae (Chusan), and every thing to give them a warm reception was therefore prepared. The morning of the 10th March was chosen by the Chinese, and it is supposed that some 14,000 men entered the city of Ningpo, by getting over the walls at different points, nor were any efforts made on the part of Sir Hugh to drive them back, until the great number had collected in a square or open market-place, whence they were driven back immediately by the British troops. The Chinese seem not to have anticipated that the English should have been so well prepared for them, and very soon fled in the greatest disorder, leaving the town behind them, but not till after a great number had bit the dust; the guns, drawn by ponies trained for that purpose, being brought to bear upon the flying masses. About 250 of their dead were on the next day morning found in the streets. On the same night, Chinhae was likewise attacked, but the guards at the gates having been doubled, under the orders of Col. Schoedde, they were repulsed with great loss. No attack on Chusan has taken place, although there is no doubt it was intended, for the Chinese had collected a great number of men on the small island of Taysam, near Chusan, which the steamer *Nemesis* went to reconnoitre. The boat she sent on shore, when pulling up a creek, was fired on, when the *Nemesis* sent her crew on shore, killing many of the enemy, and destroyed about thirty junks, no doubt intended for conveyance of the troops to Tinghae. It is most gratifying that no loss whatever was suffered on our side, although the number of killed and wounded among the Chinese must have been immense. Immediately after the flight of the Chinese from Ningpo, the 49th Regiment was sent in pursuit, and had not on the 12th (the latest date of Ningpo) returned. Not far from Ningpo the Chinese had also thrown up a small battery, from which they fired at the shipping, but it was soon silenced by the fire of H. M. S. *Modeste*.

It has been observed as a singular circumstance, that four or five dollars were found in the pockets of every one of the Chinese soldiers found dead, and it is supposed that they must have been given them to stimulate their valour in the coming fight, and it is indeed likely that without such a *bonus* they had refused to go on at all, as they did on a former occasion at the Bogue, where they demanded two dollars per man, and where, to satisfy them, the old admiral was obliged to pawn his furniture, and even wardrobe. From the loss the Chinese have sustained in this recent fight, we suppose it will be some time ere their officers, can again collect a sufficient number of men brave enough to venture on other trials, and the Emperor will be much disappointed in again making the experience, that he has not the wherewithal to carry his frequent threats of total extermination into effect.—*Canton Press*, April 2.

The defences of the river, from Whampoa to Canton, are all nearly finished and fully armed; on every spot, great activity is apparent, and the practice of great guns

and small arms is incessant, day and night. It is reported that a *ship* of about 353 tons has just been launched near the Flower-ground gardens; she is said to be pierced for twenty-six guns; and has been built by some rich individuals, for a present to the government. One large boat and one or two of smaller size are propelled by paddle-wheels, in imitation of our steamers; they are frequently seen exercising both below and above Canton, and they make very good way against both wind and tide: we suppose they are worked by winches turned by hand at the bottom of the boat.

At Shameen, a large and very strong fort has been built, in which about thirty-five guns are mounted; they were proved about a fortnight ago. The foundation of a fort on a smaller scale has been laid close by, and nearer the foreign factories. The small fort opposite, on Honam, has been thoroughly repaired, as has also the old Dutch folly. A new fort, of great strength, has been erected on the site of the French folly. On the western side of Salt River, there is a formidable field-work, flanked by two smaller ones, all completely armed and manned. The river assumes its most formidable appearance at the opening of the Whampoa passage. Junk River is strongly staked throughout its whole breadth, excepting a narrow passage for boats only, under the walls of a very extensive fort on the north shore; crates of stone and sand having been sunk between the stakes, the latter are then strongly bound together by branches of trees and iron clamps, the oxide of which metal combining with the sand will soon consolidate the whole into one mass of rock.

The upper part of Whampoa Creek is also staked on each side, reserving a passage only of about forty feet breadth in the centre for chop boats; the tide, being prevented from flowing through the old channel, rushes through this slip at a fearful rate, and at times the *run* of this *rapid* is very dangerous for chop and ship's boats. On looking up the river from this point, say from Howqua's folly, you observe, on the immediate left, a large fort, in which from thirty to forty guns can be mounted; on the side of Napier's folly, a circular fort has been erected, and about four hundred yards up the northern passage, is another about the same size. All the embrasures of the forts can be closed at will with thick wooden doors, plated with iron; and the forts have battlements on which gingalls are mounted; some have also a square tower in the centre, on the roof of which four to ten gingalls are also mounted; but as the men serving these pieces must be completely exposed to the fire of the assailants, it is not likely they will be very obstinately served.

At present there is no appearance of preparation for the erection of any new work below Whampoa; but it is reported in Canton that the provincial government has been ordered to rebuild the Bogue forts, and that the orders *must* be obeyed. Materials are probably in the course of preparation at Fuhshan, and we have now little doubt they will attempt to reline and rebind the "lady's shoe" (Anunghoy), and rebuild the fort on north Wantung.

The quiet of Canton is again likely to be disturbed by an accident which occurred in Whampoa reach on the night of the 9th inst. A well-known Chinese smuggler was approaching one of the opium vessels in a tanka boat, to make a purchase of the drug; he was hailed, but did not answer, and the person on the deck of the English vessel fired his musket, and shot him dead on the spot. This much to be lamented and censured proceeding happened just after the boat and boat's crew of the English ship *Autumnus* had been seized, maltreated, wounded, and carried to Canton. The officer of the boat had mistaken the channel leading to Canton, and had gone through the Junk river; he was hailed and fired at, when he immediately turned his boat's head towards the shipping at Whampoa; he was chased by a number of Chinese boats, but still kept ahead of them, and was fast nearing the vessels lying at the head of Whampoa Reach, when one of his oars broke, and he was overhauled and captured. The Chinese cut at the unresisting and unarmed crew with their swords, and wounded some of the men, and a boy severely. They were taken to Canton, accompanied by a great number of Chinese, and carried before the kwangchowfoo; their captors reported they had come to the spot where they had been hailed with hostile intention. "Very well," said the kwangchowfoo; "as you have taken the boat,

you have, of course, also taken their arms: bring them hither." No arms were to be found; the boat was unarmed. The Chinese soldiers then changed their ground of accusation, and said the boat had come to sound the river and "spy about." "Well," said the kwangchowfoo again, "they could not sound the depth of the river without a lead and line; bring those hither." But none were forthcoming, for neither were on board the boat. The kwangchowfoo, finding the charge was false and his own people in the wrong, dismissed the *Autumnus*' officer and boat's crew, returning the boat to them at about eleven the same evening. — *Canton Reg.*, Mar. 13.

The plenipotentiary has issued the following notification, addressed to the mercantile community of Hong-kong.

"Government House, Hong-kong, 22nd March, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You are aware that some of the Hong merchants lately paid a visit to Macao, the object of that visit was to find out whether the provincial government of Canton would be allowed to rebuild the Bogue and other dismantled forts, or to erect new ones on *this side* of the Whampoa anchorage. Although I, of course, declined having any sort of intercourse with the Hong merchants. I took advantage of the kindness of a friend to let these individuals know in distinct terms, that orders had been long issued to prevent the repair of the old, or the erection of any new forts lower down than Whampoa, and that the consequence of any attempt of the sort would be the renewal of hostilities in the Canton river, the stoppage of trade, and consequent distress to the province and city. I trust this warning will have the desired effect, and that matters will be allowed to go on in their present tranquil course; but I nevertheless think it my duty to acquaint you with what has passed, as well as with my resolution, which has been fully approved and confirmed by the experienced judgment of the senior officer of H.M.'s navy in the Canton river; and in doing so, I would request you individually and collectively to give me the earliest possible notice of any collecting of material, assemblage of workmen, or other apparently defensive (though in reality offensive) preparations that yourselves or your agents may perceive on the river below Whampoa. It is superfluous for me to observe, that the safety of the shipping and their crews at the anchorage imperatively demand every precaution and vigilance, and I feel assured you will cheerfully aid me in the manner I have pointed out."

It is said a descendent of the Ming dynasty has hoisted his standard in the province of Szechuen, and collected a body of 10,000 men; that a kind of revolt, or strong demonstration of national feeling, has been evinced by the great officers in Peking; who have strongly remonstrated with the emperor, and plainly told his imperial majesty, that, if he does not adopt more energetic measures, in order to drive the rebellious barbarians out of the country, they will depose him; that the people of the province of Chekeang will not submit to General Yih-king; that, indeed, he has been driven from the province; and that in the first moon of this year the people of the province of Hopih rebelled, and killed two heen magistrates.

The report from Chusan is that the copies of the *Peking Gazette* received there acknowledge the receipt of Lord Palmerston's letter; and it is also said, that commissioners will be appointed to ascertain what are the demands of the English. It is supposed that the appearance of the *Phlegelton* and *Bentinck* off Chapoo has caused a sensation.

On the 18th February, Mr. Whitaker, second-mate of the *Ernaad* transport, sent to fill the water-casks at a small creek above Chin-hae, was decoyed ashore, with two lascars, by some Chinamen, on the pretext of procuring him some "female society," and murdered, as well as one of the lascars, the other escaping. A party was sent from the *Blonde*, to the place where the attack had taken place. Poor W——'s body was found in a small lake, without the head, and above thirty wounds

on his body. He seems to have fought to the last rather than be taken alive. However, some of the wounds seem to have been inflicted for the purpose of torture, the wrists and knee joints being cut into, and cuts being made between each finger up to the wrist. The lascar seems also to have been wounded, but from the traces for some distance, he has been carried off alive. The Jacks, it is said, "played the devil" amongst the inhabitants of the place where this said catastrophe occurred—"every one they came athwart, up with the butt-end and on his head." Thirty Chinese were brought on board the *Blonde*, and they say eleven have confessed to have had a share in the murder. The General has issued a proclamation, that if the second-mate's head is not produced, he will burn the village.

A party of two or three officers and some men went out at Chusan to procure bullocks. One of them, straying from the others, was suddenly attacked and knocked down, but was rescued by the approach of the others.

It is said, that the only terms about which we will treat at present, are the payment of twenty millions of dollars, half before we leave Ningpo, and further, that Sir H. Pottinger is to be received at Pekin.

The large quantity of mace (the Chinese brass coin) which was found in Ningpo has been embarked on board our ships. About 70,000 dollars' worth of silver goes round in the *Miriam* transport, to Calcutta.

A *fracas* has occurred at Chusan. A party, commanded by a captain, were sent out foraging for cattle. The natives would not sell, although offered fair prices; the foraging party then proceeded to take the cattle *vi et armis*, when a struggle ensued between a Chinese and a soldier for a musket, which the latter had incautiously placed against the wall of a house. The Chinese succeeded in wresting the musket from the soldier, and levelled it at the officer commanding the foraging party; but another officer immediately shot the Chinese dead on the spot, and a soldier shot another Chinese. The transaction led to a threatened attack on the town of Tinghae by the peasantry, and such were the appearances, that it was found necessary to land all the marines from the *Cornwallis*. Fresh beef, by the last accounts, was not procurable in Tinghae, and the inhabitants, it is said, were leaving the town. Again; a party of about a dozen officers were out on a shooting excursion, during which they were surrounded by the Chinese. Very fortunately, Commander Goldsmith, of H.M.'s ship *Hyacinth*, observed their dangerous situation, and immediately manned and armed the ship's boats, landed their crews in the rear of the Chinese, and drove them off. These melancholy facts are glaring evidence of the hostile feeling of the people towards us. With reference to forcing the people of Chusan to sell their bullocks, which they require and use only for ploughing their land, we think the proceeding very reprehensible; instead of protecting the people, and assisting them in their agricultural pursuits, we are actually depriving them of the means of subsistence. We also greatly offend their prejudices in seizing their cattle and slaughtering them for food, for they do not eat beef; and essays are published, from time to time, stigmatizing the cruelty of feeding on the flesh of a hard-working, faithful animal, by whose labours the grains of the earth—the natural food of man, according to their notions—are produced. Would it not be easy to procure supplies of bullocks from the main land? and why not have a government dépôt for breeding horned cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, and poultry? Such ill-considered acts as these, and the late—murder, shall we call it, or manslaughter, of a Chinese in Whampoa reach, must necessarily tend to alienate the regard of the natives from us; and the whole British nation will become a by-word for all that is bloody, barbarous, cruel, and avaricious:—to fire into a defenceless tankea boat, how utterly absurd and inexcusable! It may be that the affair will not cause much apparent excitement; but can it be forgotten that when a Chinese is murdered it is most certain that a wife loses her husband, and children their father, and perhaps a widowed mother may be added to the list of mourners, or a father may lament for an only son, whose death has robbed him of all hope that his shade shall be, ac-

cording to their hopes and fears, propitiated and gratified by the observance of the immemorial "worship at the tombs," and ancestral ceremonies?—*Canton Reg.*, March 15.

Cape of Good Hope.

A letter from Port Elizabeth, dated 16th March, mentions the receipt of advices from Port Natal down to the 6th March. None of them speak of pacific intentions. The women are more determined for war, if possible, than the men. A letter, said to be in no mild terms, had been sent from the Volksraad to the Governor. Pretorius has resigned—Carl Buchner was on his way to the colony. Three parties exist; one, few in number, who will remain quietly at their homes, let who will be master; one, more numerous, who will leave the country and cross the mountains; one, more determined, who will fight it out, but not fly. The patrol, as it is called, at the Umzimvooboo, is numerous, and no doubts are entertained of its success. Nothing is apprehended from the sea, so that no force is at the port, but there are men nine miles off, in readiness. Abundance reigns at Natal.

There is considerable uneasiness felt by many of the frontier inhabitants at some suspicious proceedings among some of the Caffre chiefs across the border. It is affirmed that, of late, many meetings have been held among them, and that a very strong desire exists again to try their strength in a foray upon the colony. We know not whether these reports are well founded, but this we know, that a more audacious spirit is manifested by the border Caffres, than at any period of our colonial history. The lieutenant-governor is at Fort Beaufort, on his usual quarterly visitation, where he is detained in consequence of the expected death of the Caffre chief Tylia. This chief has been long labouring under pulmonary consumption, and no hopes whatever are now entertained of his recovery. It is expected that his demise will lead to great commotion in a struggle amongst the petty chiefs for power and booty. The lieutenant-governor is watching the course of events, and taking precautions, by incessant patrols, against any outbreak which may endanger the security of the colonists residing in that neighbourhood.

At Fort Peddie and Mancazana, the feeling of the farmers on the subject of a Caffre war was universal, and they were, therefore, in strong terms asking protection for their lives and property. One communication from Fort Peddie states that a lot of guns of a superior description, marked "Swick" on the lock, and silver mounted, with cheek pieces on the butt, have lately found their way into Caffreland, and a great many are already in the hands of the Caffres, who now find that the common musket soon gets out of order. At a late meeting of Pato's and Kama's people, to settle a dispute, not less than 500 guns were mustered. Another fact also corroborative of the supply of ammunition among the tribes is, that two Caffres had been killed on the spot by the accidental discharge of a quantity of gunpowder.—*G. T. Journ.*, April 7.

While this was the state of things on the frontier, the news had arrived from the Umzimvooboo, that the troops on their march to Natal had passed over that river all well. The last accounts from the Natal emigrants were to the effect, that they had decided on settling the question in a pacific manner, those who had wished the contrary having been forced, under the majority against them, to resign their temporary power.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Head-Quarters, Camp Bussee Kusba, March 12, 1842.—There are few cases in which the Commander-in-Chief sanctions the circulation of papers for charitable subscriptions without reluctance, feeling that individuals may make donations who would not spontaneously do so, or may be induced to give, to their inconvenience.

On the present occasion this feeling does not exist. The sufferings of our fellow soldiers on the retreat from Cabul, and the distresses of their fatherless children, will meet the sympathy of all; and the misery of those who have no claim upon the Government for pay or pension, and many of the widows, will readily receive relief from those who can afford it. I am therefore desired by his Exc. to circulate this paper, and to add, that the donations will be for the relief of such of our countrywomen as have either had husbands killed in the late disasters in Afghanistan; or whose husbands, being yet alive, are in the hands of the enemy; or for their children; also for the relief of all other persons, followers of the camp, who have no claim on the Government for pay or pension, to be left to the discretion of a committee. The general officer commanding the Sirhind division will be requested to form a committee at Kurnaul, for inquiry into the cases of all applicants, and to distribute the funds; and branch committees will be formed at Peshawur, Ferozepoor, and Loodianah, to carry the object of the fund into effect. The subscribers at Futtehgurh and Delhi, and all other places, will be invited to co-operate with the Kurnaul committee, and transmit the funds subscribed, for the purpose of being distributed by that committee.

JOHN LUARD, Lieut. Col., Mil. Sec.

N.B.—It is requested that all subscriptions be transmitted to the maj. gen. com. Sirhind div., as well as all communications which subscribers may deem necessary to submit, relative to the objects of this subscription.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES OF ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 12.—In continuation of General Orders of the 17th ultimo, it is directed, that the additional companies of artillery shall be formed at the undermentioned stations:—

- For the 1st and 3rd battalions, at Dum-Dum.
- „ 2nd bat., at Kurnaul.
- „ 4th bat., at Cawnpore.
- „ 5th bat., at Benares.
- „ 6th bat., at Cawnpore.
- „ 7th bat., at Dum-Dum and Lucknow.

CANDIDATES FOR MOONSIFFSHIPS.

Judicial and Rev. Department, April 18.—Read a letter from the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (No. 104 of the 26th ultimo), submitting the results of the examinations held in Jan. last by the several committees for the examination of candidates for the moonsiffships.

Judicial Dep. Resolution.—1. The hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal observes that the thanks of the Government are due to the members of the several committees for the care with which they have conducted the duties of the examinations; and to the presidency committee Government is especially indebted, not only for the zeal and ability which has characterized its proceedings, but also for the many valuable suggestions and remarks contained in the Report submitted by its members.

2. The Deputy Governor will first remark upon the results of the several examinations, after which his honour will proceed to notice such other parts of the documents before him as may appear to require comment.

Presidency Committee.—3. Seventy-five candidates were admitted to examination, of whom fourteen were remanded to be re-examined after the expiration of a year, and thirty-six after a period of six months. The remainder (twenty-five) were admitted to the final examination; six of these were considered deficient, and were consequently remanded for a period of six months; to eighteen, diplomas of fitness were granted; and the case of one individual, otherwise qualified, was suspended for the orders of the Sudder court, owing to it having been discovered that he had once been criminally convicted.

4. The names of the successful candidates are as follow:—Gooroodass Sein, Mahomed Monniam, Kyleess Day, Nobinchunder Mitter, Essanchunder Dutt, Ramnarrain Roy, Rajmohun Mitter, Poornochunder Mitter, Doogapershad Roy, Juggonathpershad Bannerjee, Monumohun Baboo, Faqueerchunder Singh, Golam Batool Tomkin, Syed Itruth Hossein, Jummeeruddeen Ahamed Pearcemohun Bannerjee, Syud Fuzzul Ruhoma, Rakaldoss Chowdrie.

Dacca Committee.—5. Of eleven candidates who were admitted to examination, none were faultless; but it appears that two, Ubhoy Comar Dutt and Gopee Mohun Roy, evinced such qualifications as to induce the committee to recommend them specially for diplomas—a measure in which the presidency committee concurred.

Patna Committee.—6. Fourteen candidates were examined, and diplomas were granted to the following individuals, viz., Khyrat Hossein, Furhut Ali, Rajchunder Chuckerbutty, and Ulee Uzcem.

7. Five candidates were directed to appear for re-examination in July next, and the remaining five candidates, Mahomed Zynool Abbein, Sheikh Azhur Ali, Muhee Ooddeen, Fakce Hossein, and Mr. Almeida, were, on the special recommendation of the committee, admitted to diplomas by the presidency committee.

Moorshedabad Committee.—8. Six candidates were examined, and a diploma was granted to Sreekunt Sing; four others of the candidates were recommended by the committee for diplomas, but it appears that the presidency committee did not see reason to comply with the recommendation.

9. The result, then, is, that at the examinations held in January last by the several committees, thirty young men have been declared competent to enter the judicial service of government; and his honour has much pleasure in observing that, out of the number of candidates who have hitherto received diplomas, thirty-one have already been appointed to moonsiffships, exclusive of others who have been temporarily provided for. It is gratifying to observe, too, that, as far as the recentness of these appointments will admit of a judgment being formed, the nominees appear to have given satisfaction to their superiors.

10. With respect to the individual from whom a diploma was withheld by the Presidency Committee, the deputy governor has only to observe that he perfectly concurs with the Committee and the Court that it is of the highest importance that diplomas be granted to none whose characters are not without stain, and his honour quite approves of the Presidency Committee's suggestions for amending the present system of granting certificates to candidates for examination, viz.

11. That notice be given to the Sudder Court by the several judges of the number of candidates whose names are registered for examination, and, in order that the judges may be enabled to state correctly the number of candidates to the Court, that no certificates be granted within a less period than one month previous to the assembly of the committees.

12. That the restriction which now prevents the judges of Patna, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and the twenty-four Pergunnahs from granting certificates to candidates for examination be withdrawn, and that no judges grant certificates to any individuals who may not reside or be employed in their respective districts, and also that all certificates shall bear on the face of them the result of the judges' inquiries into the

character and respectability of the candidates, together with any particulars relative to their family and connexions, as may seem worthy of notice.

13. That the chief magistrate of Calcutta may, under similar rules, and according to the manner in which such certificates are granted by the several Zillah judges, grant certificates for examination to persons, inhabitants of, or employed in Calcutta.

14. And that the principles of the several schools and colleges under the control of the Council of Education be also, in like manner, authorized to grant similar certificates to *bonâ fide* students of their respective schools or colleges, such certificates to be countersigned by the judge of the Zillah in which the school or college may be situate, after that officer shall have satisfied himself that the candidate is a fit person to be admitted to examination according to the rules now in force.

15. The Deputy Governor approves of the Court's proposal that the local judges be instructed to mention, in the certificates which they grant, the number of times which the candidate has already been examined, and that the Sudder Court decide with reference thereto, whether they will admit the candidates to re-examination. His honour also agrees with the Court, that no candidates under the age of twenty-one be eligible to examination, and he is pleased to direct that individuals whose names are at the head of the list of candidates who have received diplomas, shall, on refusal to proceed to any station to which they may be appointed, have their names placed at the bottom of the list and wait their turn accordingly.

19. With a view to additional publicity and convenience, the examinations of the Presidency Committee may in future, as recommended by the committee, be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta.

Resolved, that the foregoing observations be published in the several government gazettes, and that a copy hereof be forwarded to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, with a view to the necessary instructions being issued upon his honour's orders.

MILITARY INSOLVENTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 20.—Under instructions from the right hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, his excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to order the publication to the army, of the following rules established by the Insolvent Court, having reference to military insolvents whose regiments are stationed at a distance of more than fifty miles from Calcutta, and to direct the immediate attention of the staff officers named in the rules, to the requisitions they may receive from the officers of the Insolvent Court:—

It is Ordered, that the following additional rules and orders be established, pursuant to the statute 9th Geo. 4, cap. 73, as rules and orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at Fort William in Bengal, this seventh day of January, 1842.

Great inconvenience having been suffered, in the case of military insolvents, by native servants, and other creditors for small sums, of such insolvents, being brought up from distant stations to attend the hearing of the insolvent's petition, in consequence of the notice required to be given to the creditors by the existing rules of the Court, and great difficulties having been experienced by such creditors from the like circumstances, in obtaining dividends or other sums due to them; in order to obviate such inconvenience, it is ordered that, in the case of military insolvents, whose regiments shall be stationed more than fifty miles from Calcutta, and who shall appear to be indebted to persons residing at such stations in sums not exceeding the amount of Rs. 100 respectively, instead of the usual service of notices required by the rules of the Court, notices to such creditors may be forwarded to the pay-master, quartermaster, adjutant of the regiment, or brigade major, or station staff of the division to which the insolvent may belong, or have belonged, for the purpose of being served upon such creditors, and that a certificate of such service when filed shall have the like effect as the usual affidavit of service of notice required by the rules of this Court.

And it is further ordered, that the amount of the dividends, or other sums, which shall appear to be due to such creditors, in default of any claim being made for payment thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the statute, may be remitted by the assignee to such pay-master, quarter-master, adjutant of the regiment, or brigade major, or station staff of the division to which the insolvent may belong, or have belonged, for the purpose of being paid to such creditors respectively.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Government of Bombay intends despatching the Suez mails, of the following months, from that presidency on the dates as below specified, viz.

The steamer of June on the 23rd of May.
 „ July 18th of June.
 „ August 19th of July.
 „ September, 27th of August.

The latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the May steamer, will be the 9th proximo. The latest safe dates for the steamers of the subsequent months will be notified hereafter.

General Post Office, April 20, 1842. A. I. H. GREY, Offg. Post-Mast. Gen.

THE LATE VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

April 30.—The remaining portion of the late volunteer battalion having returned to Bengal from service to the eastward, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to place the officers and men at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The detachment will be immediately marched to Barrackpore, where it will remain till such time as the necessary instructions may be received from his Exc., relative to the disposal of the officers and men, in conformity with the directions contained in Gov. Gen. Orders, No. 122, of 19th May last.

The provisions of the general orders in respect of the option allowed of selecting the corps which they may be desirous of joining, and of leave to visit their homes, with the indulgence of half batta during the period of authorized absence, will be extended to the native officers and men of the volunteer detachment—together with the grant of one month's pay and full batta as gratuity, in consideration of their meritorious and exemplary conduct whilst employed on foreign service.

MAJOR GEN. POLLOCK, C. B.

Head-Quarters, Allahabad, April 30, 1842.—The Governor-General has received a report from Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., dated the 16th inst., announcing his arrival at Jellalabad.

The Major General has thus carried into effect the orders of the Government in a manner which entitles him to the highest approbation. Receiving the command of the army at Peshawur under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he has, in the midst of new and unforeseen embarrassments and disappointments, preserved a firm mind, and justly relying upon his own judgment, he has at last, with equal discretion and decision, accomplished the object he was directed to effect.

The Governor-General requests Major Gen. Pollock to accept his acknowledgments of the good service he has thus rendered to the Government of India, and begs he will communicate to the gallant officers and troops under his command the entire satisfaction with which their conduct has been regarded on this occasion.

The Governor-General has already, in communicating the despatch from Major Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., dated the 7th inst., expressed his high sense of the services of that officer and of the garrison at Jellalabad, terminating on that day by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had Col. Dennie survived to enjoy it. The garrison of Jellalabad having on that day achieved its safety by its own prowess, and being now reunited to the army by the movements of the force under the command of Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., it remains only for the Governor-General to testify his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of the Government and of their country.

Asiat. Journ. N. S., Vol. 38, No. 151.

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The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the second company of the sixth battalion of artillery shall bear upon its appointments, and the fifth regiment of light cavalry upon its standards and appointments, and the thirty-fifth regiment of N.I. upon its colours and appointments, a mural crown, superscribed, "Jelalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprize evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jelalabad. The Governor-General is likewise pleased, in conformity with the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that "in order to give additional and lasting honours to the 35th N.I., whilst it benefits the service generally, that corps shall hereafter be made a light infantry regiment, the duties of which it is already so well acquainted with, and has performed with so much zeal and spirit." The Governor-General is further pleased to direct, that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jelalabad, on the 7th of April, 1842, such medals to be all similar, and to bear on one side a mural crown superscribed "Jelalabad," and on the other side the words, "April 7th, 1842."

The government of India will present such medal to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, belonging to their service, and will request the home authorities to lay before her Majesty their most humble prayer that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the major general commanding, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in her Majesty's service, who formed part of the garrison of Jelalabad, to receive and wear a medal similar to that which will be so presented to their brothers in arms.

The Governor-General, taking into consideration the many great privations to which the troops composing the garrison of Jelalabad were exposed during the blockade of that place, and the noble fortitude with which all such privations were borne, as well as the various losses the troops sustained, is pleased to direct that a donation of six months' batta be made to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, European and Native, who composed the garrison of Jelalabad, on the 7th of April, 1842.

The Governor-General will request his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief of the army to give instructions in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jelalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on their route to their cantonments, by all the troops of such stations, in review order, with presented arms.

COURT-MARTIAL.

MURDER.—SERGEANT G. LEYDEN, 72ND. N.I.

April 12.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday, the 21st March, 1842, Qu. Master Serg. G. Leyden, 72nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—"For having, on the 27th day of Feb., 1842, at Cawnpore, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, murdered Elizabeth Leyden, his wife, by striking her with his hands, and kicking her with his feet, thereby inflicting on the head and stomach of her, the said Eliza Leyden, several mortal bruises and injuries, whereof she, on the same day, died."

Finding.—"The court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and do acquit him thereof."

Confirmed. (Signed) J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief confirms this acquittal with great reluctance; but upon the evidence before the court, it could not safely have pronounced a different verdict. The evidence given at the inquest was not judicially known to the court-martial in any way, and there was but one course to pursue, viz.—to give the prisoner the benefit of the prevarications of the witnesses, and of the doubt as to the actual cause of the injuries sustained by the deceased, which the court have done. Qu. Master Serg. Leyden being, from his drunkenness on this occasion, entirely unfit for the station in the 72nd regt., to which he was appointed, he is remanded to the 2nd E.R., to serve in his former rank.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 11. Mr. E. Stirling to offic. till further orders as superint. of salt chokies, at Hooghly, v. W. H. Belli; date 22nd Mar.

Mr. P. Taylor to offic. as salt agent at Balasore, during absence of Mr. E. Repton on leave to Darjelling, for health.

April 13. Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut, during Mr. Plowden's abs.

Mr. A. Raikes to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. at Moozuffernugger, during Mr. Mills' abs.

Mr. A. Shakespear to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, till further orders.

Mr. F. Gouldsbury to offic. till further orders, as commissioner of Moorshedabad dist. v. Mr. W. Jackson.

Mr. D. Pringle to offic. as cir. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, v. Mr. Gouldsbury.

Mr. R. H. Russell, Assist. at Moorshedabad, to exercise special powers described in Reg. III. of 1821.

April 19. Mr. G. D. Turnbull to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Azimghur, and to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

April 20. Messrs. J. Stainforth, H. Brownlow, and T. Trevor, to be members of the loc. committee of education at Cuttack.

Mr. T. Ogilvie to proceed to Kishnagur to study the Oriental languages under superint. of Mr. A. Ogilvie, collector of the district.

The services of the fol. officers placed at disp. of resident at Hyderabad, with concurrence of Madras Gov., for temp. emp. in Nizam's army:—Cornet H. Mayne, 6th M. Lt. Inf.; Ens. I. Campbell, 43rd do.; Ens. J. Griffin, 25th do.

April 21. Mr. E. E. Woodcock, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, to be register of deeds in that district.

Messrs. H. P. Russell, A. Kean, F. L. Beaufort, G. D. Herklott, George Caie, A. Reid, Maheema Geer Ghosyn, to be members of a committee for management of surplus ferry funds of Moorshedabad.

Dr. E. Mitchell, W. C. White, A. Battersby, B. Mojomdar, H. Bhattacharjee, Joykissen Roy, Gobindchunder Shah, to be members of a committee for management of surplus ferry funds of Pubna.

Messrs. Jas. Grant, F. B. Kemp, J. Wilkie, — Holm, Terraneau, H. Smylie, to be members of a committee for management of surplus ferry funds of Dinagore.

Mr. J. Wheler, dep. coll. of Bulloah (Noakolly), rec. charge of the treasury of that district from Mr. Uncov. Dep. Coll. J. Barber, on 12th instant.

April 27. Lieut. T. Brodie, princ. assist. to commissioner, and Lieut. C. S. Reynolds, actg. adjt. of Assam L. I., batt. app. members of the loc. committee of education at Sibsaugor.

May 4. Mr. M. H. Thornhill, reported qualified for the public serv., att. to the N. W. Prov.

May 5. Mr. J. S. Torrens to offic. as dep. sec. to Gov. of Bengal in jud. and rev. dep. during abs. of Mr. J. H. Young, or till further orders.

May 6.—Mr. W. Strachey, assumed charge of his duties as assist. sec. in secret and pol. dep.

Mr. J. Lewis, to be jun. member of the Sudder board of rev. from 1st inst. v. Mr. C. Smith, res.

May 9.—Messrs. J. Payter, A. Coull, W. McDougall, M. Mackenzie, R. Frith, and H. Huett, to be members of a committee for management of surplus ferry funds of Bograh.

Mr. W. J. Allen, resumed charge of treasury of collectorate of Dacca, from Mr. B. Cooper, on 25th ult.

Qualified in the Native Languages.—*April 20.* Mr. M. B. Thornhill.

Retired from the service.—*April 13.* Mr. T. A. Shaw, resigned, H. C.'s civ. serv., from 30th April.

Ecclesiastical.—*April 23.* Rev. G. F. Lamb to be chaplain of Chunar, from date of his arr. at that station.

Leaves of Absence.—*April 13.* Mr. W. Jackson, commiss. of Moorshedabad div., eight months; to sea, for health.—Dr. J. Pagan, civ. assist. surg. of Midnapore, two months, for health; on ext. to enable him to proceed to sea.—Mr. T. C. Plowden, mag. and coll. of Meerut, three months; private affairs.—Lieut. S. R. Tickell, jun. assist. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore, two years, to the Cape, for health.—*April 18.* Mr. Alexander, settlement officer, Agra, from 15th April to 15th Nov., for health, to visit the Hills.—*May 3.* Mr. G. F. Houlton, coll. of Patna, for two years, health; to the Cape.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 22.—*Rank assigned;* to undermentioned 2nd Lieuts., Cornets, Ensigns and Assist. Surgs., from dates expressed opposite to their names:—

Art. 2nd Lieuts. E. Atlay, 30th Jan., 1842, and H. Le G. Bruce, 15th Feb. — *Cav.* Cornets M. B. Stone, 30th Jan., and J. Shaw, 15th Feb.

Inf. Ensigns J. P. Briggs, J. Sharpe, G. Swiney, W. Kempland, C. V. Brown, and E. Cunliffe, 30th Jan.; W. C. Gott, 2nd Feb.; G. Stuart, 15th Feb.; P. Ruble, 17th Feb.; A. S. Allen, G. Noble, and W. S. Row, 23rd Feb.

Med. Dep. Asst. Surg. T. L. Hinton, 30th Jan.; G. Lecon, *m.d.*, 3rd Feb.; C. Archer, *m.d.*, 10th Feb.; J. R. Withercombe, *m.d.*, 15th Feb.; and H. W. Tytler, 23rd Feb.

Mr. W. Maling app. an assist. surv. in Forest Dep. of Exec. Eng. in Tenasserim Prov., with a salary of 100 rupees add. while emp. on act. surv. in forests, in lieu of Warrant Officer authorized for Tenasserim div. of dep. of public works.

Proms. and Alt. of Rank.—*Art.* Capt. G. R. Crawford to be major, 1st Lieut. J. D. Shakespear to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. R. H. Pollock to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Maj. G. H. Woodrooffe ret., with rank from 28th Feb., 1842, in suc. to Maj. G. Broke prom.

Inf. Maj. W. J. Gairdner to be lieut.-col., v. Lieut.-Col. T. Oliver, killed in action, rank 2nd Feb., 1842, in suc. to Lieut.-Col. T. Wardlaw ret.

1st *N.I.* Ens. C. E. Hickey to be lieut., from 25th Nov., 1841, v. Lieut. T. Walker dec. of wounds rec. in action.

14th *N.I.* Capt. R. Thorpe to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. Innes to be capt. of a comp., Ens. W. Hampton to be lieut., from 2nd Feb., 1842, in suc. to Gairdner, prom.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Geils to be capt. of a comp., Ens. J. Montgomery to be lieut., 15th April, 1842, in suc. to Capt. C. H. Cobbe, inv.

Alt. of Rank.—*Art.* Maj. E. Huthwaite, Capt. F. Gaitskell, and 1st Lieut. H. Olpherts, 20th Jan., 1842, v. Maj. G. Woodrooffe, ret.

10th *N.I.* Lieut.-Col. J. Tomkyns, Maj. W. M. N. Sturt, Capt. W. Lindsay, and Lieut. A. Cole, 23rd Nov., 1841, v. Oliver, killed in action.

9th *N.I.* Lieut.-Col. J. Earle, Maj. C. Field, ret., Capt. T. Reebbs, and Lieut. E. Dalton, 24th Dec., 1841, v. Lieut.-Col. J. Bourdieu, dec.

2nd *N.I.* Lieut.-Col. C. Lane, Major H. Farrington, Capt. R. McLean, and Lieut. H. Mainwaring, 26th Dec., 1841, v. Lieut.-Col. M. Webber, prom.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, *m.d.*, placed at disp. of Com.-in-chief.

April 26.—3rd *N.I.* Brev. Capt. J. Turton, to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. A. H. Ternan to be lieut., 19th April, 1842, in suc. to Capt. C. Ralfe, dec. of a wound received in action.

Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, 41st *N.I.*, assist. to pol. agent in Scinde, placed in secret department at disp. of Com.-in-chief.

April 29.—45th *N.I.* Ens. C. Hamilton to be lieut. from 9th April, 1842, v. Lieut. H. Jackson, dec.

April 30. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, *k.c.b.*, temp. app. to staff of the army from 13th ult. till the arr. of officer app. to suc. Gen. Elphinstone, *c.s.*, dec.

May 6.—3rd *L.C.* Corn. A. W. C. Plowden to be lieut., from 23rd Dec., 1841, v. Lieut. R. S. Trevor, dec.

45th *N.I.* Ens. A. S. O. Donaldson to be lieut., from 24th April, 1842, v. Lieut. C. H. D'Oyly, dec.

Lieut. H. Lindesay, 3rd *L.C.*, prom. to rank of capt. by brev. from 3rd May, 1842.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, *m.d.*, to act as superint. of eye infirmary during abs. of Surg. F. H. Brett, permitted to proceed to sea on med. cert., or till furth. orders.

Surg. H. Chapman to offic. as gar. surg. of Fort William, during indis. of Surg. F. Corbyn, or till further orders.

Brev. Capt. N. Vicary, Eur. Regt., and offic. exec. officer Allahabad and Goorsahaigunge Trunk Road, at his own req., placed at disp. of Com.-in-Chief for regt. duty.

The duties hitherto performed by Capt. Vicary to be transf. to Capt. Fraser and Lt. Sharp, Exec. Eng. of Cawnpore and Allahabad, the portion between Goorsahaigunge and Futtehpore, being made over to Cawnpore, that south of Futtehpore to Allahabad div. and office allowance of rupees (100) heretofore drawn by the exec. officer emp. on Trunk Road, to be equally divided between those two officers.

Assist. Surg. J. McCosh to offic. as gar. assist. surg. during abs. on med. cert. of Assist. Surg. Webb, or till furth. orders.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 7.—Capt. C. F. Havelock, H.M.'s Lt. Drags., to act as maj. of brig. in Peshawur.

Assist. Surg. G. Thompson, *m.d.*, to receive temp. med. charge of 1st *L.I.* batt. from Surg. J. Dalrymple, 9th *L.C.*

Lieuts. J. Robertson, Eng., and G. Otley, 6th *N.I.*, to accomp. detach. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. of art., on march to join force under command of Maj.-Gen. G. Pollock, *c.s.*

Surg. A. Davidson, M.D., 10th L.C., to assume med. charge of a detach. of 33rd N.I., west of Indus.

Lieut. W. Goodyear, 47th N.I., returned from furl., to join and do duty with detail of that reg. at Barrackpore.

Lieut. G. Tytler, 9th F., to be baggage mast. to the force west of the Indus.

Lieut. J. Turner to act as adj. to 51st N.I. during employ of Brev. Capt. C. Dickson as act. assist. adj. gen. of Benares div.

Removals and Postings of Art. Officers.—Capt. B. Browne, from 2nd comp. 4th batt. to 4th comp. 7th batt., but to continue in charge of battery at Delhi till furth. orders.

Capt. W. J. Symons, from 7th comp. 7th batt. to 3rd comp. 5th batt.

Capt. E. F. Day, from 3rd comp. 5th batt. to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

1st Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, 4th comp. 5th batt., will do duty with 2nd comp. 4th batt. till furth. orders.

Brev. Capt. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. Regt. to command, and Assist. Surg. H. Draper to do duty with detach. proceeding to Cawnpore.

Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th N.I., app. to med. charge of 6th during period Surg. J. B. Clapperton may be emp. as offic. superint. surg.

Surg. H. Clark rem. from 59th N.I. and posted to 1st batt. art., v. Surg. R. M. M. Thomson.

Surg. Greig, 39th N.I., app. to med. charge of 8th N.I., during period Surg. W. Jackson may be emp. as offic. superint. surg. Surg. Greig will continue with 39th N.I. till it reaches Ferozepore.

To do duty at the Landour dépôt, during the present season:—Capt. R. T. Sandeman, 33rd N.I.; and Ens. J. S. Warren, 73rd ditto do.

April 13. Capt. J. K. McCausland, 70th N.I., app. to com. of detach. of Eur. inf. recruits at Dum Dum.

Removals and Postings in Artillery.—Capt. B. Browne, from 4th comp. 7th to 3d comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. C. Graham (on furlough), from 1st comp. 4th to 3d comp. 4th batt.; Lieut. E. Master, from 4th comp. 7th to 2d comp. 4th batt.; Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, from 4th comp. 5th batt. to Capt. W. Geddes' troop of horse art.; Lieut. W. Paley, from 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 5th batt.; Lieut. R. S. Gilmore, from 2d comp. 5th to 1st comp. 3d batt.; 2d Lieut. D. C. Vanrenen, from 2d comp. 4th to 1st comp. 2d batt.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe, from 1st comp. 5th to 4th comp. 5th batt.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright, from 1st comp. 2d to 1st comp. 4th batt.; 2d Lieut. G. E. Voyle, from 1st comp. 1st to 1st comp. 2d batt.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Waddy, from 4th comp. 1st to 2d comp. 4th batt.; Ens. F. McD. Gilbert, 2d N.I., to do duty with 3d dépôt batt. at Allygurh, till furth. orders.

Assist. Surg. R. Whittall, 26th N.I., to afford med. aid to detach. of 6th N.I. west of the Indus; Capt. S. Tabor, 7th Irr. C., to receive charge of records of the brig. office at Kurnaul from Brev. Maj. W. Earle, and to offic. as maj. of brig. as a temp. arr.

Lieut. G. Jackson, 2d in com. of 7th Irr. C., re-app. adj. of 2d L.I., but to continue with 7th reg. during abs. on duty of Lieut. W. Ryves, or till furth. orders.

Lieut. J. S. Hawks, 7th N.I. to act as 2d in com. of 2d Irr.C. during abs. on duty of Lieut. W. B. Lumley, or till furth. orders.

Lieut. J. G. Holmes, 59th N.I. acting as adj. of 6th Irr. C., confirmed in that app.

Cornet A. W. C. Plowden, 3d L.C. app. adj. of 7th Irr. C. to join at Bareilly.

Assist. Surg. G. Wallich, M.D., att. to 1st Eur. L.I., on being relieved to proceed and join the 39th N.I. at Ferozepore.

Lieut. A. C. Boswell, to act as adj. to R. W. 19th N.I. in room of Lieut. W. Wollen, unable from ill health to perform the duty.

Assist. Surg. W. Keates, doing duty with 16th Lancers, to proceed on med. charge of a detach. of 3d Buffs. to Deyrah Dhoon, from Meerut.

Vet. Surg. I. Hough, 7th L.C., to afford profess. aid to horses of 3d L.C., &c., in room of Vet. Surg. Wyatt.

April 14. Surgeon R. McIntosh, 48th N.I., to assume med. charge of 3d dep. batt. under com. of Capt. E. J. Watson.

Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, rem. from 3d to 2d brig. horse art. to act as adj. and qu. master to art. att. to force under com. of Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, c.s.

Surg. H. Chapman, on leave at Pres., removed from 32d N.I. and posted to 28th N.I. at Barrackpore, v. Turnbull app. to 6th L.C.

Unp. Corn. W. Thompson, doing duty with 6th, posted to 6th L.C. at Ferozepore to join.

Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, 53d N.I., to afford med. aid to Capt. J. Ferris' corps of Jezailchees.

April 15. The Offic. Gar. Surg. Allahabad to afford med. aid to sick officers and men who arrive to join the 2d dep. batt.

Horse Art. 1st Lieut. P. C. Lambert to act as adj. and qu. master to detach. as a temp. arr.

Postings of Ensigns, in substitution of those indicated in gen. ord. of 9th and 30th ultimo: Ens. R. Cox, to 8th N. I. at Cuttack; H. E. Smith, to 69th N. I. at Shajehanpore; L. G. DaCosta, to 58th N. I. at Mirzapore; T. W. Hilton, to 65th N. I. at Dinapore; G. N. Cave, to 21st N. I. at Berhampore; and J. Dawson (2d), to 47th N. I. at Khyouk Phyou, in Arracan.

Unp. Ens. W. H. D. Ross, recently admitted, at his own req., app. to do duty with 15th N. I. at Delhi, to join.

April 20.—Lieut. E. Allen, 3d comp. 5th bat. art., to charge of Saugor magazine, from date of departure for Ferozepore, of Lieut. C. S. Reid.

Surg. H. Bousfield, 25th, to receive med. charge of 17th N. I., from Assist. Surg. W. Martin, 32d.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D., 21st N. I., to receive med. charge of dépôts of H. M.'s reg. at station, from Assist. Surg. W. Shurlock, on his proceeding to join Assam L. Inf.

Assist. Surg. C. Henderson, M.D., in med. charge of 68th N. I., posted to that reg.

Ens. G. S. Smith, recently admitted, to join and do duty with 67th N. I. at Allahabad.

Ens. C. Need, 7th N. I., permitted at his own request to join light comp. of his regt. att. to L. Inf. bat. at Ferozepore.

9th L. C.—Ens. J. H. Firth, 39th N. I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Lieut. R. J. Graham, 72d, to act as adj. to Ramgurh L. I., v. Lieut. E. Garrett, dec.

Assist. Surg. C. Douglas, M.D., to make over med. charge of detach. of H. M.'s 3d L. D. and 13th and 44th foot, to Assist. Surg. T. J. Tuffnell, of the latter corps, and on being relieved, to join and do duty with 7th L. C., as a temp. arr.

April 23.—Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 2nd Irr. C., to afford med. aid to a detach. of 3d N. I. proceeding to Multhone.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., 3d comp. 5th batt. of art., to afford med. aid to detach. of 2d Irr. C. remaining on duty at Saugor.

Lieut. H. C. Griffiths, 3d N. I., to act as adj. to detach. proceeding to Multhone, under com. of Capt. C. O'Hara, 2d Irr. C.

Lieut. J. S. Bausk, 33d, to join and do duty with 6th N. I.

Cornet J. Irving, 1st L. C., to join and do duty with 3d Irr. C.

Surg. B. Wilson, 6th N. I., to afford med. aid to mustered followers of commissariat dep., and those att. to treasure and ord. stores.

Assist. Surg. A. Beale, att. to 6th batt. art., to temp. med. charge of 8th L. C., v. Surg. W. Jackson, app. offic. superint. surg.

Lieut. H. Penny, 13th L. I., and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. com. Dinapore div., permitted to res. his staff situation.

Brev. Capt. C. J. Mainwaring, 1st N. I., to continue in performance of duties of interp. and qu. master of 31st N. I., in addition to those connected with sudder bazar at Cawnpore.

Brev. Maj. D. Birell, 1st E. L. I., to the com. of conval. dépôt at Landour, until furth. orders.

April 26.—Lieut. R. A. Ramsay, adj., to act as 2d in com. to Kemaon local batt. until arr. of Lieut. W. B. Lumley.

Ensign H. R. James, 44th N. I., to act as adj. to Kemaon local batt. as a temp. arr.

Assist. Surg. W. Keates, att. to H. M.'s 3d Buffs, to the med. charge of native troops doing duty with Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 2d Irr. C., to afford med. aid to detach. under command of Capt. E. F. Day.

Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, on furlough, rem. from 69th to 20th N. I., and Lieut. Col. R. Home, on staff employ, from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. C. H. James, 31st F., to proceed in med. charge of 2d comp. 4th batt. art., and No. 9 light field battery, in progress to Kurnaul.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 13.—The Com-in-Chief is pleased to make the following prom. and app. till H. M.'s pleasure be known:—

15th L. D.—Cancels his prom. to this rank on 17th Sept., 1841. Cornet and Adj. J. Cocks, to have rank of lieut. 28th Jan., 1842.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. T. Addison to be adj., v. Simmons, prom. in. *Royal Canadian reg.* 8th April, 1842.

Brev. Maj. J. Grattan, 18th F., is app. brig. maj. to H. M.'s troops at Madras, v. Kerr, dec.

Capt. Anderson will continue to act as brig. maj. at that^a pres., till relieved by Maj. Grattan.

Lieut. C. H. Mc Caskill, of H. M.'s 9th F., app. aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Mc Caskill, K. H., com. a div. of troops emp. under Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C. B.

The following apps. have been made on staff of troops emp. under Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C. B.:—Lieut. Tytler, 9th Foot, baggage master; Serj. Maj. Bailey, provost marshal, to the 2nd inf. brig.

To do duty with detach. under com. of Capt. Astier, 62nd F., ord. to proceed by water, from Chinsurah to Berhampore.—*3rd Foot*: Ens. Downing and Assist. Surg. Gordon. *9th Foot*: Capt. Sandford, Lieut. Cubitt, and Assist. Surg. Gahan. *31st Foot*: Lieut. Stook. *39th Foot*: Capt. Eyre, Capt. Tinley, Lieut. Hamilton, Ens. Archer, and Assist. Surg. Stewart. *44th Foot*: Lieut. Carter, Ens. Massey, and Ens. Moller. Assist. Surg. Bace, 26th Cameronians, to proceed to China, for purp. of joining his reg.

Lieut. Lister, 9th F., to act as interp. during period Lieut. and Interp. Tytler may be emp. on staff.

April 25. Lieut. Penny, 13th L. I., having res. his app. as A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Penny, to join his corps at Cawnpore.

Capt. Rouse, 3rd Buffs, to the com. of H. M.'s Inf. detach. and depôts at Cawnpore, v. Maj. Jackson, 44th F., marched to Ferozepore.

April 25.—The Com.-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following proms. till H. M.'s pleasure be known:—*41st Foot*: Lieut. R. Donaldson, to be capt. without purch., v. May, killed in action. 29th March, 1842; Ens. G. D. Hatton, to be lieut., v. Donaldson. 29th March, 1842.

27.—*94th Foot*. Lieut. C. D. O'Brien, from 63rd Foot, to be capt. without purch., v. Bell, dec. 28th March, 1842.

63rd Foot. Ens. S. F. Annersley, to be lieut. without purch. v. O'Brien, prom. in 94th Reg. 28th March, 1842.

Lieut. Sir W. Macgregor, Bart., 18th Royal Irish, recently arrived from Europe, to join his reg. in China.

Major Byrne, assist. adj. gen., having joined head-qu., will resume his duty.

28.—The Com.-in-Chief has antedated the commission of Col. N. Wodehouse, 50th F., to 1st Dec., 1829, in the East-Indies only.

15th L. D.—Until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known: Lieut. R. Knox, to be capt. without purch., v. Vernon, dec. 9th March, 1842.

Cornet T. R. Crawley, to be lieut., v. Knox. 9th March, 1842.

Surg. M. J. Ross, 44th F., is to continue doing duty with 16th Lancers, till further orders.

Examination.—April 20. Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th N. I., qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 27. Capt. Tallan, 41st F., for health. Lieut. Allan, 57th F., ditto.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—April 29. Surg. G. King, med. dept., two years, instead of to Europe, for health; Lieut. S. R. Tickell, jun. assist. to com. of Chota Nagpore, two years, health.

To Sea.—April 26. Surg. F. Brett, oculist and superint. of the eye infirmary, six months, health; Assist.-Surg. J. Pagan att. to civ. station of Midnapore, two months, ditto.—April 27. Capt. Barr, for six months.

To the Hills north of Deyrah.—April 13. Capt. F. Moore, inv. estab., one year, health.—26. Capt. R. Beavan, 31st N. I., April to Nov., health.

To Landour.—April 25. Capt. Chatterton, 3rd F., for seven months, health.

To Mirzapore.—April 23. Assist.-Commissary A. Walker, to Oct., for health.

To Simla.—Capt. T. D. Colyear, 7th L. C., April to Nov., health; Lieut. F. J. Harriott, 9th L. C., health; Lieut. and Adj. H. Lindesay, April to Nov., health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

APRIL 21. *The Clown*, from Singapore.—22. *Exmouth*, from Mauritius.—23. *Canopus*, from Moulmein; *Hope*, from Glasgow; *Red Rover*, from Macao; *Wilson*, from Sydney; *Futty Salam*, from China.—24. H. M. brig *Syren*, from Singapore; *Agnes Ewing*, from Sydney.—25. *Fleetwood*, from Mauritius; *Champion*, from Mau-

ritius; *Gilmore*, from Sydney; *Flora McDonald*, from Rangoon.—26. *Providence*, from Mauritius.—28. *Marquis of Bute*, from Greenock; *Robin Grey*, from Hull; *Britannia*, from London; *Meg of Meldon*, from Liverpool; *Dempster*, from Mauritius.—MAY 3. *Assam*, from Liverpool.—4. *Hesperus*, from Liverpool; *Guisachan*, from China.—*David Malcolm*, from China.—7. *Helen*, from Mauritius; *Alexander*, from Sydney; *Parland*, from Liverpool.—8. *Miriam*, from Chusan; *John Adam*, from China; *John Brightman*, from China.—9. *Cowasjee Family*, from China.—10. *Betsy and Sarah*, Morton, from Macao; *Tropic*, from Sydney.—12. *Currency*, from Liverpool; *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, from England; *Mars*, from Liverpool; *Mary Dugdale*, from London.

Departures from Saugor.

APRIL 14. *Parsee*, for Liverpool.—15. *Dido*, for Singapore.—16. *Danaide*, for Pondicherry; *Westmorland*, for ———.—18. *Louisa Munro*, for London.—20. *Medices*, for Havre.—21. *Lady Kinnaird*, for London.—25. *Ingleborough*, for Liverpool; *Gentoo*, for Liverpool; *Bland*, for Liverpool; *Medusa*, (St.) for ———.—27. *Hope*, for China; *Allative*, for Bombay.—28. *Sophia*, for the Mauritius; *Mary Lyon*, for the Mauritius; *Agnes*, for Bombay.—MAY 2. *Strabane*, for London; *Kitty*, for Singapore; *Anna Bella*, for Liverpool; *North Briton*, for London.—3. *Apollo*, for Boston; *Isis*, for Singapore and China; *Gazelle*, for China; *Prince Albert*, for Khyook Phyou.—4. *Imogen*, for London.

Freights to London (May 15) —£1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

- April 11. At Allahabad, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 14. At Fezpore, Assam, the lady of M. Herring, Esq., daughter.
 19. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. Lysaght, brigade major and paymaster, daughter.
 — At Comillah, Mrs. A. G. Leicester, twin boys.
 20. At Sylhet, Mrs. C. Martin, daughter.
 — At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the lady of J. Arnott, M.D., residency surg., son.
 — At same place, the wife of Mr. Ford, assist. overseer, department of public works, son.
 21. At Futtehpore, the lady of R. Marshall, Esq., M.D., civil assist. surg., daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Guyon, brigade major, daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. Lopis, daughter.
 24. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Swinley, of art., son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. Smart, branch pilot, daughter.
 — At Noacolly, Mrs. J. Baker, daughter.
 25. At Calcutta, the lady of F. J. Morris, Esq., civil service, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Bell, daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Armstrong, daughter.
 29. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N.I., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. E. Mendies, son.
 — In Park Street, Chowringhee, the lady of R. Thomas, Esq., daughter.
 30. At Calanda, the lady of C. H. Salter, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. K. M. Banerjee, son.
 May 1. At Bareilly, the lady of Major W. H. Sleeman, daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Biddulph, 45th N.I., son.
 2. In Cowringhee, Mrs. S. J. Ballin, son.
 3. At Chittagong, the wife of Mr. A. R. Smith, son.
 9. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Riddle, daughter.
 11. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, son.
 12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Langer, son.

MARRIAGES.

- April 1. At Monghyr, Mr. Wm. H. Jones, senior merchant, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, to Mrs. Mary Ann Hayes.
 5. At the Cathedral, Mr. C. T. Harrison, Bengal pilot service, to Frances Sophia, daughter of Mr. T. McDoermond, branch pilot.
 7. At Neemuch, Lieut. and Adj. Patrick G. Robertson, of the Kotah Contingent, to Jane, relict of the late James Thornhill Mellis, Esq., Bengal civil service.
 18. At Agra, Henry W. I. Wood, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Boyle.
 — At Dinapore, Cecil C. Fussell, Esq., of Buleah, Shahabad, to Eliza, relict of the late Dr. G. Pearson.

April 23. At the Cathedral, Thomas J. Kenny, Esq., Patkabaree Factory, Moorshedabad, to Harriette, daughter of J. J. McCaan, Esq.

27. At the Cathedral, Charles G. Theobald, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Shaw, registrar of the Supreme Court, Madras.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. James Sheetz, Bundelkund Legion, to Frances Bryan, daughter of the late Conductor W. Bryan, ordnance department.

May 7. At the Catholic Cathedral, Mr. T. Campbell to Miss C. Gomas.

— At St. James's Church, H. D. Littlewood, Esq., son of the Rev. S. Littlewood, of Edington, Wilts, to Mary Augustine De Ligny.

DEATHS.

Mar. 18. At Sylhet, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gilbert H. Fleming, Esq., of Dublin.

April 2. At Aurungabad, Mr. Dep. Assist. Commissary Wm. Roper, H. H. the Nizam's service, aged 56.

6. At Jellalabad, in action, Col. Wm. H. Dennie, C. B. and A. D. C. to H. M. 13th L. I., aged about 49 years. The services rendered by this distinguished officer to his country and this government are already on record, and the page of history will immortalize his memory.

7. At Kirkee, Troop Serjeant-Major Wm. Mills, of the 14th Light Drags.

13. At Dehra Doon, wife of Mr. George Terry, of the great trigonometrical survey of India.

— At Bankepore, of small-pox, Mrs. Margaret Loftus Hopper, wife of Mr. J. C. Hopper, in her 20th year.

— At the residence of Dr. Garden, of cholera, Christopher Fagan, second son of Major Gen. C. J. Fagan, C.B.

— At Dinapore, Mr. Frederick Laiten, aged 21.

14. At Chittoor, Mr. Robert Johnson, judge advocate general's office, aged 39.

18. At Furreedpore, Zillah Connypoor, of cholera, only daughter of Mr. J. Cameron, formerly in the pilot service.

— At Allahabad, Jane, youngest child of Alex. Beattie, Esq.

— At Landour, Anna Sophia Louisa, wife of the Rev. M. Price, chaplain, of Agra.

19. At Calcutta, of cholera, Ann Catherine McNeale, aged 5 years.

— In camp, at Malthour, from a wound received in action with the Boondeelabs on the 16th April, Capt. Charles Rolfe, 3rd regt. N. I.

20. At Serampore, Miss Maria Sophia Karatensen, daughter of the late C. Karatensen, Esq., of that place.

22. At Calcutta, Joseph De Cruz, Esq., accountant Union Bank, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Capt. Charles Blair McNeale, aged 28.

23. At Calcutta, James Talbert, Esq., aged 30.

— At Jellalabad, Major Anderson, 6th N.I.

April 24. At Benares, of cholera, Lieut. T. C. H. D'Oily, 45th N.I. aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Sarah Eliza, wife of Conductor Wm. Cox, daughter of the late Conductor T. Hughes, ordnance department, aged 27.

— At Chunar, of cholera, W. Simpson, apothecary and steward to the garrison hospital.

— At the Shamabals, Moorshedabad, suddenly, Rajah Gungadur Roy, Bahadur, Ex.-Dewan of the Nizamut, aged 69.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Brown, relict of the late J. Brown, Esq., aged 75.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Weir, sheriff's officer of the Supreme Court, aged 42.

26. At Allahabad, Harriet, wife of G. P. Thompson, Esq., civil service.

27. At Tumlook, J. B. Cooper, Esq., aged 42.

28. At Calcutta, of cholera, — Kirchhoffer, Esq., aged 55.

May 1. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. D. T. Wilson, jun., engineer, aged 28.

— At Dacca, of fever, James Hollow, Esq.,

— At Calcutta, Capt. W. Long, aged 70.

2. At Dinapore, Margaret, wife of R. H. Waking, Esq., aged 25.

— At Durrumtolla, Robert Scipio, son of T. Thriepaud, dep. coll. of Jaunpore, aged 12.

3. Adelaide, daughter of Mr. James Wood, aged 9.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Paterson, sen., aged 54.

7. At Calcutta, Eliza Georgiana, wife of Mr. C. Brownfield, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Charlotte Hannah, wife of J. Page, Esq., late commander of the ship *Sukana*, aged 35.

Lately, while on route from Neemuch to Saugor, Maj. Gen. Hampton.

Madras.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.**

BRIGADIER TWEMLOW.—CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF BYROOGURH.

24th March—No. 61.—The Resident of Hyderabad, on the part of the Nizam's Government, is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the subjoined extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, expressive of the high approbation of the Governor-General in Council of the services of Brigadier Twemlow and the officers and men employed under his orders, in the capture of the Fort of Byroogurh:—"7th March, 1842, No. 417.—Para. 2nd.—These papers I have submitted to the Governor-General in Council, and I am directed to inform you that Brigadier Twemlow's report has been perused with much satisfaction by his lordship in Council, who considers the services of that officer, and the officers and men employed under his orders on this occasion, to merit the high approbation of the Government. His Lordship in Council has been particularly struck by the Brigadier's report of the gallant conduct of Subadar Shaik Imaum, of the 9th Nizam's Infantry, in keeping possession during the siege of a strong cover near the gateway, cutting off the garrison from water, and frustrating every attempt which they made to obtain access to the well near the gate, or to force egress for escape by the gate, he moving his men after 8 o'clock behind the traverse of the gate itself; and his Lordship in Council desires that the Subadar may be informed that his gallantry before Byroogurh has attracted the special notice and received the high approbation of the Governor-General of India."

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, 29th April, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that two years shall in future be considered the period of service with a regiment, required to render an Assist. Surg. eligible for civil employment, instead of three years, the period stated in the G. O. G. 9th of October, 1810.—S. W. Steel, Lieut.-Col., Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 28. T. G. Taylor, Esq., H.C.'s astronomer, reported his return to Pres. from England on the 22nd inst.

R. T. Porter, Esq., to be sec. to Board of Rev.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be judge and crim. do. of Madura, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. and agent to gov. in Vizagapatam.

T. L. Strange, Esq., to act as judge and crim. do. of Malabar, during abs. of Mr. Thomas for health, or until furth. orders.

W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as ditto do. of Madura, during emp. of Mr. Smollett on other duty, or till furth. orders.

J. F. Bishop, Esq., to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore, but to continue to act as prin. coll. and mag. of Tanjore,

T. B. Roupell, Esq., to be sub. sec. to Board of Rev.

May 3. R. S. Garratt, Esq., to be assist. to coll. and mag. of Malabar.

6. S. Ward, Esq., to act as assist. judge, &c., of Cochin, during abs. of Mr. Harris on leave.

Dr. P. Nicholson, dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, to be one of the governors of the Madras University.

Mr. H. D. Phillips, c.s., attained rank third class, on the 22nd of April.

10. Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson, to act as surg. of S.E. Dist., and in charge of sick officers at St. Thomé, during abs. of Surg. Cole on leave, or till furth. orders.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Jerdon, to act as Superint. of Gov. Dispensary, during emp. of Assist. Surg. Davidson on other duty, or till furth. orders.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., act. judge of Chittoor, rec. charge of Zillah Court at that station, from W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., act. reg. on 4th inst.

13. T. L. Strange, Esq., act. and crim. judge of Malabar, assumed charge of his office from W. Forsyth, Esq., on 7th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 26.—The Rev. H. Taylor, B. C. L. admitted an assist. chaplain on this estab., from 22nd inst.

Leave of absence, May 3.—W. Lavie, Esq. 2nd judge Prov. Court of Appeal and Circ. for C. div., two months, on private affairs.—T. J. P. Harris, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Cochin, two months.—F. Mole, Esq., regr. to Zillah Court of Salem, ditto.—*May 9.* A. S. Mathison, Esq., sub. coll. &c. of Nellore, for three months, on private affairs.—10. A. Mellor, Esq., coll. and mag. of Bellary, for one month, ditto.—Surg. R. Cole, for three months, to Neilgherries.—13. G. Harris, Esq., assist. judge, &c. of Malabar, for three months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 26, 4th N.I.—Brev. Capt. Powys, to be capt., Ens. P. J. Wood, to be lieut. v. Kirby dec., date of com. 20th April.

Cadet of cav. A. Bernal, admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of art. E. Irving, W. Mann, C. Thornton, and G. Holmes, admitted on estab. and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of inf. W. Roberts and J. C. Prescott, admitted on estab. and prom. to ens.

Lieut. W. H. Horsley, eng., to be civ. eng. to 8th div.

Lieut. P. M. Francis, eng., to act as civ. eng. of 7th div. during absence of Maj. Lawes, for health, or till further orders.

April 29. Mr. H. Luttrell, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg. and to do duty under surg. of gen. hosp. at pres.

Brev. Capt. J. Wilton, 36th N.I., app. to charge of invalids, H.C.S. proceeds to England in the ship *Sesostria*.

Fort St. George, 29th April, 1842.—*Alterations of date of rank and promotions*, in consequence of the retirement of Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford, and the death of Maj. Gen. J. Hackett:—

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. J. D. Stokes, to take rank from, 5th April 1841, v. Bradford, ret. *4th Regt.* Maj. R. Campbell, Capt. H. Wood, and Lieut. A. Cleghorn, do. 5th do., in suc. to Stokes, prom. *Inf.* Lieut. Col. J. Wyllie (retired), do. 19th do., in suc. to Marrett, prom. *29th Regt.* Maj. W. Elliott, Capt. C. Hill, and Lieut. F. Barber, do. 19th do., in suc. to Wyllie, prom. *Inf.* Lieut. Col. W. Butterworth, C. B., do. 17th June 1841, v. C. G. Alves, ret. *38th Regt.* Maj. J. Boyes (invalided), Capt. R. Carmichael, and Lieut. A. Macartney, do. 17th do., in suc. to Butterworth, C. B., prom. *Inf.* Lieut. Col. J. Luard, do. 23d do., v. Mathias, ret. *16th Regt.* Maj. C. Wahab, Capt. B. Heyne, and Lieut. J. Daniel, do. 23d do., in suc. to Luard, prom. *Inf.* Lt. Col. J. Kerr, do. 26th Aug. 1841, v. McPherson, ret. *1st M. E. Regt.* Maj. T. Duke, Capt. J. Stephenson, and Lieut. A. Cattley, 26th do., in suc. to Keer, prom.; Lieut. H. Jourdan, do. 10th Sept. 1841, v. Steer, inval. *Inf.* Lt. Col. G. Hutchinson, do. 10th do., v. N. Alves, ret. *24th Regt.* Maj. C. Sinclair, Capt. E. Snow, and Lieut. C. Bradley, do. 10th do., in suc. to Hutchinson, prom. *Inf.* Lt. Col. A. Derville, do. 15th Oct. 1841, v. Fenwick, ret. *31st Regt.* Maj. J. Davidson, Capt. De Brett, and Lieut. C. Gibb, do. 15th do., in suc. to Derville, prom. *Inf.* Lt. Col. R. H. Vivian, do. 31st Oct. 1841, v. Mitchell, ret. *18th Regt.* Maj. P. Steinson, Capt. H. Green, and Lieut. H. Hughes, do. 31st do., in suc. to Vivian, prom. *Inf.* Lt. Col. T. Littleton Green, do. 15th Nov. 1841, v. Elderton, dec. *50th Regt.* Maj. J. Dickson, Capt. H. Alexander Thompson, and Lieut. J. Grant, do. 15th do., in suc. to Green, prom. *From 42d Regt.* Maj. F. H. Ely, Lt. Col. 23d do., in suc. to Lt. Col. (1st Col.) Gibson, prom. to rank of Maj. Gen. by H. M.'s Batt.; Capt. P. Henderson, Major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Holway, Captain, and Ens. S. Gibbon, Lieut., 23d do., in suc. to Ely, prom. *Inf.* Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Henry, Colonel, 18th April 1842, v. Hackett, dec. *From 27th Regt.* Maj. E. McCurdy, Lieut. Col., 18th do., in suc. to Henry, prom. *27th do.* Capt. R. Thorpe, Major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. D. O'Neil, Captain, and Ens. F. Garrard, Lieut., 18th do., in suc. to McCurdy, prom.

May 3.—*10th N.I.* Brev. Capt. F. Henderson to be capt., and Ens. A. Ross, to be lieut., v. Foscett, dec.; date of com. April 24.

11th N.I. Brev. Capt. J. O. C. Farran to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. Benson to be lieut., v. Wynter, dec.; date of com. April 30.

Brev. Maj. P. Hamond, art., to be transf. from office of commissary of ord. Hyderabad subsid. force, to that of com. of ord. of Fort St. George.

Capt. S. Trevor, art., to be commissary of ord. Hyderabad subsid. force.

Capt. G. Briggs, art., to be dep. commissary of ord. Tenasserim coast.

Lieut. C. Brown, 7th N.I., to be an actg. sub. assist. com. gen.

May 6.—*31st L.I.* Brev. Capt. F. Knyvett to be adj.

Lieut. C. I. Cooke, art., prom. to capt. by brev. from May 3.

The undermentioned officers of invalid estab. app. to charge of native pensioners

and holders of family certificates, at stations specified opposite to their names : Maj. J. Barnett, 2nd N. N. Batt. Masulipatam ; Cap. J. Beaver, do., Bangalore ; Capt. R. Prettyman, do., Arcot ; Capt. J. Wright, do., Ellore ; Capt. W. Herford, do., Trichinopoly ; Capt. C. Bond, C. E. V. Batt. Chicacole ; Capt. G. A. Smith, do., Vellore.

May 10.—33rd N.I. Lieut. E. H. Moore (the late), to take rank from Jan. 17th, 1838, v. Master, dec. ; Lieut. C. Mockler to take rank from 30th June, 1838, v. Trapaud rem. from list of the army.

Cadet of Inf. W. Stoll, admitted on estab., and prom. to ens.

The situation of station staff officer at Jaulnah to be tenable, in future, by an officer of the detachment at that station not on the regimental staff.

May 13.—6th L. C. Corn. D. Hay to be lieut., v. Pitcher, dec. ; date April 27.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson to act as surg. of the S. E. Dist., and in charge of sick officers at St. Thomé, during abs. of Surg. Cole on leave, or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Jerdon to act as superint. of gov. dispensary, during emp. of Assist. Surg. Davidson, or till further orders.

Maj. R. N. Campbell, 4th N.I., to resign command of Nair brigade in Travancore.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 23.—Ens. F. Edwards recently posted to 38th N.I., to proceed on route to join under Lieut. Tapps, 23rd L.I.

April 25.—Lieut. Col. I. Wilson, 32nd N.I., to do duty with 10th N.I. till furth. ord.

April 26.—Brev. Capt. J. Farran, 11th N.I., and Ens. J. Stoddard 23rd L.I., app. members of committee on army clothing, of which Lieut. Col. M. Tweedie, 4th N.I., is president, in room of Capt. Cotton, and Lieut. Isacke, 7th L.C., relieved.

April 27.—To do duty. 2nd Lieuts. of Art. G. Holmes, W. Mann, C. Thornton, and E. Irving, with 2nd batt. ; Ensigns W. Roberts and J. Prescott, with 40th N.I.

April 28.—Assist. Surg. J. Ratton, rem. from doing duty with 17th N.I., to do duty with 2nd batt. art. till further orders.

April 29.—Ens. S. Waller, recently posted to 3rd L.I., to join detach. at Pres. under Lieut. Baynes, and proceed with it to Bellary.

April 30.—Assist. Surg. W. Scott, M.D., rem. from doing duty with 31st L.I., during abs. of Assist. Surg. Trail, or till further orders.

May 4.—Assist. Surgs. G. Eastall and E. Jackson, rem. from doing duty, the former from under supeint. surg. ceded districts, and the latter from H.M. 4th F., to do duty with 1st Madras Eurp. reg.

May 5.—Capt. R. Preston, 17th N.I., app. president of committee on claims to pensions, in room of Capt. T. Fisher, 4th N.I.

Cornet A. Fraser, 3rd L.C., to be a member of above committee.

May 9.—Lieut. H. Brockman, 20th reg., rem. from duty with 2nd Eurp. L.I., and to rejoin his corps.

Examinations.—April 27. Lieut. M. Wood, 9th N.I., has been examined in the Hindoostanee lang. and reported to have made creditable progress ; eligible for moonshree allowance.—30. Lieut. A. Simkins, 8th N.I., reported qualified for interp. ; but subject to further examination.—May 2. Lieut. W. Doveton, 36th N.I., creditable progress ; Assist. Surg. J. Tait, passed examination.

Returned to duty.—April 26. Lieut. H. Lake, Engs.—May 3. Maj. E. Armstrong, 34th L.I. ; Capt. F. Clarke, 52nd N.I.

Off- reckonings.—April 29. In consequence of the death of Maj.-Gen. J. Hackett, inf. Maj.-Gen. J. Ogilvie is entitled to half a share from the off-reckonings fund from April 19.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 29. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Newell, 47th N. I., for health.—May 3. Lieut. C. Mortlock, 23rd L. I., (ceasing to draw pay from time of embarkation from Western Coast) ; Brev. Capt. W. Garrow, 9th N. I.—10. Ens. H. R. Smith, 40th N. I.

To Bangalore and Presidency.—April 23. Maj. W. Justice, 5th N. I., to Jan. 1843 ; Ens. G. F. Luard, 40th N. I., to Oct. 1842, health ; Ens. A. Jourdan, 9th N. I. to Oct. 1842.—28. Lieut. C. McCullum, 7th, N. I., 1st May to 30th Sept. ; Lieut. W. Jackson, 31st L. I., 1st May to 31st July.—May 2. Maj. W. Hyslop, 3rd L. C., to 10th Nov.—Lieut. B. Revell, 31st L. I., from 1st May to 31st July, 1842 ; Lieut. C. Southey, 48th N. I., in ext. till 20th July, to enable him to join ; Lieut. and Adj. C. R. McKenzie, 46th N. I., from the 26th April to 1st Nov. ; Ens. K. J. Wood, 2nd Eur. Light Inf., from 14th April Pres. prep. to Europe, health ; Assist.

Surg. D. Trail, 31st L. I., from 1st May to 31st July.—May 5. Capt. J. Woodward, 32nd N. I., prep. to Europe, for health; Capt. J. R. Graham, 1st N. I., from 6th May, Pres. prep. to Europe, health; Lieut. R. Gill, 44th N. I., till 15th Aug. 1842; Lieut. R. Jackson, 31st L. I., from 29th April to 31st July.—May 3. Capt. H. Watts, 26th N. I., leave in ext. for six months, health.

To *Neilgherries*.—April 28. Ens. C. Taylor, 40th N. I., April to Dec., health.

Retired from the service.—April 15. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bradford, 1st M. E. R., from the 5th April, 1841.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 23. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, from Portsmouth.—26. *Alexander*, from Sydney; *Catherine*, from Portsmouth; *Margaret Thompson*, from Plymouth.—MAY 3. *Ino*, from Calcutta.—6. *Olive Branch*, from Liverpool.—8. *Augusta Jessie*, from Mauritius; *Ganges*, from ditto.—10. *Soobroo*, from Mauritius.—12. *Eliza*, from London.

Departures.

April 20. *Susan*, for Moulmein.—26. *Ranger*, for Calcutta.—28. *Niagara*, for China.—29. *Majestic*, for Calcutta. 30. *Alexander*, for Calcutta.—May 4. *Sesostri*, for London.—6. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, for Calcutta.—8. *Intrepid*, for Northern Ports; *Competitor*, for Penang and Singapore.—12. *British Sovereign*, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 11. At sea, the lady of Capt. A. Lake, son.
 18. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. A. Douglas, 49th M. N. I., son.
 20. On the Sherwaroy Hills, the lady of W. A. Neave, C. S., son.
 24. At Sholapoor, the lady of Wm. Beauchamp, Esq., assist. surg. 51st Regt., son.
 25. The lady of Capt. Smith, engineers, daughter.
 — At Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. Bell, 1st Mad. Europ. Regt., son.
 — The wife of Conductor Blandford, non-effective est., son.
 26. At Arcot, the lady of Cornet Hook, 7th L. C., son.
 29. At Madras, Mrs. George Peckall, son.
 — At Royapooram, Mrs. Lacey, daughter.
 May 1. — At Secunderabad, the lady of W. Crew, Esq., 32nd N. I., daughter.
 — Mrs. J. Willick, daughter.
 4. At Madras, the lady of John Bird, Esq., jun., C. S., son.
 — At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, son.
 — At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. B. M'Cally, 41st M. N. I., son, still-born.
 — At John Pereira's, the wife of Mr. A. Bowie, mint depart. daughter.
 6. In Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. Shadforth, H. M. 57th, daughter.
 8. At Tellicherry, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., Madras C. S., daughter.
 — At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. M. Corneille, daughter.
 13. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. John Abreu, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 6. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Baker, bugler, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., to Miss Ann Varney.
 23. At Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Mr. John Davidson, steward to the Rt. Hon. Lord Elphinstone, to Miss L. Royal.
 27. At the Cathedral, C. G. Theobald, of the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Shaw, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras.
 May 4. At Bangalore, Qr. Mast. Serjeant and Band Mast. F. Scott, 46th N. I., to Anne, daughter of Pensioned Serjeant W. Limb, 15th N. I.

DEATHS.

- April 15. At Pulicat, Mr. J. E. Columbie, aged 62.
 18. At Vepery, Mary Louisa, wife of Capt. Preston, 17th regt., aged 26.
 — At Cannanore, Maj. Gen. Hackett, 51st N. I.
 20. At Madras, Capt. H. R. Kirby, K. S. F. 4th N. I.
 21. At Bangalore, Augustus Alexander Donaldson, son of Octavius Perrot, H. M. 15th Hussars, aged 4.

April 23. On the road from Tanjore to Bangalore, Mr. Eugene Chatelier, merchant, aged 30.

24. At Vepery, Charlotte Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. John Summers, Surveyor, aged 4.

— At Negapatam, Capt. G. O'Connell, commissary of ordnance at Fort St. George, aged 62.

— At Arcot, Henry Pohle, son of the late Capt. E. Willis, 28th N.I., aged 4.

— At Secunderabad, Capt. W. R. Foscett, 10th N.I.

— At Poodawy, *en route* from Vizagapatam to Madras, Qu. Master Serjeant C. Sale, 17th N.I.

27. At Kamptée, Lieut. and Adj. St. Vincent Pitcher, 6th L.C.

29. At Madras, James Scott, Esq., senior partner of the firm of Binny & Co.

30. At Madras, Capt. D. Wynter, 11th N.I.

May 1. At Malligaum, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. W. Thomas, 22nd N. I., aged 26.

3. At New Town, Mr. R. Ashworth, aged 33.

8. Esther Janet, daughter of Mr. G. Anderson, aged 3.

— At Black Town, Mr. F. J. W. Bloome, aged 52.

11. At St. Thomé, Lieut. A. W. Simkins, 8th N.I., aged 23.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. COL. GRIFFITH.

Head-Quarters, April 20.—The following extracts (paras. 3, 14, 58, and 66) of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated the 2nd February last, are published for general information :—

Letter dated 7th August, 1841.

Transmit a memorial from Lieut. Col. Griffith, commandant of artillery, praying that the artillery quartered in the garrison of Bombay, may be placed under his command and control, and that he may be considered a garrison officer and entitled to succeed to the command of the troops composing it.

3. Referring to the communication made to you in our military letter of the 25th August, 1841, we have to observe that the commandant of artillery, equally with the chief engineer, is entitled to be commandant of the garrison of Bombay, when the senior officer present, but without receiving any additional allowance on that account. The application of the commandant of artillery to be allowed executive charge of the detachment of artillery serving in the fort is opposed to the regulations as established in Bengal, and cannot be complied with.

Letter dated 17th August, 1841.

Transmit a memorial from Lieut. Col. Griffith, commandant of artillery, soliciting that the title of brigadier may be conferred on him, state the circumstances under which a similar application has been repeatedly preferred by Lieut. Col. Griffith, and hitherto negatived by the Government of India, and requests the Court to pass a conclusive decision which shall set the matter finally at rest.

14. The designation of brigadier cannot be appropriately conferred on the commandant of artillery, at your presidency, whatever may be his regimental rank, unless, like the officers holding similar commands at Dum-Dum and St. Thomas Mount, he has under personal command the head-quarters of two or more battalions, in this case the designation will carry with it no additional allowance.

WIDOWS OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Bombay Castle, May 5.—The Hon. Gov. in Council is pleased to authorize regim. officers and staff officers of stations, on their certifying such relief to be absolutely necessary, to draw advances from the pay office for the purpose of subsisting the widows or heirs of native soldiers dec. on foreign service, until their claims can be disposed of by government, the amount of subsistence to be left to the discretion of those officers, but not in any case to exceed three-fourths of the rate of pension the heir may be entitled to, according to the rank of the deceased.

The officers drawing these advances are held responsible for any improper payment, since if due care be exercised no mistake can occur, for the pension rules laid down in paragraphs 121 and 152 of the Separate General Order, No. 2, of 1842, are so very plain, that the officer, drawing the advance, to guard against any error of this nature, will have only to satisfy himself as to the relationship of the widow or other person, and of her, or his, being the constituted heir, and that the casualty took place on foreign service.

In cases of doubt the officers concerned may apply for advice to the military auditor general through the pay department.

On the party (who is to remain at the station where the partial payment is made until finally disposed of) being admitted to the pension establishment in General Orders, the advance is to cease, and abstracts preferred for arrears of pension from which the paymasters' deduct the amount previously advanced, but they will in no case be relieved from the responsibility in cases where advances may be drawn on account of persons not entitled to pensions.

The military accountant will be pleased to instruct paymasters as to the mode in which these advances are to be entered in their accounts.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. M. R. PILFOLD.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, 9th May, 1842.—At a General Court-Martial holden in camp, near Ahmedabad, on the 24th March, 1842, Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, H.M. 2nd (or Queen's Royal) reg. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge preferred by Maj. and Brev. Lieut. Col. R. Carruthers, c.b., H.M. 2nd Foot.

1st. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having on or about the 9th Dec. 1841, before a General Court-Martial then assembled in camp near Deesa, for his (Lieut. Pilfold's) trial, wilfully, deliberately, and knowingly made a false assertion, in assigning a cause of challenge against me as a member of the said Court, by stating, that "it was well known that I had on his (Lieut. Pilfold's) former trial voted for his dismissal."

2nd Charge preferred by Capt. J. Penney, 1st Bombay L.C., against Lieut. M. R. Pilfold.

For disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at a General Court-Martial (as above), knowingly, falsely asserted as a ground of challenge against me as a member of the Court that I had lately traduced his character and spoken ill of him before Surg. W. H. Young, of H.M. 2nd Foot.

3rd Charge preferred by Lieut. J. Stirling, of H.M. 2nd Foot, against Lieut. M. R. Pilfold.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in a printed pamphlet (circulated at Deesa), containing a printed copy of a memorial, dated Bombay, 15th Oct. 1841, purporting to be addressed to his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. McMahon, Bart., k.c.b., Com.-in-chief of the presidency of Bombay, knowingly, falsely asserted as follows: "That Lieut. Stirling (meaning me) voluntarily called on him (Lieut. Pilfold), and after some expressions of condolence and other matter, strongly urged him (Lieut. Pilfold) to apply for leave to sell his commission," such assertions relating to a matter which took place at Deesa, some time in the month of January, 1841, when he (Lieut. Pilfold) was under arrest, being contrary to fact.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that he (Lieut. Pilfold) is guilty of the charge preferred against him by Maj. and Brev. Lieut. Col. Carruthers, c.b., but attaches no criminality thereto, it appearing from the evidence, that Lieut. Pilfold had strong grounds for supposing that such had been the vote given by the prosecutor on the occasion in question.

That he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him by Capt. Penney, and does, therefore, acquit him of the same.

That the charge preferred against Lieut. Pilfold by Lieut. Stirling is not proved.

Revised Finding.—That Lieut. M. R. Pilfold is guilty of the charge preferred against him by Lieut. Col. Carruthers, c.b. That he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him by Lieut. Stirling.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him by Lieut. Col. Carruthers, c.b., do adjudge him to be put down two steps in his regt., and to be severely reprimanded.—Confirmed.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. Com.-in-chief.

Remarks.—The marked inconsistency in the original on the charge preferred by Lieut.-Col. Carruthers against Lieut. Pilfold, by which the prisoner is first declared guilty of what is alleged to be "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," whilst it is immediately afterwards stated that the Court "attach no criminality thereto," induced me to direct a revision of so incongruous a decision. It was therefore brought to the notice of the Court, that the point for consideration on the charge in question, was whether it was or was not established by evidence, that "it was well known (at the time Lieut. Pilfold made the assertion) that Lieut.-Col. Carruthers had previously voted for his (Lieut. Pilfold's) dismissal."

If such a circumstance was not known, Lieut. Pilfold had willingly and wittingly assigned a false reason for objecting to the Lieut.-Col. as a member on his last trial. On this charge, the Court has, on revision, pronounced an unqualified verdict of guilty.

With respect to the original finding of the Court on the charge preferred by Lieut. Stirling, it appeared to me not only that a verdict of "not proved" is at all times inspecific and unsatisfactory, but that in the present instance, it was also contrary to good and ample evidence. The falsity of the assertion specified is substantiated by the competent and credible testimony of Lieut. Stirling; and that the pamphlet in which the false matter is set forth was circulated and acknowledged by Lieut. Pilfold, is established on the oaths of two officers, by whom copies of the publication were received, accompanied by intimation, in the hand-writing of Lieut. Pilfold, that they were sent with his compliments. I cannot therefore approve of the revised finding on this charge.

But, besides the above points, there are others which I consider it incumbent upon me to notice. A most gratuitously wanton attack by the prisoner on the feelings of one of the witnesses on the prosecution is recorded on the proceedings, which was properly censured by the Court; and the address on the defence contains the most virulent abuse towards the prosecutors, which ought also to have been reprehended, and prevented by the Court.

The address now referred to commences by animadverting on, and objecting to, the appointment of Major-General Willis to be president of the Court, on the alleged grounds of the performance of such a duty by him being contrary to the provisions of the articles of war, he (the major-general) being commanding officer of the station where the Court was held, and also having in his reports to the headquarters of the army, prejudged the case. On these objections I have to observe, that they were urged at an unusual stage of the proceedings, and that they are equally unsupported by military law or usage, the president is neither "the officer commanding-in-chief, or governor of the garrison where the offender was tried," these being the functionaries specifically excluded in the enactment referred to from the judicial duty in question.

The president in this case merely commands one of the divisions of the Bombay army, and acts under the orders of a local Commander-in-Chief, who alone in this presidency possesses authority for convening general courts-martial; and with regard to the president having prejudged the case, as imputed to him by the prisoner, the only connection he had with the matter under investigation prior to the trial, was simply his being the official channel of communication with head quarters.

The award taken in conjunction with the charge and finding thereon must be considered in every respect most inadequate, and I cannot conceive how the Court could deem it a correct discharge of its duty, to adjudge an officer declared guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, by falsely aspersing the character of a field-officer of the same regiment, to so slight a punishment.

In giving effect, therefore, to the latter part of the award, I have only to observe, that I cannot find terms of censure sufficiently severe to fulfil that part of the sentence for conveying a reprimand to Lieut. Pilfold.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut.-Gen., Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 7. Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3rd N.I., conf. as commandant; and Lieut. C. Grant, 3rd N.I., as adj. of Guzerat cooly police,

May 11. Mr. E. L. Jenkins, third assist. to coll. and mag. of Candeish, to be second do. to do. of Poona.

Mr. A. C. Travers to be third assist to coll. and mag. of Candeish.

Assist. Surg. W. Arbuckle, as surg. at Dharwar, resumed his duties on the 27th April.

The resignation of H. C. serv. by T. H. Talbot, Esq., cancelled, together with his furlough to Europe.

Examinations.—May 11. Qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined—Messrs. W. J. Turquand, Mahratta; C. J. Erskine, Persian; A. C. Travers, Hindoostannee; A. D. Robertson, do.; E. F. Danvers, act. sen. mag. of police, do.; J. D. Faria, uncov. assist. to coll. of Bombay, in colloquial branch of do.

Retired from the service.—April 20. D. Greenhill Esq., from the 2nd Jan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 20. The Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds, A.B., jun. assist. chaplain, to officiate at Kirkee, as a temp. arr.

May 11. Rev. J. Stephenson, D.D., returned to pres. on the 4th, to resume charge of his duties as sen. minister of St. Andrew's church.

Leaves of Absence.—May 11. Mr. D. A. Blane, pol. agent in Kattcewar, for two months. The Superint. of Roads to pres., prep. to Neilgherries.

Retired from the Service.—May 11. Rev. A. Stackhouse.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 16, 1842.—Lieut. MacLeod's appt. of 16th Oct. last, to be acting interp. to 20th N.I., cancelled.

Cornet Barnewell, 2nd L.C., to act as interp. to H.M. 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regt., from 14th March, date of departure of Lieut. Yonge, on duty at Ahmedabad.

Capt. A. Bartlett, 25th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Mhow.

Lieut. E. C. Fanning, 1st (Gr.) N.I., to be adj. to the marine batt., v. Simpson, 17th N.I., app. commandant Ahmednuggur police corps, but to continue to act as adj. to 1st gr. regt. N.I. till further orders.

5th L.I. Lieut. R. Dennis to be capt., and Ens. E. McCulloch to be lieut., in succession to Prescott, dec.; date, 29th March.

Mr. F. J. Oldfield to rank as cornet in 3rd L.C. and posted as same, v. Ashburner, prom.

Ens. J. P. Knowles to rank in 5th L.I. and posted. v. McCulloch, prom.

April 18.—Capt. J. S. Leeson's (art.) services placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

April 19.—Lieut. W. M. Leckie, 13th N.I., placed at disposal of com.-in-chief for regt. duty, and app. act. adj. to L.W. of that regt. at Broach.

April 20.—*Postings, Artillery:* Lieuts. A. F. Rowan, from 2nd tr. horse brig., to 1st tr. horse brig., to join; T. C. Pownall, from 2nd do. brig. to 1st do., to join; T. G. McDonell, from 1st do. to 2nd do., to join at Poonah on arrival from Aden; J. R. Hawkins, from Golundauze batt. to horse brig. to remain at Sattara till furth. ord.; E. Wray, to 4th tr. horse brig. to remain att. to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.; J. T. Keir, to 2nd tr. horse brig. to join forthwith; Ens. D. Irving att. to do duty with 19th N.I., directed to join.

April 21.—Lieut. Col. G. Moore, 20th N.I. to 11th N.I.; Col. H. G. Roberts,

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11th N.I., to 20th N.I. Col. H. G. Roberts will join head-qu. of 20th N.I. at the earliest possible period.

May 4.—Capt. Whichelo, sen. assist. com. gen., to take charge of dep. com. gen. office at pres., and Capt. Threshie to proceed to Poonah to replace Capt. Whichelo; Assist Surg. Bowie to proceed to Broach to relieve Assist Surg. A. Burn, placed at disp. of com.-in-chief as a temp. arr.

May 5.—Major Apthorp, K.C., 20th N.I., will command L. Comp. of H.M. 41st regt, 6th N.I., 20th N.I., 25th N.I., &c.

Lieut. Macleod, 20th N.I., to act as adj. to L. Comp.

Capt. P. K. Skinner, 9th N.I., to be dep. judge adv. gen. to Poonah div. of the army.

Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st E. R., to be dep. judge adv. gen. to N. div. of ditto.

May 11.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1826 and 1827, prom. to brev. capt. from dates specified:—Lieuts. J. R. Stewart, 8th N.I., 3rd April, 1842; J. Sinclair, 23rd do., 3rd April, 1842; W. Topham, 7th do., 7th April, 1842; J. Ramsay, 1st Eur. Reg., 22nd April, 1842; A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.I., 22nd April, 1842; B. Green, 21st N.I., 22nd April, 1842.

May 12.—22nd N.I. Ens. G. Miller to be lieut., v. Thomas, dec.; May 1, 1842. Lieut. Ashburner to act as adj. whilst Brev. Capt. Cristall is in command of regt.

Lieut. Grimes to assume charge of the qu. and paym.'s offices of 2nd N.I.

6th N.I. Ens. J. Field to be adj., v. Mafr, res. the situation; April 7, 1842.

Lieut. Jones to act as adj. to L.W. 12 N.I., during separation from head-qu., or till further orders; and Ens. Russell to act as qu. master and interp. to that reg. v. Jones.

Lieut. Stewart, 8th N.I., to act as staff officer to detach. proceeding to join head-qu. of force.

May 14.—Assist. Surg. Winchester to afford med. aid to detach. of 20th M.N.I.

Camp, Kurrachee, April 22.—It having been found advisable, on account of cholera in the right wing, to keep the wings separate, the app. of act. adj., act. qu. master, and paym., med. officer in charge, to the L.W. II. M. 22nd reg. as confirmed by Com.-in-Chief, under date 3rd ult., have been consequently kept up from the landing of the R.W. on 20th ult., and will continue to be so, till the junction of the wings, or further orders, subject to the app. of Com.-in-Chief.

May 3.—Lieut. Morison to act as qu. master to 2nd Gren. N.I., during abs. of Lieut. Schneider, or till further orders.

May 5.—Capt. W. Thatcher, and S. C. Baldwin, lately transf. to inv. estab., posted to N.V.B.

May 6.—Capt. Dickson to conduct duties of acting adj. to L.W. 13th N.I.

Lieut. J. Jameson, to act as qu. master to 3rd N.I., during abs. of Ens. Barra, for health.

Lieut. Barrow, to act as adj. to detach. of 19th N.I., at Tannah and Chimboor, during separation from head-qu.

6th N.I. Lieut. W. Blenkins, to be capt., and Ens. J. Field, lieut., in suc. to Thatcher, inv.; April 26, 1842.

20th N.I. Lieut. J. Keily, to be capt., and Ens. E. Campbell, lieut., in suc. to Baldwin inv.; 23rd April.

25th N.I. Capt. H. Teasdale to be maj., Lieut. T. W. Follet, capt., and Ens. Thomson lieut., in suc. to McMahon, ret.; 1st May, 1842.

Cav. Cadet C. Buckle to rank as cornet, 26th April, 1842, in the army 2nd Feb., 1842, app. to 3rd L.C., v. Mackenzie, prom.

Inf. Cadet T. D. Kerr, to rank as ens., 26th April, 1842, in army 30th Jan., 1842, app. to 6th N.I., v. Field, prom.

Cadet G. M. Barnes, to rank as ens., 26th April, 1842, in army 30th Jan., 1842, app. to 20th N.I., v. Campbell, prom.

Cadet H. Grice to rank as ens., 1st May, 1842, in army 1st Feb. 1842, app. to 25th N.I., v. Thomson, prom.

Medical. The rank of the undermentioned assist. surgs. having been received, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, viz.:—T. J. Young, 1st Feb., 1842; J. Vaughan, 2nd Feb., 1842; M. Style, 25th Feb., 1842.

Lieut. J. C. Forbes, 23rd N.I., returned from Neilgherries, to resume app. of assist. to superint. of rev. surv. in Deccan.

Cadet of Inf. W. M'Pherson admitted on estab. from 7th Feb.

May 7.—Ens. J. R. Swinto, att. to 19th, rem. to do duty with 3rd N.I., to join.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson, of 33rd N.I., reported fit for duty, to join head qu.

May 9.—Lieut. J. D. St. Clair, 15th N.I., reported fit for duty, to rejoin.

May 14.—Assist. Surg. Winchester, to afford med. aid to detach. of 20th M.N.I.

Examinations.—May. 3. Reported qualified to hold the situation as interp. as specified opposite their names. Ens. H. A. Taylor, 5th N.L.I., in Mahratta; II. Daly, 1st Eur. reg., do.; Assist. Surg. D. Clarke, med. estab., in Hindoostanee; Ens. W. Campbell, 2nd Eur. L.I., do.; Lieut. W. W. Taylor, 5th N.L.I., do.; Ens. J. P. Winfield, 2nd Eur. L.I. do.; Lieut. J. A. Evans, do.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—April 14. Lieut. F. Webb, I.N., three years, for health.—16. Lieut. J. L. Hoare, 13th N.I., three years, for health.

To Madras.—April 22. Capt. W. Shelley, 20th M.N.I., to Nov., priv. affairs.

Furlough Cancelled.—April 18. Capt. J. S. Leeson, Art. to Europe (6th Jan. last.)

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 1. E. I. C.'s st. frigate *Semiramis*, from Kurrachee; *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, from Newcastle.—2. *Lady Clarke*, from Sydney; *New York Packet*, ditto.—3. *Syria*, from Liverpool.—4. *Barossa*, from Hobart Town.—5. *Marchioness of Bute*, from Port Jackson; *Robert Benn*, from Port Philip.—6. *Harriet Scott*, from Liverpool; *Lord Goderich*, from Batavia.—7. *Kirkman Finlay*, from Greenock.—8. *Cove*, from Aden; *Ritchie*, from Liverpool; *Buckinghamshire*, from London; *St. Lawrence*, from Liverpool.—10. *Grecian*, from Greenock; *Margaret*, from Sydney; *Marquis of Hastings*, from Macao; *Eliza*, from Cape of Good Hope; *Clyde*, from Liverpool; *Magnificent*, from Liverpool; *Helena*, from Downs.—11. *Albatross*, from Sydney; *George Armstrong*, from Liverpool; *Henry Davidson*, from London; *Cremona*, from Liverpool; *Barbara*, and *Hebrides*, from Greenock.—12. E.I.C. St. *Cleopatra*, from Suez; *British Merchant*, from Liverpool; *Dartmouth*, from London; *Anna Mary*, from Liverpool; *Trinidad*, from Batavia; *Lady*, from Liverpool; *Kate*, from Greenock; *Clydesdale*, from Sydney.

Departures.

MAY 3. *Charlotte*, for China; E. I. C. St. *Berenice*, for Suez; *Chance*, for Calcutta; *Queen Victoria*, for China.—5. *James Morgan*, for Liverpool.—8. *Jansetjee Jejeebhoy*, for China; *Tweed*, for Calcutta.—10. *Isabella*, for China.—11. *Charles Forbes*, for ditto; *Diana*, for London; *Shukspcare*, for Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, for London.—12. *Ellen*, for China; *Forth*, for ditto; *Steamer Seaforth*, for Colombo; E. I. C.'s *Iron Steamer, Indus*, for Kurrachee.—13. *William Gillies*, for China.—17. *England*, for Macao.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At Deesa, the wife of Mr. C. A. Sippee, music-master, 2nd L.C., son.

26. At Belgaum, the lady of John Doig, Esq., staff surgeon, daughter.

May 2. At Saharunpore, the lady of H. A. Carne, Esq., daughter.

3. At Deesa, the lady of Major M. M. Shaw, daughter.

6. At Bombay, Mrs. W. Moore, son.

10. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. T. F. Almeida, daughter.

16. At Poona, the lady of Lt. Col. Deshon, II.M. 17th reg., daughter.

19. At Caranjah, Mrs. L. de Esperanca, son.

MARRIAGE.

At Aden, Mr. Conductor Charles Parsons, of the ordnance dep., to Dolla Lombard, of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

April 11. At Parell, of consumptive dysentery, Sophia Sarah Willis, wife of Mr. G. B. Proctor, aged 19.

14. At Poonah, Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2nd Bomb. Europ. Reg., aged 31.

— At Bombay, J. P. De Costa, Esq., private medical practitioner.

17. At Bombay, Janet Knox, daughter of the late J. Arnott, Esq., of Kirk Connel Hall, Dumfriesshire.

22. At Poona, Mr. Conductor Thomas Dunn, sappers and miners.

May 1. At Bombay, Hormusjee Dorabjee, Esq., aged 78.

3. At Bombay, of cholera, Madlle. Marie Désirée Jallot, superintendent of the Scottish Mission Female Schools.

May 5. At Bombay, Amelia, daughter of Mr. Conductor S. Chetham, ordnance dep., aged 7.

8. At Ambrolie, of epidemic cholera, Eliza Ann, aged 10; on the 11th, of the same, Charles George, aged 2; and at Byculla, on the 12th, of dysentery, Edward Henry, aged 1, children of Mr. E. L. Bennett.

9. Of cholera, Capt. W. Knipe, 17th N.I., at Kurrachee.

11. At Colapah, of cholera, John Charles, son of Mr. Constable J. Barry, aged 5.

— At Poonah, of spasmodic cholera, Assist. Surg. W. Parsons.

12. At Asseerghur, of spasmodic cholera, Ens. Commeline, 24th N.I. Same day, at outpost of Buhaderpore, Lieut. T. E. Stone, same reg.

— At Mazagon, Mr. J. T. Roper, of cholera, son of the late Mr. Roper, of H.H. the Nizam's army.

18. At Mahim, Mrs. Gracia de Souza.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 1.—The Hon. G. C. Talbot to be Assist. at Galle to Gov. Agent for Southern Prov. Mr. Talbot will, however, continue to act as Assist. to Gov. Agent for Northern Prov., and as Dist. Judge of Manar till further orders.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—APRIL 19. *Royal Family*, from Cochin; *Fatal Jebad*, from Cochin; *Fairy Queen*, from London; *Humido*, from Bombay.

DEATH.

April 29. At Colombo, the Right Rev. D. Vicente De Rozario, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Ceylon, aged 72. The remains were buried the next evening with great pomp in St. Lucia's Church.

Singapore and Malacca.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—MARCH 31. *Orissa*, from Adelaide.—APRIL 1. *Tartar*, from Batavia; *Fortfield*, from Batavia; *Tenasserim*, (steamer), from Calcutta.—2. *Clarissa*, from Calcutta; *Sea Queen*, from Calcutta.—4. *Merburgh*, from London; *Amazon*, from Calcutta.—5. *Flowers of Ugie*, from Madras; *Cornwall*, from London.—6. *Thames*, from Madras; *Robarts*, from Madras; *Percy*, from Madras; *Royal Saxon*, from Bombay; *Falcon*, from Calcutta.—7. *Fortesque*, from Calcutta; *Colonist*, from Bombay; *Surat Merchant*, from Madras; *Duke of Bedford*, from Madras; *Urgent*, from Madras; *Wm. Money*, from Madras; *Caledonia*, from Bombay; *Margeret*, from Bombay.—8. *Merthyr*, from Calcutta; *Winchester*, from Calcutta; *Friends*, from Bombay; *Harbinger*, from Hobart Town; *City of London*, from Madras; *Lady Flora*, from Madras; *Defiance*, from Madras; *Teazer*, from Madras; *Prince Regent*, from Hobart Town.—12. Barque *Létitia*, Medcalf, from Newcastle.

Departures.—APRIL 6. *Wm. Bryan*, for Port Louis.—7. *John Brightman*, for Calcutta; *Westminster*, for London.—13. *Clarissa*, for Madras.

MARRIAGE.

April 9. At Singapore, Mr. C. W. Smith, chief engineer H. M. steamer *Phlegethon*, to Miss Susan Charlotte Wyatt, daughter of the late Capt. W. M. Wyatt.

DEATHS.

Mar. 27. At Singapore, Rev. Isaac P. Stryker, American missionary.

April 7. At Malacca, after ten hours' illness, Charlotte, wife of Johannes Leffer, Esq.

China.

GENERAL ORDERS.

SAILING LETTERS.

Macao, Feb. 25.—Various applications having been made for sailing letters for the protection of British owned vessels not entitled to the privileges of British re-

gistry: notice is hereby given, that such sailing letters will be furnished to any vessels *bond fide* British property, but not entitled to registry, on application and proof of property, at the office of the superintendents of British trade in China. A fee of five dollars will be charged on every sailing letter furnished to any vessel.

J. RICKETT, ESQ.

Macao, Feb. 25.—Her Britannic Majesty's chief superintendent of trade, &c. &c., in China, being about to remove his establishments from Macao to Hong-kong, it is hereby notified that John Rickett, Esq., has been appointed government agent at the former place, with authority to open all mails that may come to the address of the post-master or other British functionary, to make up packets of letters sent to him for despatch on the departure of vessels, of which the government agent will in all ordinary cases give due notice, and to be the medium of transmitting references and communications which her Britannic Majesty's subjects residing at or visiting Macao, or others, may wish to have sent to the chief superintendent, or his deputy, at Hong-kong.

It is further hereby notified, that it is the intention of the chief superintendent, &c., to address letters by the earliest opportunity to the governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Singapore, as well as to her Majesty's postmaster-general in London, suggesting that letters intended for, and especially addressed to, Macao or Canton, shall, as far as possible, be henceforward made up in separate packets, whilst the great bulk of the correspondence will, as heretofore, be forwarded in the mails generally addressed, China, and which latter, it is proposed, shall only be opened and assorted at the post-office at Hong-kong, so soon as the arrangements now contemplated have been carried into effect.

All merchants, and others interested in the above-described arrangements, are requested to note the same, and recommended to instruct their agents and correspondents in Europe, India, and elsewhere, accordingly. By order of acting secretary and treasurer,

J. R. MORRISON.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ISLAND OF HONG-KONG.

Hong-kong Government House, March 29.—With reference to the Notification dated on the 22nd instant, the following gentlemen are appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects therein described.

With the sanction of Major-General Burrell, C. B., Major Malcolm, Capt. Meick, H. M.'s 49th Foot, Ens. Sargent, and R. Woodsnam, Esq.

With the sanction of Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., Mr. Pascoe, 2nd Master of H. M.'s ship *Blenheim*.

Captain Mylius, land officer, will attend the Committee for the purpose of giving effect to its proceedings by laying down the necessary land-marks, boundaries, roads, &c., &c.

The Committee will report to government any cases in which they are of opinion that the native Chinese should be remunerated for ground which was in their possession previous to the occupation of the island by her Majesty's forces, and which have been appropriated, as well as the amount of remuneration.

The Committee will select the most eligible spots for public landing places; will define the limits of the cantonments or locations for officers, near the different barracks; will likewise fix the extent of ground to be reserved for the Naval dépôt, and for dock-yards, including spots for one or more patent slips, which it is understood are likely to be erected by companies or individuals.

It being the intention of Government to form a watering place for the shipping hereafter, the Committee will select the most eligible spot with a running stream of good water for that purpose.

Dated at Hong-kong Government House, this 29th of March, 1842.

APPOINTMENT.

March.—Hon. Mr. S. Garling to be acting Gov. of Straits settlements during absence of the Governor at Borneo on a deputation.

BIRTH.

Jan. 2.—At Macao, the lady of the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, daughter.

Freight to England.—(April 1st), £4 10s. to £5.

Australasia.

SYDNEY.

APPOINTMENT.

Jan. J. J. Galloway, Esq., assist. surveyor, to be a commissioner of crown lands in New South Wales, for the county of Cumberland.

Feb. 16. W. C. Haldane, Esq., to be a commiss. of Supreme Court.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*Feb. 13. Champion,* from Liverpool; *Agnes,* from Liverpool; *Agnes (Cobb),* from London; *Broom,* from Clyde; *Sir Edward Paget,* from Cork.

Departures.—*Feb. 6. Margaret,* for Cape; *Lady Clarke,* for Singapore.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 29. At New Zealand, G. F. Dawson, Esq., police magistrate, to Harriette, daughter of W. H. Styles, Esq., of Northfleet, Kent.

Jan. 17. At Parramatta, John Foulis, M.D., son of Sir James Foulis, Bart., of Collinton, near Edinburgh, to Mary, daughter of Mrs. W. Blair, late of Greenock.

25. At Sydney, Mr. D. Miller, Dunclett House, Castlereagh Street, to Mrs. M. Beard, relict of the late Mr. Beard, Sydney.

26. At Sydney, Mr. Geo. Simpson to Anne, daughter of Mr. C. Beal, builder.

27. At Sydney, Mr. J. A. Mathews to Miss M. A. Stephens.

— *At Sydney, Mr. R. Shrubsole to Catherine,* daughter of the late W. Tooth, Esq., of Cranbrook, Kent.

Feb. 1. At Sydney, Marion, daughter of Mr. Nathan, to T. H. B. Venour, Esq., solicitor.

8. At Sydney, the Rev. C. Spencer, M.A., of C. C., Cambridge, son of S. Spencer, Esq., of Moulton Hall, Suffolk, to Susanna, daughter of Sir James Dowling, chief justice of New South Wales.

10. At East Maitland, R. P. Forester, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late J. C. Magenis, Esq., solicitor, of Dublin.

Feb. 18. At Sydney, Mr. Alexander Marr, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Angus Allison, late of the Royal Exchange, Glasgow.

— *At Sydney, the Rev. Charles Spencer, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge,* third son of Stephen Spencer, Esq., of Moulton Hall, county of Suffolk, to Susanna, youngest daughter of Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

— *At East Maitland, Roger Pearson Foster,* eldest son of the late John Forster, Esq., Alnwick, Northumberland, to Jane Isabella, daughter of the late John Colter Magenis, Esq., solicitor, Arran Quay, Dublin.

DEATHS.

Dec. At Port Phillip, J. Moorsom, Esq.

Jan. 18. At Adelaide, S. Australia, T. A. Forrest, son of Mr. D. Forrest, of Edinburgh.

Feb. 1. At Windsor, Mr. Richard Aidge.

5. At Sydney, Mr. John Burke.

— *At Sydney, Mr. J. James, of Hinton, Hunter River.*

8. At Sydney, R. Hindmash, Esq., of the firm of Iredale and Co., Sydney.

March 1. At Sydney, Mary, daughter of the late A. Rutledge, Esq.

3. Mr. Thomas Draper.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 30. Mr. W. Harrison to be postmaster of Antell Ponds, v. T. S. Harrison resigned.

— Messrs. R. Legge, R. Willis, and F. Von Steigletz, to be justices of the peace.
 Jan. 26. F. H. Moore, Esq., to be town surveyor of Launceston, v. Mr. R. M'Culloch resigned.

— S. Barrow, Esq., to be justice of the peace for the island of V.D.L. and its dependencies.

Feb. 2. G. B. Boyes, Esq., to be colonial sec. and registrar of the records of the island of V.D.L. in suc. to J. Montagu, Esq.

— S. Carr, Esq., to be auditor of civil accounts in suc. to G. B. Boyes, Esq.

Feb. 17. A. C. Stonor, Esq., to be crown solicitor of V.D.L.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Jan. — *Widgeon, Harbinger, and Sydney*, from London.—26. *Prince of Orange*, from Leith.—Feb. 3. *Fortitude*, from Falmouth.

At Launceston.—Jan. 21. *Henry*, from London.

At Swan River.—Nov. 26. H.M.S. *Beagle*, from survey.—Dec. 7. *Champion*, from Calcutta.

At Port Phillip.—Jan. 26. *Robert Benn*, from Greenock.—30. *Arkwright*, from Liverpool.—Feb. 9. *Wm. Nicol*, from Leith; *Martin Luther*, from Cork.

Departures from Hobart Town.—*Daniel Wheeler*, and *Fama*, for London.—Feb. 6. *Jones, Lolland, Gustave, Neva, Barclay, and Neiree*, whaling.—To sail in Feb. *L. Dare, Tar, Noormuhul, Agostina, Emu, and Henry*.

From Launceston.—Jan. 21. *Africane*, for London.

From Swan River.—Dec. 22. H.M.S. *Beagle*, for Torres Straits.

From Port Phillip.—Feb. 5. *Marquis of Bute*, for Batavia.—To sail in Feb. *Lorina*, and *Mary Nixon*, for London.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 30. At Geelong, A. Eyre, Esq., to Robina, daughter of the late Lieut. J. Wilson, R.N.

Jan. 5. At Launceston, Francis Henry, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late W. Lawrence, Esq., M.L.C.

Jan. 22. At Hamilton, C. Culley, Esq., to Emily, daughter of the late Capt. Lloyd, R.N.

Feb. 5. At Hobart Town, Mr. J. Walker to Miss A. Stallard.

DEATH.

Jan. At Hobart Town, S. Dawson, Esq.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2. Mr. A. Walter, of Plympton, Devon, to Miss J. Randall.

Feb. 4. The Rev. W. Krige to Miss J. Redelinghays.

DEATHS.

Nov. 19. J. Simpson, Esq., late of Glasgow.

Jan. 5. At Bathurst, S. Biddulph, Esq.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Feb. 15. *Eliza Leishman*, from Calcutta.—25. *John King*, from Southampton; *Helena*, from Halifax; *Grecian*, from Downs; *Cassiopea*, from Liverpool.—March 3. *Isabella*, from Calcutta.—4. *Cecelia*, from Cape.—7. *William Lockerby*, from Liverpool; *Augusta Jessie*, from Bengal; *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, from Bengal.—11. *Strathfieldsaye*, from Ceylon.—20. *Falcon*, from London.

Departures.—Feb. 27. *Meteor*, and *Maria*, for London.—28. *Mary Pring*, for Greenock.—March 2. *Spartan*, for London; *Wasdale*, for London.—4. *Packet*, for Hobart Town.—After March 4. *Dempster*, for Calcutta; *Pantaboon*, *Isabella*, *Nauticus*, *Sarah Mills*, *Queen Victoria*, *Thomas Snook*, *Grecian*, and *Eliza Leishman*, all for London.

Freight (March 4th) £2. 5s. to £3. 10s. per ton.

Cape of Good Hope.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE SOMERSETSHIRE.

Head-Quarters, Cape Town, April 9, 1842.—At a Court-Martial held on board the convict ship *Somersetshire*, in Table Bay, on the 25th, and continued by adjournments until the 29th day of the same month, pursuant to an order and by virtue of a warrant of his Excellency Major General Sir George Napier, K. C. B., whereof Major D'Urban, of the 25th regiment was president, and Town Brigade Major Carruthers acting deputy judge advocate,—was arraigned Private John Agnew, No. 765, of the 99th regiment, on the following charge, viz.—

“For mutiny on board the convict ship *Somersetshire*, on the high seas, on or between the 14th January and the 13th February, 1842, he being at the time one of the guard for the protection of the said ship; in having begun, excited, caused, or joined in a seditious conspiracy for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the said ship, with the aid of certain convicts, and of doing violence to the officers in command.”

To which charge the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner, Private John Agnew, No. 765, 99th regt., guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being a breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration his former convictions and general bad character, do now sentence him to be shot to death, at such time and place as his Exc. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope may be pleased to appoint. Which sentence has been approved and confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The two other prisoners, Private Walter Chisholm, No. 812, of the 99th regt., and Private John Kelly, No. 1,109, 99th regt., having been similarly arraigned and tried, were also severally found Guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

APPOINTMENT.

April 8. Mr. Donald Moodie, late protector of slaves in the Eastern Province, appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate for district of George.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—MARCH 19. *Mary*, from Downs; *Apame*, from ditto.—20. *Mazeppa*, from Mauritius; *Agnorina*, from Ramsgate.—29. H. M. S. *Hazard*, from Portsmouth; *Goshawk*, from Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Minerva*, from Glasgow; *Spencer*, from Batavia.—2. *Duilius*, from Colombo; *Hero*, from Breede River; *Thomas Snook*, from Mauritius; *Caroline*, from Colombo.—5. *Wanderer*, (yatch) from Cowes.—6. *Seppenga*, from Downs; *John Line*, from Madras.—8. *Mandane*, from Newcastle.—15. *Anna Eliza*, from Downs.—18. *Broxbornbury*, from Portsmouth.—25. *Herefordshire*, from Bengal; C. S. *Memnon*, from Falmouth.

Departures.—MARCH 29. *Louisa Campbell*, for New Zealand; *Waverley*, for London.—APRIL 1. *Cornubia*, for Sydney.—3. *Duilius*, for London; *Countess of Durham*, for Mauritius.—12. *John Line*, for London; *Somersetshire*, for V. D. Land.—15. *Thetis*, for London.—22. *Royal Tar*, and *Lucan*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

March 7. At Graham's Town, Mrs. C. Maynard, son.

28. At Cape Town, the lady of F. J. Smuts, Esq., daughter.

Lately. At Fort Peddie, Kafferland, the lady of Capt. T. Campbell, 91st regt., daughter.

— At Graaf Reinet, Mrs. R. Southey, son.

— At Graham's Town, Mrs. G. A. Monro, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Cape Town, Mr. R. Laing to Miss C. M. Jones.

April 14. At Graham's Town, Mr. W. Ogilvie, jun., to Miss M. Dixon.

18. At Cape Town, L. H. de Longrais, Esq., to Miss L. Swaving.

DEATHS.

- March 6. At Graham's Town, Mr. G. H. Earl, aged 16.
 13. At Graham's Town, Mrs. D. Evans.
 16. At Cape Town, Ellen, daughter of Mr. G. R. Midgley.
 21. At Simon's Town, Mr. S. Drew, of H.M.S. *Belleisle*.
 25. At Simon's Town, Mr. R. Coysh, of H.M. *Dido*.
 April 5. At Cape Town, Herbert, son of O. F. Oaks, Esq., Madras art.
 8. J. Hewett, Esq., capt. 52nd Bengal N.I.
 11. Mr. R. A. Windell.
 — Mr. W. Sutherland, pensioner, from H.M. 56th F.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held a meeting on the 4th of June: the Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, the President of the Society, in the chair.

Among the donations to the Society's library laid before the members at this meeting, were some extensive and valuable Oriental works, printed under the patronage of the East-India Company, and presented by the Hon. Court of Directors, several *liraisons* of the "*Voyage dans l'Inde, par Victor Jacquemont*," presented by the French Government; "*Pandectæ Justinianæ*," presented by Colonel Barnewall; and twelve numbers of "*Illustrations of Indian Architecture, from the Mohammedan Conquest downwards*," presented by the author, Capt. M. Kittoe; were also laid upon the table.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston addressed the meeting in reference to a resolution adopted by the Council, that his Highness the Rajah of Travancore should be proposed to the meeting for election as an honorary member of the Society. Sir Alexander alluded to the ready assistance which his highness had always given to Europeans making scientific inquiries in his dominions, and his encouragement of native education. On those grounds he had much pleasure in recommending his highness to the Society as well meriting the distinction of one of its honorary members.

The motion was put from the chair, and his highness was unanimously elected.

The following papers by Lieut. F. J. Newbold were read, being a continuation of the series already furnished by that gentleman on the mineral resources of India:—

1. On the Gold Tracts. The writer remarks, that auriferous deposits occur throughout India, from the Himalayas to Singapore; and that although in many instances, worked in the rudest way by the natives, they have yielded remunerating returns, the greater part of them have been deserted, or only occasionally worked, from their supposed poverty. Little practical European skill has been applied to them; and there is no doubt that they deserve further and more extensive examination than has yet been bestowed upon them. In the Southern Mahratta country, there is a large tract embracing a range of hills called the *Kuppūt Gode*, in which the existence of gold has been known for ages to the native chiefs of the country; although it appears not to have been known to the English Government till a few years ago, when an intelligent Brahman youth, named Trimulrow, gave some account of it in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, in 1839. Lieut. Newbold visited the localities whence Trimulrow had obtained specimens of gold dust; and found, also, that it existed in the bed of a rivulet near Hurti. After describing the geological formation of the Kuppūt Gode range, Lieut. Newbold gives an account of the processes followed by the native gold-washers, or *jalgars*, in collecting and refining the metal. The produce of three rivulets, Hurti, Sotoor, and Doni, is estimated at about 200 ounces per annum. The metal generally occurs in flattened, irregularly-shaped spangles; and chiefly in the lowest part of the bed of the stream. A Mussulman told Lieut. Newbold that he obtained four rupees' worth of gold in two days, and that

the hire of three jurgars, &c. whom he employed amounted to half that sum, leaving two rupees as clear profit. The writer enumerates several other localities in which gold is found, in all of which its geognostic position appears to him to be in the primary schists, viz. gneiss, mica, slate, clay-slate, and hornblende schist, and the paper ends with some suggestions as to the methods which appear most likely to be successful in endeavours to trace the metal to its source.

2. On the Manganese Mines in the Kuppit Gode Range. Lieut. Newbold visited this spot in the hope of finding coal, being led to such an assumption by the oral reports of Trimulrow. He, however, found only a few excavations, which had been made by the agents of Hyder and Tippoo, but which had remained neglected to the present time, they being entirely ignorant of the nature and use of manganese.

3. On the Lead Mines of the Eastern Ghauts. The principal excavations are situate near the village of Jungumrazpilly, between Cuddapah and Nellore, on the Coromandel coast. After describing the geognostic position of the ore and its qualities, the writer states that the origin of most of the extensive excavations, now totally neglected, is lost in obscurity. It is known that they were worked under the ancient Hindu kings of Bijanugger, and subsequently by the Mahommedans. About thirty years ago, an officer of the Madras engineers examined the mines with a view to working them; but after a short exploration, the intention was given up, as not likely to be profitable. But Lieut. Newbold is of opinion that they have not had a fair trial.

4. On the Corundum, Garnet, and Ruby Localities. Corundum is found about forty-five miles north-west of Seringapatam; it is also said to be found at Mundiam in Mysore, at Gudjellhuty, in Coimbatore, at the Topoor Ghat, in Salem, and in Cuttack. This mineral is much used by the natives in polishing precious and other stones; and its price appears to have risen in value of late. Fine rubies are often found in the corundum localities. The garnet is very generally diffused over India; the finest specimens of this gem are procured in the metalliferous areas of Salem and Nellore. The green variety is of rare occurrence; the only locality where Lieut. Newbold discovered it was in the Salem district. A mine of precious garnet occurs at Gharibpit, near Palunshah, in the Hyderabad country, in a granitic rock. The garnets are found at the depth of eight or ten feet in the alluvium at the foot of the rock. When collected, they are gently pounded, in which operation the bad ones are broken: those only which survive the blows are preserved.

When the reading of these papers was concluded, several of the members present entered into a conversation relative to the gold tracts, and the desirability of their being further investigated. The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie expressed his opinion that the real gold mines of India would be found in her vast cotton plains. He thought, also, that it would be very desirable to encourage natives to undertake mineralogical inquiries; they could soon be educated for the task, and would then accomplish it more efficiently, with far less sacrifice of health, and at a much smaller expense than Europeans could. They had that day elected a rajah of India an honorary member; and he hoped that, one day, they might have the pleasure of enrolling among them the enterprising young Brahman so favourably mentioned by Lieut. Newbold in the paper just read.

On leaving the chair, the Right Hon. Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, assuring them of his high appreciation of the distinction the Society had conferred upon him in electing him their president; and of the strong sense he entertained of the useful objects for the promotion of which the Society was instituted.

18th June.—Another meeting took place this day; Professor Wilson in the chair. David Salomons, Esq., was unanimously elected a resident member of the Society. Several articles in use among the Afghans, some Bactrian coins, and two Persian MSS. were presented by Col. Carmichael Smyth; also copies of the *Persian Moon-shee*, *Hindoostanee Jest Book*, and *Hindoostanee Interpreter*, edited by him. Mr. G. Parbury presented the second edition of his *Hand Book for India and Egypt*, and

the Rev. Thomas Robinson his translation into Persian of the Old Testament, 3 vols. 8vo.

A letter from his Royal Highness Prince John, of Saxony, in acknowledgment of his election as an honorary member of the Society, was read; also a letter from Mr. Montgomery Martin, which accompanied samples of two cargoes of Indian wheat, now landing at Liverpool, from Calcutta; the wheat was considered to be worth 67s. per quarter.

The chairman informed the meeting, that the Council, not forgetting the honour and privilege the Society enjoyed of having Her Most Gracious Majesty's name, and that of her royal consort, the Prince Albert, as patron and vice-patron of the Society, respectively, had resolved to propose to the Society to offer to her Majesty and the prince, congratulatory addresses on the recent providential escape of her Majesty from assassination. Drafts of such addresses had been drawn up by the honorary secretary, who would read them to the meeting.

The addresses were then read, and adopted *nem. con.*

M. Alexandre de Chodzko, a gentleman who has resided a considerable time in Persia and the adjoining countries, was formally introduced as a foreign member of the Society; and a diploma conferring the membership was presented to him by the hands of the chairman, who complimented M. de Chodzko on the acquirements he had made in the dialects and literature of the Perso-Turkish nations, of which so little was at present known in Europe.

M. de Chodzko returned thanks.

A communication from Lieut. Newbold, on the diamond tracts of India, was read, being another paper belonging to his series on the mineral resources of India. The author states that these tracts lie between 13° and 25° N. latitude; occurring in irregular patches on the great plains bordering the larger rivers that have an easterly and southerly course to the Bay of Bengal. Diamonds of considerable size are often found in the sands of these streams, and of their tributaries, but their geognostic *situs* must be referred to the sandstone and sandstone conglomerate of the localities. Lieut. Newbold visited the mines of Condapetta, in what are called the Ceded Districts, and which originally formed part of the once celebrated empire of Golconda. On approaching the excavations, he was stopped by a Brahman and attendants, who begged of him to leave his horse behind, as his presence might interrupt the success of the propitiatory rites then performing to the tutelary gods of the earth, preparatory to opening some new excavations. On walking to the spot, he found the mystic ceremony was going on; two divining rods were planted in holes in the ground, into which had been deposited stones smeared with red and yellow paint. Incense pots were burning; sacrifices were made to Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune; and the excavations were commenced, that being the day and hour previously fixed upon by an astrologer who had been consulted. The old pits were very numerous, and covered an extent of about a square mile. They were generally of a square form, and from four to twelve feet deep. The stratum cut through appeared to be cotton-soil, mixed with small grains of quartz, generally from three to ten feet thick, resting on a bed of rolled stones of various sizes, mixed with gravelly mud, in which the diamonds are usually found. The washed gravel is carefully spread out and examined in the presence of the diamond contractors; the diamonds being easily recognized when wet by their peculiar lustre. The mines are let by Government to natives, who pay about Rs. 50 per month for seventy-five square yards of mining ground.

The author describes the mines of Banaganpully, Munimudgoo, and Ramulacota. The latter are in the Kurnool territory, and are not, at present, much worked, on account of the labour required. Other localities are also described; those in Bundelcund are next in celebrity to those of Golconda, and are still worked at considerable profit; but it is said that in the reign of Akbar, the annual produce was valued at eight lacs of rupees, or about £80,000 sterling. He then alludes to the speculations which have been made as to the origin of the diamond; and thinks, with Sir David Brewster, that it must have been once in a soft state, like amber, opal, &c. As a

corroboration of this opinion, he mentions the universal belief among Indian miners, that this gem is continually reproduced—a fact proved by the extraction, in tolerable abundance, of diamonds from old excavations that have been filled up and neglected, as worn out, for fifteen or twenty years. Diamonds of great value are seldom found in India; the largest lately procured was found at Punnah, in Bundelcund, and was valued at £400 sterling. The paper concludes by some observations on the large diamonds that have been procured on the island of Borneo, one of which was sold to the Duke of Orleans for £130,000. An account of the methods used in polishing and cutting diamonds is also given.

At this meeting, a wealthy native of India, named Dwacanatha Tagore, was introduced by the chairman, who remarked that it must be highly satisfactory to know, that that gentleman came to England solely to acquire information, and indulge a laudable curiosity; and not from any political motive, or with any personal grievance to complain of. He (Professor Wilson) had had the pleasure of knowing Dwacanatha in Calcutta, and could bear testimony to his never-failing public-spiritedness, benevolence, and philanthropy.

Dwacanatha, in an animated style and good English, returned thanks for the flattering mention made of him by Professor Wilson. He remarked upon the benefits of steam in enlarging the intercourse between the two countries; and upon the rapid decrease of the prejudices among natives of India against foreign travel, in proof of which he mentioned that his own voyage was fully approved of by all his friends at home. He concluded his address by expressing his belief that the people of India were much indebted to his friend, Professor Wilson, for the exertions he had made in promoting education in India, and his satisfaction at the increasing interest which the people of England took in all that related to India.

On the table we observed a lithographed drawing representing elevations of a native hospital now erecting at Bombay, for which Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, a Parsi, has given the munificent sum of £20,000; in approbation of which her Majesty had been pleased to bestow upon him the honour of knighthood, and to present him with a handsome gold emblematical medal.

The meetings were adjourned till November.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

A meeting of the committee was held on the 27th June; the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., in the chair. The printing of Dr. Stevenson's translation of the *Sama Vēda* was announced as completed. Portions of the following works were submitted, and it was stated that they would be delivered to the subscribers in the course of the present year:—The *Nishan-i Haideri*, translated by Col. W. Miles; *Haji Khalfa's Bibliographical Dictionary*, edited and translated by Professor Flügel, of Meissen; the *Dabistan*, translated in part by the late D. Shea, Esq., and completed by Capt. Troyer; *Specimens of the Popular Poetry of Persia*, collected and translated by M. Alexandre de Chodzko; and the second volume of *Masudi's Meadows of Gold and Mines of Pearls*, translated by Dr. A. Sprenger. Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., was nominated treasurer of the fund, in the place of the late Earl of Munster.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

The half-yearly public examination took place at Addiscombe, on Friday, the 10th June, in the presence of the Chairman, Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.; John Cotton, Esq., Deputy Chairman; and several honourable members of the Court of Directors. The principal military and other visitors were, General Lord Bloomfield, the Earl of Devon, the Hon. W. B. Baring (M.P.), Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Mulcaster; *Major-Generals* Sir Hew Ross, Sir Geo. Whitmore, T. Paterson Dynely (C.B.), Sir Dudley Hill Shuldharn, Whish, McLeod (C.B.), Fair, Taylor (C.B.), Strover, Johnstone, Monteith; *Colonel* Love (C.B., K.H.); *Lieut.-Colonels*

Dundas (C.B.), Sir George Hoste, Sir F. Smith (R.E.), W. D. Jones, Bonner; Majors Matson (R.E.), Willock, Steel, Sage; Captains Williams (R.E.), Burnaby (R.A.), Ridley (Gr. Guards); Lieut. Harness (R.E.); Sir Alexander Johnston; Dr. Hume; P. Melvill, J. B. Yzarn, W. Delane, C. H. C. Plowden, J. Narrien (R.M. Coll.), N. Smith, S. H. Christie (R.M. Acad.), J. Nesbitt, C. Nesbitt, R. I. Murchison, W. Eastwick, De Lisle, G. Crommelin, Esqrs.; the Rev. Messrs. R. M. Lindsay, G. Coles, &c.

The class brought forward for examination consisted of twenty-nine cadets, three of whom were selected for the *Engineers*, viz.—W. Chapman, C. J. Hodgson, W. R. Dickinson. Nine for the *Artillery*, viz.—H. D. Macsween, T. B. Stanley, D. McNeill, H. M. Douglas, E. B. Johnson, H. H. Maxwell, V. S. Kemball, A. M. Murray, B. K. Finnimore. And seventeen for the *Infantry*, viz.—A. Allen, C. W. D'Oyly, S. de Havilland, G. A. Crommelin, W. T. Baker, J. M. P. Montagu, P. G. Scott, W. T. Birch, E. W. Mairis, H. D. Manning, C. T. Aitchison, W. L. Jones, C. W. Dun, G. F. D'Oyly, T. Staples, J. M. Nuttall, C. Waddington.

The distribution of the prizes was as follows, viz.—

First Class :—Gentleman Cadet William Chapman (six prizes), 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, Civil Drawing, 2nd Hindustani, French, 1st Good Conduct; in presenting which the Chairman spoke as follows: "Mr. Chapman,—It is in the performance of a most gratifying duty that, in the name of the Court of Directors, I present to you this sword, in testimony of their high approbation of your exemplary conduct at this institution. It is not too much to say, that you enter the service under the most favourable circumstances. The possession of this prize you may justly consider as a proud trophy in a contest in which you have struggled successfully with talented and meritorious competitors, and you must ever advert with pride and exultation to the events of a day which have in so honourable a manner placed in your hands a sword which, I am confident, you will wear with honour to yourself and advantage to your country." Charles James Hodgson, 2nd Mathematical, 2nd Good Conduct; William Dickinson, 1st Mathematical; Donald McNeill (two prizes), 1st Hindustani, Latin; Augustine Allen, 2nd Fortification, Military Drawing, an extra prize for a beautifully-executed model of the attack of a fancy fortress.

Second Class :—George W. Walker (six prizes), Mathematics, Fortification, Military Surveying, Hindustani, 3rd Good Conduct, French; Frederick Maisey, Civil Drawing; William Cameron, Latin; Robert Ferguson, Military Drawing.

Third Class :—John C. Anderson, 4th general Good Conduct.

General Pasley commenced the Examination in MATHEMATICS with asking such of the Cadets as were the least advanced in their studies to demonstrate a number of theorems and construct several problems in Geometry. He then asked those cadets some general questions in Algebra, and also required them to give the solutions of some Quadratic Equations. General Pasley proceeded afterwards to examine the other cadets in Mensuration, Trigonometry, and some of the most important questions in Surveying; and we observed that Mr. Mairis demonstrated the station problem in a clear and satisfactory manner. After a short examination in Conic Sections, he was proceeding to give some important propositions in Mechanics, Hydraulics, &c., when he was interrupted in his examination, and obliged to break it off in consequence of the numerous other objects which the Chairman and Directors were called upon to inspect.

In the FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT the exhibition and explanation of models executed by the cadets occupied the greatest part of the time allotted for this department.

First.—A model in moist sand, executed by Gentlemen Cadets Hodgson, Johnson, Maxwell, and Montagu (on a scale of one inch to one foot, and occupying the whole of the interior of an octagonal redoubt), exhibited the details of an attack on a salient round tower of a mud fort; such as are common in India. These four cadets explained the nature of the defences and of the attack. Three offensive batteries contained twelve pieces of siege ordnance, constructed for direct, enfilade, and verti-

cal fire; the field powder magazines were all of different patterns—some rectangular, others triangular. The parallels, batteries, approaches, and saps, were perfectly executed. The process of descending into the ditch (partly by a blinded and partly by a regularly cased descent) was constructed with great care, and gave a complete representation of this difficult operation: the ditch being dry, a sap was run across it, and the miner attached to the escarp; a gallery (suitable to this small scale, and having a line of least resistance equal to thirty feet) received a charge at its extremity, which was exploded by a voltaic battery at the required moment of Cadet Hodgson's explanation, and bringing down the Mahomedan crescented flag above it, formed a noble breach. This mode of proceeding against mud forts has been strongly recommended by the most experienced engineers, and was successfully executed against the famed fortress of Bhurtpore. This model excited great interest, and was lauded by the many distinguished officers who were present, as a most excellent means of instruction.

Second.—A model in moist sand (on a scale of two inches to the foot, to which scale all the materials are made) of an elevated gun battery, shewing the various modes of revetting with gabions, fascines, and sand-bags; and the gun-platforms used in siege operations. This was creditably executed by Cadets Hemery, Foord, Young, Jones, and Cameron; and explained by Cadet Crommelin.

Third.—A model of a double direct sap (Major Jebb's pattern), on a scale of two inches to one foot; extremely well executed by Cadets Wilkieson, Hill, and Teschemaker; and explained by Cadet Kemball.

Fourth.—A model of the angle of a square redoubt, with a loop-holed, stockaded, covered caponiere, for the defence of the ditches, having beyond the counterscarp, trap-holes of different forms, with an abattis in an advanced ditch—scale one inch to one foot. Constructed with great care by Cadets Hutchinson, Scott, Aytoun, and Parish.

Fifth.—A shaft and gallery, lined with mining cases (full size), constructed in an embankment of quicksand, presenting very great difficulties of execution; done by various squads of cadets from the first class, but chiefly by Cadets Crommelin and Charles D'Oyly.

Sixth.—In the Blockhouse, in the bastioned field-work that surrounds the parade, is a very beautiful model, in fine moist sand, of a front of Bousmard's system, on a scale of a quarter of an inch to one foot. It may be said, with truth, to be as perfect a model of a front of fortification as has ever been executed on such a scale and with such materials; shewing the whole of the casemates, loop-holed galleries, and intricate traverses, with which the system abounds. The able constructors of this large model are Cadets Fulton, Robinson, Robison, Chambers, Boddam, and Wallace. The principles and details of construction were explained in a most full and masterly manner by Cadets Hugh Douglas, Charles D'Oyley, and McNeill; who also referred to the great works of Napoleon at Alessandria, as having been executed on Bousmard's principles.

Seventh.—The mode of defilading field works was shewn by a model, executed by Cadets Stanley and Patrick Scot, on an elevated platform, exhibiting a square redoubt within musketry range of three hills; the work being protected by suitable bonnettes and traverses—scale a quarter of an inch to a foot.

Eighth.—A very intricate and beautifully finished model in wood, on a scale of thirty-five yards to one inch, of an attack on four fronts of the modern system, has been executed by Cadet Allen. The public examiner, Major-General Pasley, C.B., was pleased to recommend Mr. Allen for an especial prize of a valuable case of instruments, for the skill and beauty with which this model has been executed; and Mr. Allen has presented the model to the Institution, where it will remain as a memorial of his ability, and a source of instruction to others.

A very pretty bridge, formed of casks and small tin cylindrical pontoons, was constructed by the 2nd class, under the superintendence of Gentleman Cadet George Walker, over which a 3-pounder, limbered up, was passed.

Amongst the Drawings exhibited was one by Cadet Chapman (the first Engineer

on this occasion), on a principle invented by Lieut. Cook, combining, in a very beautiful manner, in one figure, the Plan and Elevation of Three Fronts of the Modern System of Fortification, with Isometrical Projections; a most expressive mode of delineating the works, and shewing, on the part of Cadet Chapman, a degree of intelligence, patience, and taste, rarely combined together.

The usual Fortification and Artillery Drawings, executed by the Cadets at the Seminary, shewed great proficiency and neatness of execution.

In the Examination-Hall, General Pasley, C.B., examined the greatest part of the first class in Field and Permanent Fortification; and was pleased to express himself very highly pleased with the acquirements of the cadets.

MILITARY DRAWINGS exhibited, 11th June, 1842, at Addiscombe. — Mr. Allen, Mr. Chapman, Guarda (prize); Mr. Dickinson, Fort St. Philippe; Mr. Maxwell, De Mequinenza; Mr. De Havilland, Foz D'Arnee and Santarem; Mr. Hodgson, Passage of the Ceira; Mr. C. D'Oyly, Vittoria; Mr. Baker, Pombal; Mr. Douglas, Roliça; Mr. Murray, South Lines of Lisbon; Mr. Crommelin, Plan of the Siege of Badajoz; Mr. McNeil, Peniscola; Mr. Johnson, Drawing from the Model of St. Helena; Mr. Birch, Sagonte; Mr. Jones, Saragossa.

Second Class. — Mr. Ferguson, Plan of Tartose (prize); Mr. Teschemaker, Plan of the Battle of Fuentes D'Onore; Mr. Pearson, Sahugal; Mr. Maisey, Tarragone; Mr. Hemery, Santarem; Mr. Jones, Pamplona; Mr. Walker, St. Sebastian; Mr. Hill, Tarifa; Mr. Earle, Saragossa; Mr. Wilkinson, Survey of Ground near Croydon; Mr. C. Young, Combat of Roliça; Mr. Stewart, Survey, and a Plan of Badajoz; Mr. Food, Fort D'Oropese.

In the MILITARY SURVEYING branch of instruction we are enabled to speak with approbation of the Trigonometrical Surveys made with the theodolite and chain, and also of the Military Sketches, for which the pocket sextant and prismatic compass are employed. The plans of Messrs. Chapman, Johnson, Dickinson, Hodgson, Macsween, Allen, Douglas, Stanley, and D'Oyly, were highly creditable to the talents and industry of those gentlemen.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT. — We noticed with much pleasure the finish and good taste displayed in the greater portion of the drawings shewn at this examination, composed of almost every variety of subject, as ruins, landscape, figures, marine views, architecture, &c. The first prize was awarded to W. Chapman, of the first class, for a large view of Chepstow Castle, wrought throughout in an artistlike style, uniting good effect with a vigorous and cheerful tone of colouring. The same praise must be given to a large drawing of Roslyn Castle, by Charles D'Oyley, in which he has beautifully made out all its accompaniments of rock, wood, and water. Another, by A. Allen, a view of Wyburn Water, is a well-finished drawing, combining some of the best properties of colour and effect; the returning light after a shower of rain is very well managed. C. Aitcheson's large view of Broader Water, in which the warm and rich colours of a sunny evening are very successfully thrown over mountains, lake, and rocky foreground, also took much of our attention. A large sea piece, by C. Dun, subject a sloop of war moving gracefully over a slightly rippled sea, with other vessels; and a large drawing of a bold headland on the coast of Normandy, by E. Johnston, are productions evincing very great talent. A drawing of cattle, by H. Macsween, and others by T. Stanley, Wm. Jones, H. Douglas, &c., all of the first class, deserve much commendation. In the second class, Frederick Maisey received the prize for two well-finished drawings; one, a view of Snowdon; the other, Fishermen, with market women and children amongst their boats, on the Sands near Worthing. There were also several other very good drawings in this class.

Altogether, this exhibition was so satisfactory, that we look forward to the time when many of the gentlemen cadets now leaving this institution will furnish the world with much valuable knowledge of places hitherto but little known except by name. In the junior classes there were many promising specimens of ripening talent.

In the LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT were many exceedingly well-executed speci-

mens, particularly those by A. Allen, W. Chapman, Frederick Maisey, and R. Ferguson.

At the close of the examination, and after the distribution of prizes, the Chairman addressed the cadets as follows :—

“ Gentlemen Cadets,—It is a source of congratulation to yourselves, and of great satisfaction to me and my colleagues in the direction, that the reports of the Public Examiner and the Lieutenant-Governor are so creditable to you, both as regards the favourable progress you have made in your studies and your general good conduct during the expiring term. The examination we have now witnessed must satisfy all who are present on this occasion how admirably adapted this institution is to fulfil the important purposes for which it was founded and is maintained, the providing for the service of the East-India Company a body of officers, particularly in the scientific branches of the military profession, well qualified for the various important duties which it is probable, in the course of their service, they may be called upon to perform.

“ If, gentlemen, I am correct in this opinion—and I have no reason to think otherwise, from the sentiments I have frequently heard expressed by many noble and distinguished visitors who have at various times honoured us with their presence at these half-yearly examinations—how much do the Court of Directors owe—how much, gentlemen cadets, are you yourselves indebted—to the zeal, ability, and unremitting attention that has been at all times evinced by the distinguished officers and professors who direct the studies and superintend the discipline of this institution!

“ It becomes me, therefore, on the part of the Court of Directors, to express to those gentleman our best thanks for their well-directed exertions. But, gentlemen cadets, permit me to observe, and of which I believe you must be sensible, that there is something also due from you to mark the sense you entertain for the benefits conferred upon you. To those who return to the seminary after the vacation, I would hold up as patterns for adoption and emulation the most meritorious and the most successful of those about to depart. By such conduct you will best repay the care and attention bestowed upon you.

“ Such of you as by your ability and industry, for the one quality without the other is unavailing and unprofitable, as have been selected by the Public Examiner as qualified for the Engineers, will, I trust, during the time you will remain in this country, under the care and guidance of Lieut. Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, director of the Field Establishment at Chatham, be animated by the desire to deserve his approbation and favourable report of your conduct as officers and gentlemen, by your strict observance of discipline, and by your diligence in study.

“ I cannot, however, avoid expressing my disappointment that the number selected for the Engineers is so few. The reason of this is evident, by the Report of the Public Examiner, which has this day been read, an insufficiency in mathematical knowledge. I trust that, when I next have the pleasure of meeting you, no such objection will exist, and that, at least, double the number will be found equal to pass the *prescribed test* in this important arm of the military service.

“ I will now address a few observations to those who are appointed to the Artillery and Infantry of the line. In the welfare and honour of the Indian army I must ever take the deepest interest, and fully persuaded of the advantages you have derived from receiving the military education you have at this seminary, I am desirous you should still further improve those advantages; and with this view I offer some suggestions which, if followed, will be attended with that effect.

“ You must already be aware that you will have to serve with troops speaking a different language, professing a separate religion, and with habits and manners in many particulars essentially different from your own. The acquisition of the native languages is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the due and efficient performance of your duty as officers; and it is this conviction that has induced the Court of Directors, on the one hand, to encourage and reward those who apply assiduously

to acquire this qualification, and, on the other, to prohibit the employment in staff situations of those who neglect this most important object, and in which your personal interest and your duty are happily in unison with each other.

"In your intercourse with the natives generally, and more particularly with those who, as soldiers, may be placed under your command, at all times observe a conciliatory and forbearing manner. Be indulgent to them as regards their religion and their customs. Offend them not by treating lightly and contemptuously subjects which they consider of serious importance, and which receive their veneration and respect. Be firm, but not harsh. Convince them you have their welfare at heart, and in the time of need you will be rewarded by their unflinching fidelity and grateful devotion.

"In your own person, by the zealous and punctual discharge of your duty, entitle yourself to the good opinion of your commanding officer. Live in harmony with those you are associated with, and by your honourable and gentlemanly behaviour secure their respect and regard.

"Gentlemen, the prospect before you is bright; nor will that prospect, I feel persuaded, be clouded, if you bear in mind and be guided by the friendly advice I have offered you, and you may then cherish the hope that the honourable career you have so auspiciously entered upon may, by the permission of Divine Providence, lead you to fortune and to fame."

The proceedings of the day closed with the Review, including the Artillery Practice and the Sword Exercise, under Mr. Angelo, whose perfected system has been made the subject of military regulation at the Horse Guards.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 23.

War in Affghanistan.—Mr. H. J. Baillie moved, for certain correspondence of the Governor-General of India—first, with Sir A. Burnes, during the mission of the latter to Cabul; and second, with the president of the India Board and with the secret committee of the East-India Company, touching the expedition to Affghanistan. Mr. Baillie thought the country was entitled to know whether the war in India had been commenced by us justly, and after due consultation with competent military authorities. The Commander-in-Chief in India had warned the Governor-General against the expedition, as not only unjust in itself, but as endangering our Indian empire. The Governor-General's manifesto Mr. Baillie considered highly unsatisfactory, and even deceptive. Still he would not say that a valid defence might not be made out; he complained only that the information hitherto afforded had been so meagre. He calculated that this war had already cost upwards of £15,000,000 sterling; and this for a district of which the whole yearly revenue did not exceed £300,000. He did not intimate any doubt respecting the course which it was the duty of the Government to take. Whatever the impolicy of this war in its origin, there was now no alternative but to carry it on with vigour.

Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion. He thought the country entitled to know the origin and character of the war. Former wars had been waged for obvious purposes, amid open dangers; but here was a mysterious hostility emerging from a state of peace. He ridiculed the reasons formerly assigned by Sir J. Hobhouse, and vouched by the Indian experience of Mr. Macaulay. He did not believe the British tenure of India to be so frail as to be in danger, either from insurrection or invasion. If that empire should be lost, it would be by such deficiencies of revenue as those ill-advised wars had a tendency to produce. In 1837, the Indian markets had been in a highly prosperous state; but they had been grievously impaired by these hostilities. No wonder, when the whole commercial intercourse of India had been cut up by the seizure of the camels, by which in that country all traffic was conducted—an event producing much the same effect there as if in England every railroad and every cross-road were destroyed in a day. If Russia was menacing India, we should have checked the Russian power in Europe.

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Sir J. Hobhouse vindicated Lord Auckland, especially from the charge of an intention to deceive by his manifesto. The late Government were now assailed at an unfair disadvantage. When they were in office, and while these events were in progress, no adverse motions had been made, and no objection thrown out, against the course they were pursuing; but now, after waiting the event, gentlemen came forward with their inculpation. Certainly, if fault there was, it was a fault fully shared with Lord Auckland by the late Cabinet. He might mention that the despatch which he (Sir J. Hobhouse) wrote, stating his opinion of the course that ought to be taken in order to meet expected emergencies, and that written by Lord Auckland, informing him that the expedition had already been undertaken, crossed each other on the way. To shew that the measure was not one of a wild character, the Government at home, not knowing exactly or fully the events which had taken place, came to the same conclusion as Lord Auckland at Simla, and thought that a movement across the Indus was indispensable for the safety of our empire. The reverse sustained by our arms, however grievous, was yet but a military disaster; it did not affect the civil power, nor discredit the general policy of England. Equal disasters, in former times, had befallen our Indian forces, without perilling our India supremacy. The war had been undertaken after the fullest consideration, and after consultation with the most competent authorities; and he doubted whether the Commander-in-Chief, the late Sir Henry Fane, had ever given the warning supposed by Mr. Baillie. The movement which the Indian Government had thought it their duty to counteract had not proceeded from Persia alone; it derived great additional importance from being abetted by Russia; and he stated the several circumstances indicative of Russian interference, which he regarded as having justified Lord Auckland in decisive measures. If Sir A. Burnes had expressed himself in favour of a different course, Lord Auckland would not have been bound to act on that opinion against all the other opinions furnished to him on this important subject; but, in fact, Sir A. Burnes himself had recommended, in a letter to Lord Auckland, the very policy adopted by that nobleman. The policy might be right or wrong; but, at all events, it was not to be said that Lord Auckland had neglected to consult or to follow the most competent advisers. Sir J. Hobhouse then read extracts from despatches of Lord Auckland to evince the justice of the war, and, under the circumstances, its necessity. In point of fact, the first successes achieved in 1839 did, for that time, produce the useful effects anticipated from them. Even now he did not believe that any government would be timid enough, nay, bold enough, to make any material change in Lord Auckland's policy. He controverted Mr. Disraeli's commercial statements, and referred to other documents, shewing a considerable increase of trade within the last commercial year. He disputed also the calculations of Mr. Baillie respecting the cost of the war, and shewed that an improvement had taken place in the sources of revenue.

Lord Jocelyn hoped that the present government would not embark in wars of Indian aggrandizement. He disapproved the principles of Lord Auckland's proceedings in Central Asia. The name of England, which had till lately been respected throughout Afghanistan, was now hated there.

Mr. Hogg disclaimed all concurrence in the policy of Lord Auckland; but neither did he concur in the expediency of the present motion. It would be difficult to find any fit time for discussing the policy of a pending war; but certainly that fit time was not a season of disaster and loss. Sir J. Hobhouse, however, had inferred too much in assuming that the forbearance in Parliament from censure on the war was owing to any doubt of its impolicy. He acquitted Lord Auckland, indeed, of any ambitious objects, and gave him the fullest credit for the exclusive pursuit of what he deemed the public good, but could by no means adopt the views of that noble lord. Russia should have been left to take the hazard of any movement in India, and England should have checked her by a fleet in the Baltic. The general opinion of directors, of proprietors, of all men acquainted with India, was adverse to the war; he scarcely knew where to find an individual who approved it, except the late

Ministers themselves; and the manifesto of Lord Auckland had made but a bad case in its defence.

Sir R. Peel said, that the practical question was, whether, under the present circumstances, these papers ought to be produced; and looking solely to the public interest, without any regard to party feeling, he had come to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to produce them. For instance, Russia had positively disavowed all intention to disturb the British supremacy in India; that declaration had been accepted by Lord Palmerston as perfectly satisfactory; and the subsequent conduct of Russia had been in complete and cordial conformity with it. Surely, then, it would not be wise to produce papers, which might refer to a different feeling supposed to have existed at a recent period. The same consideration would induce him to abstain from entering upon the discussion of the subject which those papers involved. He would not pledge himself as to the extent to which the policy of Lord Auckland might be carried out under the present Government, further than by expressing their resolution to maintain the honour of our arms, and vindicate the security of our troops. But he certainly could not entertain a feeling of despair, when he saw the high qualities which even defeat had called forth, not only in such instances as that of Sir Robert Sale, but in the case of that heroic lady, whose example could not fail to have an extensive influence.

Lord Palmerston stated his concurrence in Sir R. Peel's recommendations. Undoubtedly, the time now chosen for the motion was a very unsuitable one. This was a case in which the Government on the spot and the administration at home had come to the same conclusion without previous consultation; and they had come to it, not at all for European, but altogether for Indian, objects. Their conclusion had been corroborated by the opinion of Mr. Henry Ellis, and other counsellors well acquainted with Indian affairs, among whom was Sir A. Burnes himself. The disasters which had befallen our troops had no more to do with the original policy than the shipwreck of a vessel of war would be an argument against a naval expedition. He hoped and expected the speedy restoration of our ascendancy; but he could not feel with those who wished to lay waste a country and slaughter innocent persons, by way of mere revenge for our massacred troops.

Mr. Hume supported Mr. Baillie's motion, complaining of the numerous omissions in the despatches laid on the table by the late Government.

Lord John Russell said, that the late ministers had no personal objection to the production of these papers, though he concurred with Sir R. Peel, that on public grounds it would be unadvisable to produce them. He entered into some defence of the general policy of the Affghan war, which had been approved of by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

The motion was negatived by 75 to 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointment of assistant surgeon, placed by the Court of Directors, with the view to the promotion of science, at the disposal of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Crozier.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Sir Robert Henry Sale, K. C. B., serving with the rank of Major-General in Affghanistan, to be Knight Grand Cross of the said order. Date, June 16th, 1842.

The *Gazette*, of June 28th, announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Hugh Calvey Cotton, Esq., to be dep. surv. general in the island of Van Diemen's Land; and Lieut. Col. L. S. Dickson, to the office of civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the district of Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope; also Henry Rivers, Esq., to the office of treasurer in the Cape of Good Hope.

The steam ship *Hindustan*, the first of the Oriental Steam Company's line, for the communication between Ceylon and Suez, will, it is said, be ready to start for India

from Southampton by the 1st of September. She will be commanded by Capt. Richard Moresby, of the Indian Navy, well known for his elaborate survey of the Red Sea, the Maldivé Islands, &c. The *Bentinck*, a sister vessel, destined for the same station, will soon be launched at Liverpool. These vessels are each of the burden of 1,800 tons, and have engines of 520-horse power.

Mehemet Ali has acceded to the request of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by allowing them his permission to place a steam boat on the Mahmoudéyeh canal, that is, from Alexandria to Atfeh, and had also granted his sanction to their proposals for carrying into immediate effect certain measures for the transit of passengers and merchandize from Suez to Alexandria.

Detachments of troops for India, to fill up vacancies in the different regiments of the line, embarked during the month from Chatham. A body of recruits for the Company's European regiments likewise embarked from Gravesend.

The appeal to the British public on behalf of the families of the victims at Cabul, has called forth some noble examples of liberality. The Queen has given £200; Sir Charles Forbes one hundred guineas, the Hon. M. Elphinstone £30. If the subscriptions in this country keep pace with those in India, the benevolent object will be fully attained.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

15th Hussars (at Madras). Maj. W. H. Ball, h.p. unat., to be major, v. J. M'Queen, exch.; Capt. G. W. Key to be major, by purch., v. Ball, who retires; Lieut. J. B. Pilgrim to be capt. by purch., v. Pilgrim; G. S. Swinney, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Read.

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet J. O'Connor to be lieut. by purch., v. Codrington, who retires; J. Mayne, Gent., to be corn. by purch., v. O'Connor.

Cornet and Adj. P. Dynon to have rank of lieut.; Cornet A. Need to be lieut. by purch., v. Gwynne, who retires; J. T. Waller, Gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Need; W. Morris, Gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Mayne, whose appointment has been cancelled.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. T. Addison to be adj., v. Simmons, prom. in Royal Canadian regt.; R. A. Potts, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Burgh who ret.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. A. Smith, from 34th F., to be assist. surg., v. Fraser, who exch.

19th Foot (in Bengal). J. Margitson, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Atherley, appointed to 92nd F.

27th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Capt. R. Ellis, from h.p. 18th L. Drags., to be capt., v. Brev. Maj. W. Amsinck, who exch.; Lieut. H. D. Cholmeley to be capt., by purch., v. Ellis, who retires; Ens. H. R. Prior to be lieut. by purch., v. Cholmeley; B. Noble, Gent., to be ens., by purch. v. Prior.

29th Foot (on passage to India). Assist. Surg. J. R. Taylor, from the staff, to be surg., v. Ingham, app. to 54th F.

39th Foot (at Madras). H. Armstrong, Gent., to be assist. surg., v. Sinclair, app. to 13th L. D.

49th Foot (in China). Brev. Maj. G. Pasley to be maj. by purch., v. Blyth, who rets.; Lieut. J. M. Montgomery to be capt. by purch., v. Pasley; Lieut. W. P. H. Browne to be capt. by purch., v. Campbell, who rets.; Ens. J. M'C. O'Toole to be lieut. by purch., v. Montgomery; Ens. G. Elmslie, from 68th F. to be lieut. by purch., v. Browne; Ens. W. Mayne, from 63rd F., to be Ens., v. O'Toole.

51st Foot (New S. Wales). C. P. O'Connell, Gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Martin's app. cancelled.

55th Foot (in China). Ens. G. D. Amiel, from 64th F. to be lieut. by purch., v. Rogers' prom. cancelled.

63rd Foot (at Madras). J. A. Kennedy, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Mayne; app. to 49th.

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Capt. E. Hickey, from 86th F., to be capt., v. Lucas, who exch.

84th Foot (on passage for India). Bt. Maj. G. Proctor, from h.p. roy. mil. col. to be capt., v. T. V. Veitch, who retires on h. p. unat.; Lieut. H. Clements from 1st West India Reg. to be lieut., v. Glubb, whose app. cancelled.

84th Foot (on passage to India). G. W. Muriel, Gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Hay, whose app. has been cancelled.

86th Foot (on passage to India). Capt. W. Lucas, from 75th F., to be capt., v. Hickey, who exch.

90th Foot (at Ceylon). C. Dowson, Gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Morley, prom. in 40th F.

95th Foot (at Ceylon). H. G. Hayes, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Aldridge, app. to 8th F.; Ens. H. Baines to be lieut. by purch., v. Godby, who rets.; J. G. Eddington, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Baines.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. W. Driberg to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. Maj. C. Wallett, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. J. B. Kersteman to be first lieut., v. Driberg; G. T. Dawson, Gent., to be 2d lieut., v. Kersteman.

Col. J. G. Cuyler, h. p. Cape Corps, to be maj. gen. in the army; Bt. Maj. G. Proctor, 84th Foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

Brevet.—Capt. R. Ellis, 27th F. (at Cape of Good Hope) to be maj. in the army. Unattached.—Lieut. W. Rogers, from 95th F. (at Ceylon), to be capt. without purch.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

JUNE 7. *Susannah Collings*, Whyte, from Mauritius, Feb. 20; *Sultana* (Arab ship), Zanzibar, Feb. 11; *Maria*, Remkes, Java, —. —10. *Oriental* (steamer), Joy, Alexandria, May 28.—16. *Frances Yates*, M'Lean, S. Australia, Jan. 31.—17. *Dart*, Airth, Madeira, June 4; *Louisa Maria*, Juste, Batavia, —; *Duchess of Northumberland*, Scott, China, Jan. 18.—18. *Derwent*, M'Pherson, V.D. Land, Feb. 8.—20. *Mary Ann*, Jacques, Madras, Feb. 10; *Plantagenet*, Donnet, Bengal, Jan. 31; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Voss, Bengal, Feb. 22; *Calcutta*, Chalmers, V.D. Land, Feb. 10; *Diana*, Garrick, the South Seas, —; *Hamilton*, Bradbury, V.D. Land, Jan. 1; H.M.S. *Larne*, Blake, Ceylon, Feb. 8; *Thistle*, Eldcr, Bombay, Jan. 28; *Ann and Jane*, Smith, Bengal, Jan. 21.—21. *Lady Howden*, M'Earchlin, Singapore, Feb. 2; *Esperance*, Maberley, Bengal, Jan. 20; *Killblain*, Shaw, Bombay, Jan. 29; *England*, Thompson, Bombay, Jan. 27; *Gardner*, Cole, Bengal, Feb. 6; *Mary Ann Webb*, M'Dowall, China, Feb. 8; *Manilla*, Bolton, Singapore, Jan. 23; *India* (steamer), Calcutta, May 1.—22. *John Line*, Brodie, Madras, Feb. 17; *Waverley*, Morgan, Singapore, Jan. 23; *Pama*, Buchanan, S. Australia, Feb. 6; *Alexander Grant*, Thompson, Bombay, Feb. 25; *Louisa Maria*, Jaski, Batavia, —.—23. *Hamlet*, Wilson, New South Wales, Feb. 18; *Indus*, Clark, China, Feb. 18; *Brilliant*, Barr, Bombay, Feb. 28; *Caroline*, Williams, Ceylon, Feb. 5; *Shepherdess*, Poole, Manila, —; *Courier*, Plank, Bengal, Dec. 17; *Palmira*, Campbell, Bengal, Feb. 12; *Charles*, Parker, Singapore, Jan. 12; *Maria*, Palmer, Mauritius, Feb. 28; *Meteor*, M'Kinlay, Mauritius, Feb. 27; *Alderman Thompson*, Anderson, Moulmein, —.—24. *Glenherrie*, Muddle, V.D. Land, Feb. 6; *Lord William Bentinck*, Crow, Bengal, Jan. 20; *Royal Wilham*, Smith, Ceylon, Jan. 7; *Pollux*, Blankett, Java, —; *Guiana*, Hill, Moulmein, Jan. 17; *Queen Victoria*, Southgate, Mauritius, Mar. 1; *Lucy Sharp*, M'Lee, Singapore, Feb. 9; *Duilius*, Underhill, Ceylon, Jan. 24; *Eliz. Moore*, Moffat, Madras, Feb. 7; *Princess Charlotte*, King, Bombay, Jan. 25.—25. *Mertoux*, Kenn, Bombay, Feb. 13; *Young Queen*, Reid, China, Jan. 14; *Mary White*, Wakeman, Bengal, Feb. 2; *Cumberland*, Osborne, N.S. Wales, Feb. 17; *Inglewood*, Kerr, Bengal, Jan. 30; *Enmore*, Ellis, V.D. Land, Feb. 2; *Tasmania*, Jamieson, ditto, Feb. 22; *Parkfield*, Whiteside, China, Jan. 27; *Deborah*, Goden, the Cape, Mar. 11; *Union*, Webster, Bengal, Jan. —; *Thomas Snooks*, Stacey, Mauritius, Mar. 11; *Sarah Mills*, Kerr, Mauritius, Mar. 21; *Mary Marsden*, Williams, Mauritius, Mar. 12; *Courier*, Scott, the Cape, April 24; *Samuel Winter*, Jeyes, China, Jan. 17; *Waddale*, M'Kenzie, Mauritius, —.—27. *Gateshead Park*, Gladson, Bengal, Jan. 30; *Spartan*, Tarbutt, Mauritius, Feb. 24; *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Hill, China, Feb. 19; *Olivia*, Roome, the Cape, April 11; *Rebecca Jane*, Valrent, Mauritius, Mar. 3; *Africaine*, Lowe, V.D. Land, Jan. 21; *Charles Eyes*, Moss, Ceylon, Feb. 15; *Gilbert Jamieson*, Thompson, N.S. Wales, Jan. 29; *Zemindar*, King, Bengal, Feb. 17; *Africa*, Baxter, Bengal, —; *Esther*, Sharp, Bengal, Feb. 20; *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, S. Australia, Jan. 30; *Frankland*, Christie, Bengal, Jan. 22; *Columbine*, Hulme, the Cape, March 21; *Gleaner*, Gibb, Bengal, Jan. 30; *Garland Grove*, Forward, Manila, Feb. 7; *Psyche*, Somerville, Singapore, Jan. 24; *Spencer*, Berkett, Java, Jan. 19.—28. *Henry Porcher*, Hart, N.S. Wales, Feb. 18; *Hindoo*, Mawson, Bengal, —; *Abbotsford*, Ross, Bengal, Feb. 13; *Sophia*, Johns, China, Jan. 30; *Thetis*, Bisset, V.D. Land, Jan. 2; *Bencoolen*, Culdbeck, Manila, Feb. 2; *Pomona*, Smith, Bengal, Jan. 26; *Ina*, Booth, V.D. Land, Feb. 8; *Ann*, Howie, Bengal, Jan. 27; *Harvest Home*, Heron, Bengal, Feb. 21.—30. *Rajah*, Ferguson,

China, Feb. 12.—*July 1. Jonge Jan*, Tange, from Batavia, —; *Mary Louisa*, Miller, from Bengal, Jan. 25.—4. *Randolph*, Galt, from Singapore.

Departures.

MAY 2. *Margaret*, Roach, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—5. *Rambler*, Hutchinson, Mauritius, from Bordeaux.—28. *Walker*, Reay, Bombay, from Marseilles.—29. *Zenobia*, Putnam, China, from Liverpool.—31. *Akbar*, Arkley, Mauritius, from —; *Wetherall*, Hall, Batavia and Singapore, from Liverpool.—JUNE 3. *D'Arcy*, Garrick, Singapore and China (with coals), from Liverpool; *Devon*, Geethling, China, from Liverpool; *Glenira*, Newby, Singapore, from Liverpool.—4. *Vixen*, Palmer, St. Helena, from Gravesend; *Ripley*, Loney, Bengal, from Liverpool; *Viscount Sandon*, Lancaster, Bengal (with troops), from Deal.—5. *Athena*, White, Bengal, from Liverpool.—6. *Elizabeth and Jane*, Bengal, from Shields; *Tyrer*, Rimmoner, Bombay, from Deal.—7. *Susan Crisp*, Cobden, Cape, from Deal; *Kinnear*, Lidderdale, V. D. Land (with convicts), from Deal.—8. *Aden*, Waddell, N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Duchess of Argyll*, Tait, New Zealand, from Clyde.—9. *Asia*, Fawcett, China, from Deal; *General Kyd*, Onslow, Madras, from Deal; *Athol*, Hassock, Bengal, from Greenock.—10. *Columbian*, Wakeman, N. S. Wales, from Liverpool.—11. *Eleanor*, M'Pherson, Bombay, from Liverpool.—12. *Mary Kay*, Elwood, Cape, from Deal; *John Cree*, Rogerson, Singapore, from Cork.—13. *Athenian*, Mann, China, from Portsmouth; *Eliza*, Le Mesurier, Mauritius, from Shields; *Six*, Kirkers, Mauritius, from Bordeaux; *Will o' the Wisp*, Highat, China, from Liverpool; *Premier*, Brownrigg, Singapore, from Troon; *Catherine*, M'Kinley, ditto, ditto; *John Quayle*, Say, ditto, ditto; *Spartan*, Macey, N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Favourite*, Case, Cape and Madras, from Deal; *Shannon*, Rickett, Aden and Bombay, from Liverpool.—14. *Bolivar*, Fenwick, Launceston, from Plymouth; *Tigress*, Munro, Mauritius, from Gravesend.—15. *Vanguard*, Hanxwell, Mauritius from Deal; *Eden*, Boyce, N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Ghiha*, Sedgwick, Cape, from Deal; *London*, Benn, Bengal, from Liverpool.—16. *Blenheim*, Grey, New Zealand, from Deal; *Madagascar*, Weller, Madras and Bengal, from Portsmouth; *Essex*, Brewer, ditto, from ditto; *Bucephalus*, Bell, Madras and Bengal from Portsmouth.—17. *George Buckham*, Sim, Singapore, from Liverpool; *New Zealand*, Worth, New Zealand, from Deal; *Emily*, Humble, V. D. Land, from Deal; *Edward Robinson*, Parsons, Mauritius, from Gravesend.—18. *John Wood*, Rose, Mauritius, from Clyde; *Stirlingshire*, Davidson, Bombay, from Liverpool, p. b. 26th, loss of fore-topmast.—19. *Olympus*, Whyte, New Zealand, from Deal; *George Wallis*, Humphreys, China, from Deal; *Yare*, Hubback, Mauritius, from Deal; *John Gifford*, Paul, New Zealand, from Clyde; *Bloreng*, Banks, Bengal, from Liverpool; *Lucy Wright*, Pollock, Bombay, from Liverpool.—20. *Taglioni*, Black, S. Australia, from Deal; *Humayoon*, M'Kellar, Bengal, from Clyde; *John Knox*, Cleland, Bombay, from Deal.—21. *George Eyle*, Pike, New Zealand, from Portsmouth; *Hindustan*, Lamb, for China (with troops), from Deal; *Foam*, Greig, China, from Portsmouth; *John Kerr*, Taite, N. S. Wales, from Liverpool.—22. *Janet Izat*, Goldsmith, Hobart Town, from Deal; *Ellen*, Rodger, Singapore, from Glasgow; *Christopher Rawson*, Robson, China, from Portsmouth; *Amelia Hill*, Hill, Ascension, from Shields.—23. *John o' Gaunt*, Robertson, China, from Liverpool; *Pandora*, Lumum, Bombay, from Liverpool; *Otterpool*, Cornfrith, Bengal, from Liverpool.—24. *Marquis Hastings*, Riddle, V. D. Land, from Portsmouth.—25. *Gazelle*, Robertson, Mauritius, from Leith.—26. *Seringapatam*, Hopkins, Madras and Bengal, from Portsmouth.—27. *Queen of England*, Hookey, Bengal (with troops), from Deal; *Duncan*, Grewes, Bengal (with troops), from Deal; *Harmony*, Elder, Bombay (with troops), from Deal; *Lady Raffles*, Frazer, China, from Deal; *Orestes*, Sanders, China (with troops), from Portsmouth.—28. *Elizabeth*, Jane, for Bengal, from Leith.—26. *British Queen*, Smith, for Mauritius and Bengal, from Torbay.—28. *Alexander Baring*, Hale, China, from Gravesend; *Stork*, Scott, Cape, from Deal; *Eucles*, Hilder, for Bombay; *Clutha*, Nesmith, for Bombay; *Ann Martin*, Blair, for Bombay—all from the Clyde.—29. *Emersdale*, Boadle, for Bengal, from Deal.—30. *James Matheson*, Branscombe, for China, from Liverpool; *Montezuma*, Selkirk, for Cape, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per *Oriental* (steamer), from Alexandria:—Cols. Paty and Wylie; Maj. Taylor; Capt. and Mrs. Bate, and infn.; Capts. Rose, Wrixon, Henley, and Ralph; Hon. Mr. Lyttleton; Messrs. Turnour and Blaydes; Mr. and Mrs. Terry and child; Rev. Mr. Müller, Rev. Mr. Clarke, and Dr. Patch; Lieut. Ford; Messrs. Collins, Brown, Armstrong, Heyworth, Blackall, Pearce, Carr, Croker, Brewster, Winthorpe, R.N.; Messdames Warburton and two infn., Elliott and infn., Milnes and child, Escombe and two infn., Cogan, Carstairs, and Brooks.

Per Plantagenet, from Bengal (corrected list):—Messrs. Evans, Codrington, Campbell, Green, Durand, Brind, Mitchell; Masters Durand, Campbell, Brind; Lt. Col. Rochefort, H.M.'s 3rd Buffs; Drs. Stephenson and Green, Bengal army; Mr. Durand died on board in Table Bay, April 8. *From the Cape*.—Lt. Col. M'Pherson, 27th Foot; H. Methuen, Esq.; J. Richardson, Esq.; Capt. Rainey.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras:—Mesdames Oakes, Blackman, Fowler, Nehowny, Lanauze; Capts. Fowler, Madras Cav.; Snow, Madras Inf.; C. B. Tarbutt, H.C.S.; Younghusband, commanding Invalids; Rev. Mr. Blackman; Messrs. Cooper, Mad. army, Baynes, Daarke. *From the Cape*:—Mesdames Campbell, Burney, Grafton; Miss Grafton; Messrs. Campbell; Col. Burney, C.M.R.; Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, from Madras; Dr. Key; Mrs. Deane, from Madras.

Per Bombay, from Moulmein:—Mrs. Boothby and five children; Mrs. Richardson and five do.

Per Parfield, from China:—Three Misses Williams; Capt. Holmes, Dool Cav.

Per H.M.S. Larne, from Ceylon:—Capt. R. Ingram, R.N.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, from Bengal (corrected list):—Mesdames Bird, Dick and children, Townsend and four children; Miss Hamilton; Mr. Townsend; Masters Hamilton, Elliot, Millman, R. Bird, Lawsen (from the Cape).

Passengers expected.

Per Diana, for London: Major Pottinger, Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Muller, Lieut. Lucas, Lieut. Mansergh, Lieut. Stanton, Assist. Surg. on Murtagh, 9 children.

Per Strabane, for London: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and 3 children

Per Zenobia, for the Cape: Mrs. Houlton and 2 children; G. F. Houlton, Esq.; C.S.; G. King, Esq., B.M.S.; and S.W. Tickell, Esq., 31st N.I. *For London*.—Mrs. Cheek and child; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Jenkins and 3 children; Mrs. Reynell and 3 children; Mrs. Delmar and Miss Carmichael; C. W. Smith, Esq., C.S.; J. Hunter, Esq., C.S.; F. Harrison, Esq., Europ. Regt.; R. Harcourt, Esq., 42nd N.I.; four Master Clarkson, and 2 children of T. Sandes, Esq.

Per Steamer India, for Suez: Messrs. John Storm, William Greenaway, P. MacArthur, N. Faudon, and R. Johnson; Capt. Allard, Capt. J. Macnaghten, Capt. Engledue, Mr. T. A. Shaw and family, Capt. E. J. Scott Waring, Mr. G. Hosmer, Mr. Welby Jackson, Monsr. Eugene Beauraine, Lieut. Col. Neville, (from Madras); Mr. G. Ashburner; Mr. R. J. Carbery, and L'Abbé Guerin. *For Madras*.—Capt. Shaw, Hon. Francis Villiers, Capt. Ommancy and Lady, Messrs. John Innes Geddes, and Octavius Brown. *For Ceylon*.—Dr. Sandham and Capt. Douthwaite and Lady.

Per Sysostris, for London: Mesdames Bell and children; Wilton and child; Gahan and children; McFadzen and Hughes; 2 Misses Regal; Capt. Wilton; Lieut. Greenway, 46th N.I.; Lieut. Townsend, 15th Hussars; W. A. Hughes, Esq.; D. Moore; Sub-conductor J. Anderson.

Per Lintin, for Liverpool: Lieut. and Mrs. Hoare; Lieut. Sealy; Capt. and Mrs. Cole; Veterinary Surgeon Driscoll and wife.

Per Steamer, for Suez, from Bombay, May 23: Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock; Mrs. C. H. Bainbridge and child; Mrs. Thackwell; Mr. and Mrs. Schoeffe; James Mathe-son, Esq.; D. Miller, Esq.; child of Mr. Gregor Grant; I. N. Rose, Esq.; Mrs. Col. Melville and 3 children; F. P. Price, Esq.; Capt. B. H. Combe, Lancers; George Dearman, Esq.

Per Amazon, for Bombay: Miss E. Nordaunt; Mr. Heathman, late purser of H.M.S. *Childers*, and William Hines, gunner, ditto.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Agincourt, for Calcutta (corrected list): Mesdames Henderson, Goldie, Elliotts, Russell, Allen, Brock, Stewart; Misses Turner, Henderson, Elliotts, Baker, Stewart; Capt. Walker; Messrs. Dorin, Holt, Ward, Allen, Corbett, Norton, Howden, Birch, Jones, Stewart, Manning, Bathurst, Mason, Gill, Hicks; Masters Hill, Green, Stewart.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, for Calcutta: Mesdames Col. Gwatkin and family, Anley, Whiteford; Capt. Henning; Messrs. Paul, Nicolson, Mecham.

Per Vernon, for Madras and Calcutta: Mesdames Rowlandson and family, Kane, Bose; Messrs. Dr. Kane, Broome, Marsac, L. Buck, A. Croker, West, Ormesby Cary, Cornwall, Nicholson, Law, Sugden.

Per Queen of England, for Calcutta: Capt. T. W. Robinson, 9th Foot; Ens. F. Sieveright, do.; Ens. E. Martin, do.; Lieut. J. Wilton, 31st Foot; Ensigns R. Sparrow, J. P. Robertson, 31st Foot; Lieut. C. R. Grimes, 50th Foot; Lieut. B. G. Mackenzie, do.; Master Wilton, cadet; Miss Escott; Messrs. Henry Cuppage, Lewis Monro, J. G. Phillips; Capt. and Mrs. Mowatt; Miss Fergusson; Capt. Stewart; Mrs. Lieut. Mackenzie and child.

Per Viscount Sandon, for Calcutta: Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, 9th Lancers; Lieut. J. McCarney; Lieut. Campbell; Paymaster H. Knight; Surg. A. Word, M.D.; Cornets R. Dixon, A. Hawtrej, and W. Hamilton, adjutant; Quartermaster A. G. Allan.

Per Owen Glendower, for Calcutta, to sail July 10 (corrected list): Mesdames Masson and family, Dunbar, Buckle; Capt. Dodd; Dr. Curling; Messrs. E. White and R. White; W. C. Buckle, Esq., B.C.S.; Messrs. Chamberlain, Wright, Jewin, Galloway.

Per Malabar, for Bombay (corrected list): Mesdames Shehan and family, and Bellasis; Capts. Pollock and Bellasis; Lieut. Gardner; Messrs. Henry, T. B. Stanley and family, West, Mason, and Lane.

Per John Knox, for Bombay: Mesdames Lewis, Foyers, Thornton, and George; Messrs. Richmond, Sheek, Baleen, Burton, Thompson, Boileau.

Per Tagus, for Alexandria, sailed from Falmouth July 2d:—From Southampton, Mr. Lane and party; Captains Houghton, Fladgate, Forbes; Col. McNeil, Mr. Young, Baron de Orlich, Mr. Malcolm, Lieut. E. Welland, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Johnson, for Gibraltar; Capt. Rogers, Mr. Longden, Mr. Wildridge, Baron Orlich's servant, Mr. Smith and child, Mr. Sarlakover, Mr. Anderson, for Alexandria; Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Sketc, Mr. G. M. Samuaca, Command. Broadhear, Lieut. Hassard, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Hennesy, Mr. Richards and child, Mrs. Playfair, Mr. Newson, Mr. Villelois, Miss Dixon, Mr. Manly, Mr. Manlis, for Malta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 21. At Pernambuco, the lady of H. A. Cooper, Esq., H. B.M. Consul, daughter.

May 6. At St. John's, Lower Canada, the lady of Capt. Browne, 85th L.I., son and heir.

28. At Corfu, the lady of A. H. Loughnan, Esq., daughter.

— In Great Ormond Street, the lady of J. Gray, Esq., of Calcutta, daughter.

June 4. The lady of Capt. H. Van Heythusen, H.E.I.C.'s service, daughter.

10. The wife of W. Tottie, Esq., his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Vice-Consul, daughter.

11. In Hereford Street, the lady of Colonel Newberry, daughter.

— At Otterington House, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Hampton, of Henllys, Anglesea, daughter.

13. At Richmond, the lady of Capt. Sir H. L. Baker, Bart., son.

16. In Cadogan Place, the lady of Lieut. Col. N. Alves, Madras army, son.

— The lady of Capt. E. Dyer, Madras army, son.

17. At 2, Union Place, New Road, the lady of Capt. A. Thomas, Bombay army, daughter.

— At Lower Southernhay, Exeter, the lady of J. Jackson, Esq., H.E.I.C.'s service, daughter.

21. At Hammersmith, the lady of Assist. Com. Gen. Mylrea, son.

22. At Dublin, the lady of A. Malet, Esq., 8th or King's regiment, daughter, still born.

24. At Pimlico, the lady of Maj. J. Ward, Madras army, son.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At Templeport, G. S. Fitzgerald, Esq., late capt. 12th Foot (at Mauritius), and son of Vice Admiral Sir R. Fitzgerald, K.C.H., to Susan, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. G. de la Poer Beresford.

— At Ashby de la Zouch, E. Mammatt, Esq., to Harriett, daughter of J. Buller, Esq., late 55th foot (China).

7. At St. Hilary, Cornwall, E. Glover, Esq., H.M.'s 53rd regt., to Catherine, daughter of the late J. Pascoe, Esq., of Kingsbridge, Devon.

— At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, J. Patrickson, Esq., Madras army, to Isabella, daughter of the late G. Nicholls, Esq.

8. At Christchurch, A. Keir, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.'s service, to Henrietta, daughter of S. Brown, Esq., London.

9. At Lympstone, Devon, F. B. Browne, Esq., of Okenham, Rutlandshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. P. B. Husband, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers (returned from the Mauritius).

— At Leamington Priors, the Rev. T. C. Browne, son of the late Colonel M. Browne, Bengal Art., to Louisa, daughter of the late N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. M. Hayman, to Harriet, daughter of Major B. Sullivan.

14. At Henstridge, Somerset, Sir T. H. Roberts, Bart., of Britfieldstown, Cork, to Ann, daughter of Wm. Langdon, Esq., R.N., of Inwood Lodge.

— At Woolwich, Wm. Congreve, son of the late Sir Joseph Maclean, Roy. Art., to Maria, daughter of the late W. Tireman, Esq.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, C. K. Vigers, Esq., of Truro, to Anne, daughter of the late Mr. J. Thompson, of Calcutta.

15. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. and Rev. E. H. Grimston, son of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, to Frances, daughter of J. Morier, Esq., late minister at Dresden.

16. At Haslingden Church, J. Clegg, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, to Harriet, daughter of G. Greenup, Esq., junior.

20. At Camberwell, O. Mauger, Esq., M.B., of H.E.I.C.'s serv., to Caroline, daughter of the late H. J. Chalke, Esq., H.C.'s serv.

21. At Isleworth Church, R. Rankine, Esq., late H.E.I.C.'s Bengal med. serv., to Ann, relict of the late R. Hope, Esq., of Smallberry Green, near Hounslow.

— At St. Olive's, Hart Street, W. B. Buckle, Esq., H.C.'s Bengal C.S., to Maria, daughter of the late M. D. Easum, Esq.

23. At St. George's, Hanover Square, W. Barnard, Esq., to Helen, daughter of the late Capt. G. Couse, R. Art.

25. At St. Pancras Church, George, son of W. Hogg, Esq., of Biggleswade, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Harness, R.N.

27. At Woodbury, Devon, Capt. J. Jackson, son of Maj. Gen. Jackson, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Travers, Esq., Madras C.S.

DEATHS.

April 7. At Paramaribo, Surinam, B. Macdonald, Esq.

22. At Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut. Col. C. Markham, 2nd bat. 60th Rifles.

June 4. At Victoria Spa, near Stratford-on-Avon, Capt. R. Foster, Bombay Engineers.

7. In Upper Harley Street, Henrietta, relict of Admiral Sir C. M. Pole, Bart., G.C.B.

— In Duke Street, Manchester Square, W. Wolseley, Esq., Admiral of the Red.

8. In Cadogan Square, the Right Hon. Henry Brooke, Baron Congleton, by suicide.

9. At Avonhurst, the Dowager Lady Mordaunt.

12. At Walmer, the wife of Lieut. Col. Churchill, 31st Foot (in Bengal).

— At Rugby, after two hours' illness, the Rev. Dr. Arnold, regius professor of modern history in the University of Oxford, and head-master of Rugby school.

14. At Barnes, Rear Admiral A. J. Griffiths.

15. At Margate, Alexander, son of Dr. Clark, K.H., dep. ins. gen. of army hospitals.

17. At Londonderry, Mary Letitia, wife of Lieut. Col. M'Master, of the Madras army.

— At Boulogne, Count E. Brancaloni, of Grebbis, in Italy.

20. At Boulogne, Capt. Sir. E. C. Astley, R.N.

21. At Auteuil, near Paris, the wife of Col. H. P. Davison, and sister of the late Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart.

— At Liverpool, P. Smith, Esq., staff surg. His death was occasioned by inflammatory fever, produced by a wound on the finger, received whilst dissecting.

— In Pall Mall, the Right Hon. George, Lord Rodney.

— In Euston Square, Frederick Henry Yates, Esq., of the Adelphi Theatre, aged 45.

23. At Meole Brace, Salop, R. P. Whitfield, Esq., son of the late Capt. H. Whitfield, 19th Foot (now in China).

— Jane, daughter of Capt. E. Dyer, Madras army, aged 11.

25. Suddenly, in the Strand, Lieut. Col. Harley.

26. In Bedford Square, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale, late one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, aged 75.

28. In New Broad Street, Lieut. Col. J. Wright, H.E.I.C.'s Madras estab.

— Charles C. Toulmin, late lieut. 33rd Bengal N.I.

29. At 8, Grosvenor Square, the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Alexander, of Airdrie, N.B., formerly lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 13, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt. 12	8 @ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F.m.d.	4	6 @ 4 0
Bottles	100	8 4 — 9 0	— flat	do.	4 12 — 4 14
Coals	B. md. 0	7 — 0 10	— English, sq.	do.	2 7 — 2 9
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	41	0 —	— flat	do.	2 1 — 2 4
— Brasiers'	do.	36 4 — 36 12	— Bolt	do.	2 5 — 2 7
— Ingot	do.	35 4 — 36 0	— Sheet	do.	4 8 — 5 4
— Old Gross	do.	37 0 — 37 6	— Nails	cwt. 11	0 — 15 0
— Bolt	do.	50 0 — 52 0	— Hoops	F.m.d. 3	6 — 3 10
— Tile	do.	38 6 —	— Kentledge	cwt. 0	15 — 1 2
— Nails, assort.	do.	38 0 — 43 0	— Lead, Pig.	Sa. Rs. F.m.d.	7 2 — 7 4
— Peru Slab.	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped.	do.	6 13 — 6 15
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	— Millinery	do.	5 D. — 29 D.
Coppers	do.	1 0 — 1 6	— Shot	Co.'s Rs. bag	3 2 — 3 8
Cottons, chintz	Co. Rs. pce.	4 10 — 6 0	— Spelter	Sa. Rs. F. md.	17 0 — 17 4
— Muslins	do.	1 2 — 9 8	— Stationery	do.	15 D. — 30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos. 0	3.1 — 0 6.9	— Steel, English.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0 — 6 8
Cutlery, fine.	P.C.	— 25 D.	— Swedish	do.	9 14 — 10 2
Glass Ware	12 D.	— 25 D.	— Tin Plates	Co. Rs. box	15 12 — 17 4
Ironmongery	40 D.	— 50 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	5 0 — 9 8
Hosiery, cotton	10 D.	— 15 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 2 — 4 8	
Ditto, silk	5 A.	— 12 A.	— Flannel, fine.	0 7 — 1 6	

MADRAS, May 12, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	9 @ 9½	Iron Hoops	candy	19 @ 21
Copper, Sheet.	candy none.	—	— Nails	do.	52 — 70
— Tile and Slab.	do. none.	—	— Sheet	do.	56 — 60
— Old	do.	275 — 290	— Lead, Pig.	do.	77 — 80
— Nails, assort.	do.	290 — 290	— Spelter	do.	none.
Cottons, Chintz	piece	3 — 10	— Stationery	do.	10 A. — 15 A.
— Ginghams	do.	3 — 7	— Steel, English.	candy none.	—
— Longcloth, fine	do.	7 — 8	— Swedish	do.	one.
Iron, Swedish.	candy none.	—	— Tin Plates	box	18 —
— English bar, flat, &c.	do.	21 — 22	— Woollens, Broad-cloth ..	yard P.C.	— 10 A.
— Bolt	do.	22 — 23	— Flannel, fine	do.	—

BOMBAY, May 23, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 10	@ 17	Iron Hoops	cwt. 8.6	@ 12
Bottles, quart.	do.	0.12 —	— Nails	do.	10 —
Coals	ton	13 — 15	— Sheet	do.	5.8 —
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 62.8	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	26 —
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' ..	do.	63 —	— do. for nails	do.	27 —
— Plate bottoms	do.	64 —	— Lead, Pig.	cwt. 11	—
— Tile	do.	52 —	— Sheet	do.	11.8 —
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0.5	— 0.9½	— Millinery	do.	50 A. — P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.14	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 10	— 11
Cutlery, table.	P.C.	— 15 to 30 D.	— Spelter	do.	18 —
Earthenware	20 D.	—	— Stationery	do.	P.C. — 20 D.
Glass Ware	20 D.	— 40 D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub	11.8 —
Ironmongery	25 D.	—	— Tin Plates	box	15 —
Hosiery, with half hose	25 A.	— 40 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4½ — 5½
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	49 —	— Long Ells	do.	18 —
— English	do.	34 —	— Flannel, fine	1 — 1½	

SINGAPORE, December 23, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	64 @ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. ..	corgie	31 @ 4
Bottles	100	3 — 31	— do. do. Pullicat	do.	1 — 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails ..	pecul	34 — 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 ..	pecul	33 — 40
Cottons, Madapolams, sayd.	33-36 pcs.	11 — 21	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.	do.	42 — 44
— Ditto	24 — 40-44 do.	2 — 31	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 60.	do.	100 — 115
— Longcloths 32 to 40	35-36 do.	31 — 4	— Cutlery	do.	25 D. —
— do. do.	40-43 do.	31 — 7	— Iron, Swedish	pecul	43 —
— do. do.	50-60 do.	51 — 7	— English	do.	21 — 31
— Grey Shirting do. do.	do.	21 — 5	— Nail, rod	do.	31 — 31
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours ..	do.	11 — 21	— Lead, Pig	do.	7½ — 8
— two colours	do.	11 — 21	— Sheet	do.	7½ — 7½
— Turkey reds	do.	5 — 6	— Spelter	pecul	74 — 8
— fancies	do.	3 — 31	— Steel	tub	5 — 6
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs.	1½ — 3	— Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	8 — 9
— Jaconet, 20	42 — 45 do.	1½ — 5	— Camblets	do.	20 — 29
— Lappets, 10	40 — 42 do.	1 — 1½	— Bombazetts	do.	4 —

Calcutta, May 13th, 1842.—The market is but moderately supplied with Mule Twist of Turkey Red, and other colored Twists the same may be said; the demand, however, is not very free. *Indigo* continues depressed, and is even lower now than at the date of our last advices, not a chest has changed hands at the last two public sales. We have for the last fortnight had most favourable weather for the plant, and the accounts from most districts are promising of a very large season. It is however early to speculate on such a result. There has been a slight decline in Silk during the present month, and prices are still drooping. The supply of all Cotton Goods is very plentiful, and the demand rather slack; low prices have been submitted to by some holders, as may be seen by the quotations below. Shirtings are asked for, but at rather low prices. Iron is selling at very reduced prices. Tin Plates fetched fair prices. Copper has ranged very high, but in the last week the prices have given way.

Bombay, May 23, 1842.—The continued depression of almost every branch

of our import trade leaves but little room for remark or speculation. For some descriptions of gray and bleached piece goods, indeed, there has been rather more inquiry than was the case last month: but prices have not rallied in the slightest degree, and still exhibit a downward tendency. The market for metals has been very dull; and prices are uniformly lower than before. The arrivals of shipping have been unprecedentedly numerous, and, cotton having risen in price, freights, both to Great Britain and China, have considerably declined.

Macao, April 1, 1842.—Nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquillity which has for some time past prevailed in this province, and trade goes on as usual. At Canton a considerable business has been done in Cotton during the last ten days, sales of Bombay having been effected at 8 to 9½, and Bengal at 8½ to 10. We have no change to notice as regards Tea.—Of Raw Silk, the quantity which has yet reached Canton is small, and held at exorbitantly high prices.—Freight to England is scarce.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 13, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	8 0	8 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- prem.	8 0	8 8
able in England		per cent.
Second { From Nov. 1, 151 }		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- disc.	1 2	1 0
ing to Number }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	0 6	par
New 5 per cent.	0 6	0 0
4 per cent.	disc. 13	0 12 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. . . 2,400 a	2,450
(without dividend.)	
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	185 a 225
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 a 200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months . .	8 per cent.
Do on government and salary bills . .	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 2½d. per Co.'s Rupee.	
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Madras, May 12, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Do do do last five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Do do do Old four per cent.—1½ disc.	
Do do do New four per cent.—1½ disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, May 23, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 96-8 to 97 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 90-8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 102 to 102-8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Do do 1829-30, 102 to 102-8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1833-33, 87 to 87-8 per do.	
Do do 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 82-8 to 83 per do.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 107-8 to 108 Bom. Rs.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, 98 to 98-8 do.	

Singapore, March 17, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. per do.	
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Macao, March 8, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 1d. per Sp. Dollar.	
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SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Southampton</i>	1050 tons.	Bowen	July 25.
<i>Agincourt</i>	1050	Walker	July 23.
<i>Plantagenet</i>	1000	Williams.....	July 25.
<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000	Henning	Aug. 10.
<i>Vernon</i>	1000	Gimblett.....	Aug. 15.
<i>Prince of Wales</i>	1350	Denny.....	Aug. 25.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Malabar</i>	650	Pollock.	July 10.
<i>Childe Harold</i>	550	Willis	July 8.
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Buckham	Aug. 10.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Greyhound</i>	317	Hutchinson ...	July 12.
<i>Little Catherine</i>	181	Franklyn.....	Aug. 10.

FOR BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

<i>John Knox</i>	360	White	July 10.
<i>Bangalore</i>	343	Birnie	July 11.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Thomas Henry</i>	360	Churchyard.....	July 15.
<i>Achilles</i>	350	Trivett.....	Aug. 1.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Senator</i>	277	Adamson	July 15.
<i>Thomas Blyth</i>	372	Hay.....	July 8.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	39	Feb. 18 ..	45	Feb. 22, &c.	49
Feb. 4	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	March 22 ..	45	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	36	April 15 ..	42	April 21, &c.	48
April 6	May 12	36	May		May	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Falmouth*, on the 31st July, and *vid Marseilles* on the 4th August.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8	38	Feb. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	March 15 ..	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 42
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	35	April 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4	33	May 11	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
May 3	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6	34	June 10	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4	42		

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The accounts from Allahabad state that the Governor-General is most assiduous in his attention to business, working hard all day, in doors and out of doors; that a fine portable Columbian press, with all the necessary paraphernalia, had arrived, and is to accompany his lordship in all his movements. His lordship, it was said, would start for Benares in October.

A letter, of the 11th instant, mentions that Lord Ellenborough had begun to introduce a little gaiety at the station. A musical *soirée* had been given on the 10th, at which the whole community were congregated, and it was intimated that the same entertainment might be expected on every succeeding Tuesday. His lordship's habits are described as very systematic. He is at work early in the morning and late in the evening. He is no encourager of *cliquism*, but invited all in their turn to partake of his hospitality.

On the 24th May, a review of the troops took place, before sunrise. In the forenoon, the Governor-General held a levee, at which the native officers of the regiment were introduced to his lordship. In the evening, the ball at Government House, in celebration of H. M.'s birth-day, was very gay and delightful. All the guests were much gratified with the noble host's urbanity. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, to the music of the Governor-General's band, and, with the exception of the aide-de-camps, who seemed embarrassed, owing to their being unacquainted with the majority of the ladies, all the party enjoyed themselves much. The incongruous dress and fantastic tricks of one gentleman were such as to call for, and, unfortunately for those assembled, to obtain, the greatest toleration.

His lordship paid a visit to the magistrate's cutcherry at half-past five o'clock in the morning of the 21st May, for the purpose of hearing how a criminal trial was conducted. The morning was sultry, and the cutcherry crowded (for the door was not guarded, as usual, against the entry of those who wished to be present), and his lordship found that the climate is not quite so pleasant as he had hitherto experienced, while confining himself within the best bungalow at the station, well cooled with several thermantidotes.

INSURRECTION IN BUNDELKUND AND SAUGOR.

The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following particulars of the insurrection in Bundelkund and Saugor:—"As to Saugor, it would seem that the insurrection on the frontier commenced with the plundering of Khamlassa by some followers of the late Thakoor of Chirgong, who were speedily joined by those of Narbut and of Goona (Jhageerdars of the Company) and of Burra Doorgan, in Scindia's territory. These numbers might, altogether, amount to 600 staunch Bundelas, and about 1,800 followers of all kinds. On hearing of this outbreak, the detachment marched from Saugor to Narbut, accompanied by Mr. Ommaney, the political assistant. On their arrival, the place was found abandoned, but the rear-guard of the force was attacked in the pass between Narbut and Multown, by a few men, who, it is supposed, thought they had a good chance of plunder; and here it was that Captain Ralfe, whilst energetically repulsing them and endeavouring to protect the baggage, was shot. The next day Narbut was burned by the soldiery, but we are assured without the licence, or even knowledge, of their officers. The detachment then returned to Multown, and Capt. Day, with the artillery, retraced his steps to Saugor, as also Capt. O'Hara, of the 2nd Irregulars, his men remaining at Multown. Mr. Ommaney, with two companies of N.I., also remained, seeking information, &c.,

concerning the strength and intentions of the insurgents; he continued at Multown until the 7th of May, when Mr. C. Fraser, Governor-General's Agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, arrived, and at the same time Col. Stubbs, commanding Scindia's Contingent, and who had been appointed to command the forces assembling to suppress the *emeute*. In the meanwhile, the rebels left the hills and jungles in the vicinity of Narbut, and occupied those between Saugor and Multown, cutting off the communication between the camp and cantonments, plundering and levying fines in all directions, and thereby causing great consternation in the minds of the inhabitants of the towns and villages in that quarter, and even frightening the good people of Saugor. On Col. Stubbs taking the command, he found at his disposal three guns of Scindia's Contingent, about 700 horse, composed of detachments from the 2nd Irregulars, Scindia's Contingent, Bundelkund Legion, Bhopal Contingent, and the Nawab's horse, and 1,600 foot from the 3rd, 24th, 50th regiments N.I., Scindia's and Bhopal Contingent. These were scattered in various directions, and measures were immediately taken to combine their movements so as to drive the rebels from their haunts near Saugor and to occupy the different passes. In following these movements out, Major Minto and Lieut. Oldfield, with 250 sabres, after a march of forty miles, came upon a party of rebels about noon on the 8th, and cut up forty or fifty and took twenty prisoners. On the 9th, Lieut. Fergusson, with the detachment from Bhopal, planned an attack on another party, and with great gallantry drove them from a strong position they had taken up on a hill, and destroyed about 100. On the night of the 10th, a party of rebels, under cover of thick jungle and ravines, attacked two companies under Lieut. Ternan, 3rd N.I., posted at a pass near Derri, but, retiring before daybreak, did no great mischief; and in these affairs our loss has been seven men killed, and sixteen or seventeen wounded. The insurgents have been driven from the Company's provinces, and are now, it is believed, posted in the glens and jungles on the frontier near Multown, Narbut, and Dhamoney; and it is to be hoped, though it is not likely, that Col. Stubbs may manage to surround them. The gathering at Tehree now amounts to 15,000 men. It is believed that the chiefs tell Mr. S. Fraser that they have met with no evil intention, and that they do not wish to put aside the late raja's adopted son, who has been acknowledged by the British government; but that they desire to manage their own affairs, and effect a change of ministry. Whether this be the true reason for such a gathering, whether it be for the purpose of resisting us in case of our interfering, or for that of aggression, and that the plunder of Kamlassa was a feeler, time will shew; at all events, the assembling in one place of 15,000 armed men is a very serious affair in the present state of our undefended frontier; for it is scarcely to be expected that such will or can disperse without doing much mischief. With regard to the native states of Bundelkund generally, we are assured that they have not been so quiet for years as at the present moment, and that Bukkut Sing, the ex-Rajah of Chirgong, has himself had nothing whatsoever to do with the late proceedings towards Saugor; but is, on the contrary, so destitute of means and followers, that he was incapable of availing himself of an opportunity accidentally given him by Mr. S. Fraser and Capt. Ross when lately passing, with only their ordinary escort, through the very jungles in which he was concealed.

"The affair of Major Minto (accompanied by Lieut. and Adj. Oldfield) was a gallant one, in which thirty rebels were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. They had rode thirty miles during the night, and had been on horseback eight hours. Having arrived in the morning at their encampment, they were in the act of unsaddling their horses, when they were told the rebels were in a wood twelve miles off. Thither they started immediately, and came up with the insurgents, whom they took completely by surprise."

The following is an account of a very spirited affair between a detachment of the Bhopal Contingent and a party of the insurgents. One young Pathan killed five Bundelaha before he was disabled by a severe wound; another killed his man, but was attacked by a Bundelaha in the rear, and would have been killed, had a comrade

not come up in time and despatched the assailant. The detachment consisted of about 120 horse and 100 infantry, under their adjutant, Lieut. Fergusson, who came up with a body of the Bundelahs, close to Jhilla, about eight miles from Rat Ghur, on the 9th May. The detachment had scarcely arrived upon its ground, when information was received of the near approach of a large body of the insurgents; in ten minutes the sowars were on their saddles, and off in pursuit at the gallop, leaving the infantry to follow in the rear. About two miles from Jhilla, the Bundelahs were sighted, making all speed for a hill covered with thick jungle, which they succeeded in gaining, with the loss of only three prisoners. The hill being isolated, and about two miles long, and guarded on the west by the Beena river, the cavalry had no difficulty in keeping them in check until the infantry came up; the detachment was reinforced by 30 horse and 50 infantry belonging to the Nawab of Bhopal. The adjutant ordered the infantry to advance, leading the men of the contingent in person, having previously directed the cavalry to remain below to intercept all fugitives; the Nawab's infantry was led by their own sirdar. The party advanced, each man striving with his comrades to gain the crest, and drove every thing before them. The Nawab's men fought with great bravery; but the brunt of the battle was borne by the young sepoy of the Contingent. The insurgents lost 100 men.

MR. DAVID HARE.

We regret much to announce the death of one of the most worthy men in this town. Mr. David Hare, the commissioner of the Court of Requests, so long known and respected for his untiring devotion to the cause of native education, died last night of cholera, deeply regretted by the natives, hundreds of whom intend being present at his funeral.—*Englishman*, June 2.

The following tribute to the character of David Hare is from the pen of one of his native pupils; we insert it without a syllable of alteration. The composition is in itself an evidence of the successful labours of the deceased in the field of education:—"Of all the Europeans who ever came out to India, since the establishment of the British power in this quarter, there had not been a single individual whose career had been marked by so many distinguishing features of disinterested philanthropy, especially in reference to the national improvement of the natives, as that of the subject of this brief notice. Imbued with the spirit of a benevolent man, and possessed of a heart that only delighted to serve the cause of humanity, he devoted his princely fortune, as well as his life, to the highly important task of the popular enlightenment of the natives. Though there are some whose educational views on the score of religious instructions are not in accordance with those of Mr. Hare, yet such difference of sentiment should not at all diminish our sensibility to the virtue of this eminent philanthropist, whose name ought to be ranked with those of a Howard, a Clarkson, and a Wilberforce. Before his day, the natives were sunk into a state of mental degradation, but he strove, and in a great measure succeeded in raising them in the scale of civilization by the general diffusion of knowledge. There is not perhaps a single educated native whose heart does not feel emotions of gratitude at the name of Mr. Hare. It was the boast of Augustus, that he found the city of Rome composed of brick, but left it marble. It might be said of Mr. Hare, without any fear of contradiction, that he found the natives sunk in a state of ignorance and superstition, but left them enlightened and reformed. This act of philanthropy will ever cast a halo of glory round his name, and serve as an imperishable monument of his disinterested exertion in the cause of native improvement. As a slight tribute to the memory of this man, all the principal native schools of Calcutta—the Hindoo College, the Medical College, the Patsala, the Society School—were shut yesterday;"—*Ibid.*, June 3.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES.

The following remarks upon "Cooly Emigration" are from the *Friend of India*, June 2d, hitherto a strong opponent of the measure:—"Some of the objections

urged by the Anti-Slavery Society do not appear to be very tenable. Thus, for instance, the reluctance of the Coolies to resort to the Mauritius appears to be overstated. The emigrants who were formerly sent from India were certainly decoyed by the most nefarious frauds and delusions, and can scarcely be said to have gone as free agents; but those who have returned within the last eighteen months, with a good supply of money, will doubtless make a considerable number of their fellow-countrymen eager to embark, whenever the restrictions may be removed. It is impossible that the reports which they have spread should not stimulate many of those who are hanging loose on society to proceed to the Mauritius. Neither can it be said that the emigrants would not be generally benefited by the measure, if they could return at the end of a given period, with equally large accumulations. Until, however, we can learn what has become of the 29,000 who were sent to the Mauritius under engagements of five years, and whose period of service has expired without their returning to India, it is impossible to pronounce on the general merits of the system."

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The following despatches from Major Gen. Pollock and Major Gen. Sale have been published by order of the Governor General:—

From Major General Pollock, C. B., commanding troops West of Indus, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to Gov. Pol. Dept.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward a letter from Major Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., detailing the progress of events during the long and perilous siege sustained by the force under his command. The gallantry of the major general and his small force are too well known to Government to require any commendations from me, but it is very pleasing to me to be the channel through which their many trials are brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

"I have had an opportunity of inspecting the works thrown up for their protection, by the indefatigable exertions of Sir R. Sale's force, and my surprise at their strength and extent has been only equalled by my admiration of the excellent arrangements which must have pervaded all departments, since, after a siege (by greatly superior numbers) of upwards of 5 months' duration, I find the garrison in excellent health and spirits, and in an admirable state of discipline, with a good supply of ammunition, ready and anxious to take the field, and most willing to advance on Cabul.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Geo. Pollock, Maj. Gen. Com. troops West of Indus.

"Camp, near Jellalabad, April 19th, 1842."

To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Sec. to Govt. Pol. Dept.

"Jellalabad, 16th April, 1842.

"Sir,—The relief of this place has been at length effected by the victorious advance through the passes of the Khyber of the army under Major Gen. Pollock, C. B. I conceive that I owe it to the troops who have so long formed the garrison here, to address to you a report, which may convey some notion of their conflicts and the severity of their duties, labours, and privations.

"It has before been made known to Government, that I reached Gundamuck on the 30th of October, 1841, under instructions from the authorities at Cabul, and there received intelligence of the breaking out of a terrific insurrection at the Afghan capital on the 2nd November. My retracing my steps on that city was, in a military sense, impracticable, since the first inevitable sacrifice would have been of the lives of 300 sick and wounded, whom I could not have left in dépôt with the treasonable Irregulars at Gundamuck, whilst my cattle was unequal to the transport of my camp equipage, and my ammunition insufficient for protracted operations. In the position which I occupied, I could not absolutely command a day's provision, or even water, and should have been hemmed in on every side by hostile tribes, amounting to

30,000 or 40,000 men, part of whom might have seized Jellalabad and reduced it to ashes, or, holding it, have left me no alternative but a disastrous retreat towards Peshawur. I therefore came to the resolution of anticipating any movement of this kind, and by possessing myself of this city, establishing a point on which the force at Cabul might retire if hardly pressed, and restoring a link in the chain of communication with our provinces. Two marches brought me, after a successful contest at Futtahabad, to Jellalabad. My breaking up from Gundamuck was followed by the immediate defection of the Irregulars there, the destruction of the cantonment, and a general rising of the tribes. I found the walls of Jellalabad in a state which might have justified despair as to the possibility of defending them. The enceinte was far too extensive for my small force, embracing a circumference of upwards of 2,300 yards. Its tracing was vicious in the extreme; it had no parapet excepting for a few hundred yards, which there was not more than 2 feet high. Earth and rubbish had accumulated to such an extent about the ramparts, that there were roads in various directions across and over them into the country. There was a space of 400 yards together on which none of the garrison could shew themselves, excepting at one spot: the population within was disaffected, and the whole enceinte was surrounded by ruined forts, walls, mosques, tombs, and gardens, from which a fire could be opened upon the defenders at 20 or 30 yards.

"The garrison took full possession of the town in such a state on the morning of the 15th of November, and in the course of the day, the place, and detached hills by which on one side it is commanded, were surrounded and surmounted by a force of not fewer than 5,000 insurgents. A general attack on the 14th of November ridded us of these enemies, and a similar array, brought against us a fortnight afterwards, was dissipated by a second sally, on the 1st of December. But we had seized the town having in our possession not quite two days' provision and corn for our men and horses, and beheld the arduous task before us of striving to render the works defensible, and collecting supplies for our magazine from the midst of a fanatical and infuriated people, with very narrow means in the way of treasure to purchase them. I appointed Capt. Broadfoot, Shah Shoojah's sappers, garrison engineer, and Capt. Abbott, of the artillery, commissary of ordnance. Capt. M'Gregor, political agent, gave me the aid of his local experience, and through his influence and measures our dak communication with India was restored, and a great quantity of grain collected, whilst the unremitting and almost incredible labours of the troops, aided by the zeal and science of Capt. Broadfoot, put the town in an efficient state of defence. Capt. Abbott made the artillery disposition in the ablest manner, and used every exertion to add to and encourage our resources, in the way of gun and musket ammunition, in both of which we were deficient for the purposes of a siege. Lead and powder were procured in and about Jellalabad, and a quantity of cartridges discovered in an old magazine, and thus the troops completed to 200 rounds per man. It is to be remarked that I might, in the second week of November, have marched upon Pesh-Bolak, relieved from investment the corps of Jazalchees, under Capt. Ferris, and with it operated a doubtful retreat upon Peshawur. But I felt it to be my duty to give support to the last moment to our troops struggling against their numerous enemies at Cabul, and maintain for them a point on which to retreat and rally, if they met with reverse.

"On the 9th of January, I was summoned by the leaders of the Afghan rebellion to give up the place, in fulfilment of a convention entered into by the political and military authorities at Cabul; but as I was fully assured of the bad faith of our enemies, I refused to do this, and on the 13th received the melancholy intelligence of the disastrous retreat of our troops from the capital, and their annihilation in the Ghilzie defiles, by the rigours of the climate, and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided. Almost at the same time, it became known to us that the brigade of four regiments marched to my succour from Hindoostan had been beaten in detail and forced to fall back upon Peshawur. My position was most critical, and I might, whilst our enemies were engaged in plundering the

force from Cabul, have attempted, and perhaps effected, though with heavy loss, a retreat across Khyber; but I resolved at all hazards on not relinquishing my grasp on the chief town of the valley of Ningrahar, and the key of Eastern Afghanistan, so long as I had reason to consider that our Government desired to retain it. The discouragements of my garrison at this moment were very great, their duties most severe, their labours unceasing, and the most insidious endeavours made by the enemy to seduce the native portion of them from their allegiance. But their fidelity was unshaken, and their serenity amidst labours and privations unclouded. With reference, however, to the state of fanatical excitement and national antipathy which prevailed around us, I had been compelled, as a measure of prudence, to get rid, first of the corps of Khyber rangers, and next of the detachment of Jazalchees, and a few of the Affghan sappers, and a body of Hindoostanee gunners, who had formerly been in the employment of Dost Mahomed Khan. Works had in the mean time been completed, of which the annexed reports and plans of Capt. Broadfoot contain ample details. Generally, I may state, they consisted in the destruction of an immense quantity of cover for the enemy, extending to the demolition of forts and old walls, filling up ravines, and destroying gardens, and cutting down groves, raising the parapets to six or seven feet high, repairing and widening the ramparts, extending the bastions, retrenching three of the gates, covering the fourth with an outwork, and excavating a ditch, ten feet in depth and twelve feet in width, round the whole of the walls. The place was thus secure against the attack of any Asiatic enemy, not provided with siege-artillery.

"But it pleased Providence, on the 19th February, to remove in an instant this ground of confidence. A tremendous earthquake shook down all our parapets, built up with so much labour, injured several of our bastions, cast to the ground all our guard-houses, demolished a third of the town, made a considerable breach in the rampart of a curtain in the Peshawur face, and reduced the Cabul gate to a shapeless mass of ruins. It savours of romance, but is a sober fact, that the city was thrown into alarm, within the space of little more than one month, by the repetition of full one hundred shocks of this terrific phenomenon of nature.

"The troops turned with indefatigable industry to the reparation of their walls; but, at the moment of the great convulsion, Sirdhar Mahomed Akbar Khan, Burukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy and treacherous destroyer of the Cabul force, having collected a body of troops, flushed with a success consummated by the wildest means, had advanced to Murkhail, within seven miles of our gates. He attacked our foraging parties with a large body of horse on the 21st and 22nd of February, and soon after establishing his head-quarters to the westward two miles from the place, and a secondary camp to the eastward about one mile distant, invested the town and established a rigorous blockade. From that time up to the 7th of April, the reduced garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes with the enemy, who, greatly superior in horse, perpetually insulted our walls by attacks and alerts, and compelled us daily to fight at disadvantage for forage for our cattle. The most remarkable of these affairs were those of the cavalry under Lieut. Mayne, commanding detachment Shah Soojah's 2nd cavalry, and Jemadar Deena Singh's 5th light cavalry, already reported; a sally under Col. Dennie, C.B., to defeat a suspected attempt of the enemy to drive a mine, on the 11th of March; the repulse of an assault upon the transverse walls to the northward of the place, on the 24th of the same month, by detachments under Capt. Broadfoot (who was severely wounded), and Capt. Fenwick, H.M.'s 13th light infantry; the capture of bullocks and sheep by Lieut. Mayne, on the 30th and 31st of January, and the seizure of large flocks of the latter, in the face of Mahomed Akbar's army, by a force of infantry under Capt. Pattison, H.M.'s 13th light infantry, and of cavalry under Capt. Oldfield, on the 1st inst. These successes were crowned by Providence by the issue of the brilliant and decisive attack on the camp of the Sirdhar, on the 7th inst.

"I have to notice, as a measure of defence, my having enrolled as a provisional battalion a large body of our camp-followers, and armed them with pikes and other

weapons. On all occasions of assault and sally, these men were available to make a show upon our curtains, and I have pledged myself to them to recommend to Government, that they should enjoy all the pecuniary advantages of native soldiers beyond the Indus; I at the same time held forth to the troops of Shah Soojah's force, the expectation that they would be put, during the especial service, on the same footing with their comrades of the Bengal army.

"From the time that the brigade threw itself into Jellalabad the native troops have been on half, and the followers on quarter rations, and for many weeks they have been able to obtain little or nothing in the bazars to eke out this scanty provision. I will not mention as a privation the European troops from the same period having been without their allowance of spirits, because I verily believe this circumstance, and their constant employment, have contributed to keep them in the highest health and the most remarkable state of discipline. Crime has been almost unknown amongst them, but they have felt severely, although they never murmured, the diminution of their quantity of animal food and the total want of ghee, flour, tea, coffee, and sugar. These may seem small matters to those who read of them at a distance, but they are serious reductions in the scale of comfort of the hard-working and fighting soldier in Asia. The troops have also been greatly in arrears of pay, besides their severe duties, in heat and cold, wind and rain, on the guards of the gates and bastions. The troops, officers, and men, British and Hindoostanee, of every arm, remained fully accoutred on their alarm-posts every night from the 1st March to the 7th of April. The losses of officers and men in carriage cattle, camp-equipage, and baggage, between Cabul and Jellalabad, were heavy, and their expenditure, during the siege and blockade, in obtaining articles of mere subsistence and necessity, has been exorbitant.

"I feel assured that Major Gen. Pollock will consider it a most pleasing duty to bring the series of labours, privations, and conflicts, imperfectly sketched in the foregoing details, to the notice of the head of the Supreme Government in India, and through his lordship to that of the Court of Directors and of our Sovereign, as a claim for public acknowledgment and substantial reimbursement and reward.

"The report of Capt. Broadfoot, in his capacity of garrison engineer, will meet with attentive perusal: I have already stated how much I have been indebted to his scientific attainments, as well as his distinguished activity and resolution during the siege. His fertility in resource obviated great difficulties, in procuring iron, timber, and charcoal, and to the foresight of his arrangements we owe our having had a very ample supply of tools. The corps under his command performed, from Bootchkah, the duties equally of good sappers and bold light infantry soldiers, and the Afghan Huzaree and Eusifzye portion of it have been singularly faithful in time of general defection. The two infantry regiments, under the lamented Col. Dennie and Lieut. Col. Monteath, have vied with each other in the steady performance of the duties of that arm; and it would be impossible for me to discriminate in favour of either, in awarding praise to the squadron of 5th light cavalry under Capt. Oldfield, and the Ressallah, 2nd Shah Soojah's cavalry under Lieut. Mayne: Lieut. Plowden, of the former, has been distinguished on several occasions. The artillery practice of No. 6 Light Field Battery has ever been excellent, and has been equalled by that of the mountain train. Captains Abbott and Backhouse and Lieut. Dawes have proved themselves excellent officers of ordnance. I have more than once brought it to notice that Capt. MacGregor, political agent, has cheerfully rendered very able assistance in serving the guns in every crisis of pressing danger. Of his labours in his own department, I ought not perhaps to attempt to constitute myself a judge; but I know that they have been unremitting, and their result in obtaining for my force supplies and information, and keeping up our communication with India and with Cabul, and securing for us Afghan co-operation, I may be allowed to appreciate and am bound to point out to Government. The medical duties of the garrison have been ably fulfilled by Surgeon Forsyth, Superintending Surgeon Shah Soojah's Force, and Assistant Surgeons Robertson and Barnes, H.M.'s 13th light infantry;

Hare, 35th regt.; and Brown, late in charge of the Irregulars. Capt. Mainwaring, commissariat officer to the force, has been indefatigable in his efforts to keep the garrison well supplied, and his arrangements in very difficult times have merited my highest praise. Capt. Moorhouse, 35th regt. N.I., has satisfactorily discharged his duties as brigade quartermaster; he was severely wounded on the 7th inst. It is gratifying to me to forward the opinion of my second in command, Lieut. Col. Monteath, C.B., placed on record without solicitation, of the merits of the 13th light infantry, of which corps I am proud of being a member. I fully concur in the sentiments which he expresses, and hope the distinctions which he recommends for the officers of his own corps will be accorded. The cheerful and persevering manner in which the native soldier laboured with the shovel, mattock, and hand-barrow, were as surprising, as their steadiness and courage in the field were conspicuous. I have to acknowledge the zealous manner in which Brevet Major Frazer, light cavalry, Brevet Capt. Gerard, of the corps of Jazalchees, Capt. Burn and Lieut. Hillersden of the Khyber rangers, and Lieut. Dawson, of the Janbazes, when their services could no longer be available with their corps, volunteered to do duty with any regiment in which they could be useful.

"I must finally express my gratitude to Providence for having placed so gallant and devoted a force under my command; in every way it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and I beg leave, in the strongest manner, to solicit the interposition of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., who has nobly laboured and fought to relieve it from its critical position in the midst of a hostile empire, in now committing it to the protection and favour of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, and through him of the Court of Directors and of our sovereign.

"I ask permission specially to recommend the following officers for honorary distinction, or brevet rank, or both: viz. Lieut.-Col. Monteath, C.B., commanding 35th regt. N.I., now second in command; Brevet-Major Frazer, light cavalry, who acted as my aide-de-camp on the 7th inst.; Capt. Abbott, commandant of artillery, and commissary of ordnance; Capt. Backhouse, commanding the mountain train, and senior officer of the Shah's troops with my force; Capt. Broadfoot, commanding sappers, and garrison engineer; Capt. Oldfield, 5th light cavalry, senior officer of that arm; Capt. Seaton, 35th regt. N.I., particularly recommended for his conduct on the 7th inst. by Lieut.-Col. Monteath; Capt. Younghusband, of the same regiment, who was distinguished with the advanced guard in the Khoord Cabul Pass, and there severely wounded; Capt. Burn, late commandant of the Khyber rangers, and doing duty with the 35th regt. N.I.; Capt. Wilkinson, on whom the command of the 13th light infantry devolved in the field, on the fall of Col. Dennie, C.B.; Capt. Fenwick, H.M.'s 13th light infantry, whose highly-deserving conduct in the Pass of Jugdulluek was noticed then in my despatch; Capt. Havelock, H.M.'s 13th light infantry, Persian interpreter to Major-Generals Elphinstone and Pollock, and attached to me as staff, and who commanded the right column in the final attack on Mahomed Akbar's camp; and Capt. Hamlet Wade, H.M.'s 13th light infantry, my brigade-major, whose exertions in the action on the 7th I have elsewhere highly commended. Both these latter officers rendered most valuable services throughout the investment and siege. The officers of all ranks, and soldiers of all arms, European and native, I have likewise to represent as generally and individually deserving of reward and encouragement, and I hope that the Government will sanction my calling upon commandants of corps and detachments to send in rolls of such native officers as they may deem worthy of the insignia of the Order of 'Merit' and of 'British India.'

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "R. SALE, Major-General, commanding Jellalabad."

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the command of Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, K.C.B., from 22nd February, 1842, to April 6th, 1842.

Killed: 1 havildar, 5th Light Cav.; 1 naick, No. 6 Light Field Battery; 12 privates; 1 syce, and 1 brass-cutler.—Wounded: 4 European officers; 2 corporals or naicks; 60 privates; 2 sycas.

Names of Officers wounded:—Capt. Abbott, artillery, slightly; Capt. Broadfoot, sappers and miners, severely; Lieut. and Adj. Wood and Ens. Oakes, H.M.'s 13th light inf., slightly.

Return of camp-followers enlisted on the 15th January, as a provisional garrison, *viz.*—Mustered followers, 803; not mustered, 509; total, 1,312. Killed during the siege, 9; wounded, 6.

From Lieut.-Col. J. Monteath, commanding 35th regt., to Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., commanding in garrison, Jellalabad.

“Jellalabad, 16th April, 1842.

“Sir,—The exertions of the garrison of Jellalabad, beyond ordinary routine, having ceased since the decisive victory obtained over the enemy on the 7th inst., and now finally terminated by the arrival of the British army under Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., I trust I may not be considered as going beyond the limits of my proper duty, in addressing you, to state as follows:—

“As doing but due justice on this occasion to H.M.'s 13th light infantry might be looked upon as a highly-coloured record of the merits of your own regiment, and seeing that no such partial bias can possibly be supposed to guide my feelings, in the estimate I have formed of their deserts, I have pleasure in sincerely declaring that their conduct, throughout the painful and perilous position in which they have so long been placed, has been such as fully to deserve the applause and admiration of their country, and the confidence and best consideration of our well-beloved Sovereign. On our throwing ourselves, on the 12th of November last, into the old and ruined town of Jellalabad, without money, without food, and almost without protection, with a nation of highly-excited and barbarous enemies in arms against us, our situation seemed as hopeless a one as British troops were ever called upon to confront; notwithstanding which, the enemy was twice within twenty days attacked, and on both occasions defeated with signal success. You yourself will doubtless detail the works performed by the regiment; let it then be only my province, who have witnessed their exertions almost hourly during a period of five months, to record, that their devoted perseverance and cheerfulness amidst all the gloom that surrounded them, after the destruction of their comrades of the Cabul force, could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world; and that, after months of extreme toil, when an earthquake, such as man is not often in the habit of experiencing, in a moment left scarcely a vestige of their labour standing, their flying as they did, with redoubled zeal, to the work, and completing it in ten days (so that on the arrival of the enemy before Jellalabad, they declared that the calamity which had befallen the valley arose from nothing but English witchcraft, it being the only place that had escaped uninjured), was what none but British soldiers could have performed, and what no price could have purchased, for it was the labour of the heart, work of all others most deserving of distinction and reward.”

“In regard to the native troops of all arms, I shall refrain from saying much, for a reason which has in a measure induced me to address this letter to you: but as you have yourself been a daily witness of their conduct, under every description of circumstances, you have it fully within your own power to say all, of which the Government they serve may justly feel proud, and it may serve to shew, as an example for imitation, what noble enthusiasm and zeal may be lighted up in their breasts by the high bearing and considerate conduct of determined British officers.

“I shall conclude by observing that we can now, Sir, proudly march from this garrison with the enemy's standards in our hands, and their captured cannon to fire a salute, on delivering over the care of the honour of the British name, which we have had within our keeping for the last five months, pure and unspotted, and without a single circumstance existing to cast a breath upon its lustre.

“The conduct of the officers of the 35th regiment generally, as well as of those doing duty with it throughout the siege, I am proud to say, has been such as well to deserve any reward or distinction that can be conferred upon them. Of those holding the rank of captain, and above it, which enables her Majesty to advance them a step, I could strongly recommend Capt. Seaton, 35th regt.; Capt. Younghusband, 35th regt., severely wounded; Brev.-Major Fraser, late 2nd light cavalry,

and Capt. Burn, last regt. N.I., both doing duty with the 25th regiment. Of the native officers of the 35th regiment, I could also strongly recommend that six should, in compliment to the regiment for its gallant and meritorious conduct, receive the Order of 'Merit' and of 'British India,' viz.—Salih Ram, subadar; Monick Sing, subadar; Deriou Sing, jemadar; Rambaceus Tewarry, jemadar; Hoolas Ram, subadar, and Hurram Sing, jemadar.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "J. MONTGATH, Lieut.-Col., commanding 35th Regt."

At Cabul it is understood that Prince Futteh Jung, backed by Ameen-oola and the Populzaees, was fighting with Zumaun Khan and the Barukzies. Zumaun Khan is represented to have called for Akbar Khan. One account states that Ameen-oola had been assassinated.

The following intelligence from Cabul, to the 19th April, is given on native authority:—

As soon as the corpse of the king was deposited in his tomb by the chiefs, with the usual ceremonies, 2,000 *golt mahars* were distributed to the Oolmah, to purchase their prayers for his soul. Mahommed Taman Khan, Jubbar Khan, Osman Khan, Shums-ood-deen Khan, and the Kuzulbashies of Cabul, thought it proper, after what had happened, to prevent powerful enemies getting into Cabul. They deemed expedient, therefore, to send word to Ameen-oola Khan, who was living with Prince Futteh Jung in the Bala Hissar, to declare the prince successor to the throne, should he think proper, they unanimously consenting; but they required him to come and join them in consultation with Shah Zamaun:—"Should the Ooloos of Cabul make choice of any other prince as successor, let him be declared, and the army stationed at Jellalabad be ordered to march out." It is rumoured that Ameen-oola Khan and the Barukzye sirdars were accessaries to the assassination of the king, but yet Ameen-oola is living with the king's son in the Bala Hissar, as his most intimate friend and confederate. Mahomed Akbar Khan, having left 2,000 Ghilzies at Kohbund Nyaman, proceeded towards Cabul, accompanied by a few Sowars, and it is his intention to take possession of the guns in the Fort Bala Hissar, to which no access was formerly allowed to Nawab Muhummud Zeman Khan by the late king, and to murder Prince Futteh Jung as soon as an opportunity presented itself so to do, and at the same time to expel all persons of the royal family from the Bala Hissar. Various are the reports now afloat at Cabul. The Ghilzies desire most ardently that one of the heirs of the deceased be declared his successor.

A great many letters from Mohun Lall, the confidential friend and servant of Burnes, and who remained with him until his death, have been received at Jellalabad. He has given a summary of events from the commencement of the rebellion in October last, up to the 15th of April, and recommends our accepting the offer of friendly terms proposed by the Kuzzilbashies, with whom he had been residing for some time past, and of whom he speaks in kind terms. The Kuzzilbashies, he says, will come over to us the moment we approach Cabul. He adds that the two younger sons of Shah Shoojah have joined the enemy against us, and, it is said, are to oppose us with a force of 95,000 Afghans; but that the elder son, Timour Shah, says he would rather live as a private gentleman, at Loodianah, under British laws, than be the king of the bands of blood-thirsty villains inhabiting Afghanistan.

Accounts had been received at Lalpoorah, 13th May, which state that there had been another massacre at Cabul, in which the party opposed to Futteh Jung have gained the day; Futteh Jung himself has been murdered, and the Bala Hissar, partly through treachery, and partly by assault, had fallen into the hands of Akbar's party; the butchery had been great.

A report reached Jellalabad, on the 17th May, of Akbar Khan's having gotten possession of the Bala Hissar. Futteh Jung, the Shah's youngest son, who had possession of it, was to have delivered over possession to us on our arrival. The

trick by which Akbar Khan is said to have got possession of the Bala Hissar is this: He went to Cabul, taking Major Pottinger with him, and gave out that Gen. Pollock had agreed to place him on the throne, and that Major Pottinger had accompanied him as *envoy*; upon which all the influential men, except Zemaun Shah, deserted poor Futteh Jung. Other accounts mention that Futteh Jung has embraced the terms offered by Akbar Khan, who is appointed the wuzzer to this nominal king.

Brigadier England had arrived at Candahar without loss. This brigade appears to have delayed its march till assured that Col. Wymer was ready to meet them at the mouth of the Kojuk Pass. The two brigades joined accordingly about the 5th of May, Col. Wymer's force being apparently the same as those with which he defeated the Affghans a month before:—three native regiments, a troop of horse artillery, with some cavalry. At the mouth of the pass the enemy had assembled in considerable strength, and threatened a determined resistance, when they found themselves rather unpleasantly situated between two fires, and decamped in every direction. Our loss was trifling—two killed and five wounded—without casualty among the officers. The loss of the enemy is not given, but no resistance was offered to the joint force from this on to Candahar.

Gen. England crossed the Kojuk Kothul on the 2nd of May. The brigade from Candahar consisted of the 2nd, 16th, and 38th N.I., with Lieut. Turner's troop of horse artillery, and 500 of Christie's and Skinner's horse. Two of the Bengal corps crowned the heights, while the Bombay division proceeded through the pass. The letters testify to the fine health and high spirits of the Bengal sepoys, whose appearance, after all they had undergone, was a matter of much astonishment to the Bombay officers, who speak in the highest terms of their high-bearing and conspicuous bravery in the action of the 25th of March. One sepoy bayoneted three horsemen, and became the possessor of the splendid matchlock and sword of one of them.

Despatches had been received at Jellalabad, on the 14th May, from Gen. Nott at Candahar, specifying that he purposed to leave for the purpose of proceeding to Cabul, taking the battering train with him, for Ghuzni on his way, on the 15th May.

Matters wore a more tranquil appearance at Candahar than they had for some time past. The valley was almost quiet again, and the villagers sending in from all quarters for *dilassa*. The crops were looking well, the supplies coming in most plentifully, and there were from five to six months' provisions in the town. One brigade still keeps the field, to give confidence to the people and for the purpose of protecting the camels at graze, as the enemy hover about in all directions, and the want of cavalry prevents any serious impression being made upon them, as the artillery drive them in all directions after a few shots. Khelat-i-Ghilzie was perfectly safe, and could be relieved from Candahar at any moment.

There was a report of a victory gained on the 21st of May over the Affghans, under the command of Sufter Jung, who attacked the fortified post of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and even placed scaling ladders against the walls, but were repulsed and routed, with upwards of 100 men killed, besides the prisoners, who, having attempted to escape, were cut up by the garrison.

The brigade which left Jellalabad, under Brigadier Monteath, had returned, bringing with it Col. Bolton's detachment. Some troops were left at Lalpoora, to assist Torabaz Khan, as his refractory brother, Saadut Khan, and followers, were not quite peaceably inclined. Capt. Ferris's Jezailchee regiment lost one man in dispersing some Khyberes from a hill.

A letter from Jellalabad says: "It was naturally to be expected that, on the arrival of Col. Bolton's force, an advance would be made upon Cabul, and our military character in that part of the country re-established; an event which might have been easily effected at the present time, with a properly equipped force, but which cannot be done, even though Prince Futteh Jung, who holds the Bala Hissar with 4,000 men, urged us to advance, and was ready to receive us; but, though strong in

numbers, our army is weak in every other respect; 12,000 men are devoid of every necessary comfort, and the present state of the commissariat is at a fearful low ebb for an undertaking of such magnitude; by dint of the greatest retrenchment, and by inflicting great suffering upon the sepoys and camp-followers, a month or six weeks' supply of food has been accumulated, but there are no cattle to carry it. There is also but little musket ammunition, comparatively speaking, with the army, and one severe engagement would leave but few cartridges for a subsequent action, should one occur. The men who arrived with General Pollock's force are almost without clothing, the 9th Foot without even tents, and all are suffering very dreadfully from exposure to heat, the thermometer being about 106° in camp. The garrison of Jellalabad have no tents, and those troops, who have already been seven months without pay, borrowing money at cent. per cent. to enable them to buy food during the siege, have, on account of the low state of the treasury, been offered the advance of only one month's pay; in fact, the force is most inefficiently provided and unable at present to move with security. It is reckoned that at least 9,000 camels are required to enable the army to advance, provided against all accidents, and not 1,000 are procurable from any quarter; to move to Cabul under such circumstances appears impossible; to remain at Jellalabad, in the state the army finds itself, would be death to the Europeans, and to retire to Peshawur would be as bad, perhaps worse; the only alternative which presents itself is to move on to Gundamuck, and it is believed by some, that the general, if forced to do so, will send on one brigade at a time, and getting back the camels of the advanced party, send on another, and thus the whole force might be moved to a more salubrious locality."

Another letter, dated 21st May, mentions that the Afreedis were re-occupying the Khyber Pass, and it was known that the road to Cabul was stockaded throughout the whole line, and defended by all the obstructions the enemy can oppose to us. The return or advance of the Jellalabad army is, therefore, beset with difficulties. Consequently, a general inaction, boding no good to the health or spirits of the army, and affording ample time to the enemy for preparations of defence, pervaded every department, while the uncertainty attending the ultimate movements of the force have a very disheartening effect on the troops.

Many regrets are expressed that the force under General Pollock should not have been able to advance immediately on its arrival at Jellalabad, before the enemy had recovered from panic, and had time to barricade the passes. "Every day's delay," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "adds to the sickness of our troops, the strength of the enemy, and the difficulties of an advance, and from Lord Ellenborough downwards, there appears to be a degree of indecision, which is much remarked upon by all classes, while this halting at Jellalabad, ordering retreats and again an advance, manifest any thing but the vigour or means boasted of in the notable proclamation."

It is said that Akhbar Khan has evinced his cupidity in bargaining for his captives; it appears that he has nineteen privates and two women in his custody, and sent in to Gen. Pollock to demand 1,200 rs. for their ransom, which was immediately forwarded, but seeing the facility with which the money came forth, and fancying, it is said, that one of the privates was an officer in disguise, he demanded 2,000 rs. additional, which was properly refused, and the 1,200 rs. returned. Every letter gives sad accounts of murders of camp-followers, &c., by the Afghans, and the sepoys retaliate whenever they get hold of one of the wretches, in consequence of which the following orders were issued by Gen. Pollock: "The Major General has to express his strong disapprobation of the conduct of some of the men in camp while off duty, who having seized an unarmed Afghan, put him to death in a summary manner without orders, others have been fired upon who are friendly to the British Government, and have in consequence lost confidence in the power to which they looked for protection and support. The Major-General, therefore, calls upon commanding officers to give the most strict injunctions against firing upon unarmed individuals, and to prohibit the repetition of such unjustifiable conduct as was exhibited to-day. It is to be impressed upon the minds of the men that

many Afghans are in our service, and as they are unable to distinguish these people, their taking upon themselves to judge and inflict punishment cannot be tolerated. The Major-General requests commanding officers to assure their men, that he will most severely punish any disobedience of this order."

A letter from Col. Eckford's brigade, at Dhaka, 13th May, states that the Sikhs are to garrison Jellalabad; and that Ali Musjeed is to be held by Eesof Khan, a brigand, in our employ.

The *Hurkaru*, June 1, says: "Accounts have been received from Peshawur of a widely-spread mutiny in the Sikh army, and that that portion of it in the neighbourhood of the Khyber have helped themselves very unceremoniously to our stores, both in depôt and *en route*."

A letter from Lallpoorah, dated 13th May, would lead to believe that preparations were still making for an onward move.

A letter of a late date, written by one of the parties at Lughman, states that they have nothing to complain of, but that there is every prospect of their being removed still further to the northward, and more out of the way. Preparations in the mean time were most actively making at Kurnaul and elsewhere for carriage for the withdrawal of our troops, and the rockets are being pushed forward by dak Banghy from the same places as fast as possible. This would argue that, though the withdrawal of our troops is really meditated as speedily as possible, some little remembrance of us is to be left behind, to level Candabar and its neighbouring forts. It is to be regretted that Gen. Pollock should be deprived of the means of advancing to join Gen. Nott, near Ghuzni, and thus completing the annihilation of that famous stronghold. It has been hinted that the recall only applies to Gen. Sale's brigade, but the *Delhi Gazette*, May 25, says, "we know that the order has gone out for the return of the whole of the troops, though we should be very well pleased to hear that there had been some blundering in the business, and that the opportunity of paying off old scores was not to be so abruptly relinquished."

Capt. Mackenzie had brought propositions, it is said, that the prisoners with him will be liberated on our paying eight lacs of rupees, and releasing Dost Mahomed, whom we are to place on the throne. The prisoners were all well. Akhbar Khan had been fortifying and barricading the passes between Jellalabad and Cabul.

The *Delhi Gazette*, May 14th, on the strength of a letter from Jellalabad, says: "Capt. Colin Mackenzie brought some letters and documents into Jellalabad of a most interesting nature; from these we learn that the death of the envoy took its origin from an attempt at a bit of diplomacy on his side. It would appear that Sir William was inclined to make terms with Akhbar Khan, on condition of the surrender of certain influential sirdars, among others Ameen-oola Khan, the chief of the confederation, for Akhbar Khan had, up to the 7th December, taken no active part against us, although recognized as the person who should carry on any negotiation with us. In this Akhbar Khan was too cunning for the envoy, having had, it is now said, no intention of giving up any of the sirdars, but proposed the giving up of Ameen-oola Khan, as a mode of testing the intentions of the envoy as to our retirement from the country under the terms of the convention. The envoy fell into the snare, and went to the meeting on the 23rd December, expecting that Ameen-oola would be given up to him (*betrayed* is the strong word used by our correspondent), and it is added, that two regiments were ready to dash out and make the capture complete! The conference took place; Akhbar Khan upbraided him with his intended breach of faith: seized him and ordered him, as well as the other officers present, to mount on horseback. Not being instantly obeyed, Akhbar Khan gave his victim 'a rude push,' which was resented in the same manner by Sir William throwing him away from him. Akhbar Khan, not master of his rage, drew his pistol and shot him in the breast, and two Jezailchees rushed up and completed the murder. Trevor was cut down by Sooltan Jan, and the two others were saved by Mahomed Shah Khan,

who threw his arms round Mackenzie to save him, receiving a cut in the shoulder while so exerting himself, and it is also related that some of the Ghilzies even took side of the envoy's party. The treatment of the captives is said to have been throughout most kind, and even after the affair of the 7th of April, which utterly ruined Akhbar's prospects, he did not vary in his behaviour. He said that their friends at Jellalabad had beaten him well, and that he had never seen such soldiers. Both he and Mahomed Shah Khan incessantly talked of the advance of our columns as a beautiful sight, and they are loud in praise of our troops.

"The terms proposed by Akhbar Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs are represented as so vague and inconsistent, that they can only have been intended to sound our intention. The following are what have been given us to their proposals:—1st. That we send back Dost Mahomed and evacuate the country, leaving an agent at the court of Cabul! 2nd. That, if we are determined to subjugate the country, we give Dost Mahomed in exchange for the captives in their hands, and then fight out our quarrel. 3rd. It is asked what will be granted to them if they submit?—To such propositions, of course, only vague answers can be given, as Gen. Pollock has no power to promise the restoration of Dost Mahomed on any terms. Capt. Mackenzie, however, returned with a reply, of the contents of which we know nothing, on the night of the 28th April. A statement of all that occurred between the 15th October, 1841, and 13th January, 1842, was signed by Gen. Elphinstone before his death. It exculpates Major Pottinger from all share in the convention, and fixes upon the late envoy the design of treachery towards Ameen-oolla Khan, but otherwise it is represented as meagre and unsatisfactory. It makes little or no distinction between regiments that disgraced the British name, and those that upheld the honour of their country, and, 'while it omits to mention the terms of the convention which the writer obliged the envoy to agree to, introduces a paltry anecdote of a few horse artillery men, who, on the march, after all was lost, found some wine and got drunk. There is, of course, no imputation cast upon the personal courage of the poor general, for Capt. Mackenzie testifies to his bravery, and says, that every one of the prisoners will do so should they arrive. A military court will, however, bring to light all that certain parties seems desirous to conceal, and I will not anticipate the results of their research, by relating what of evil Capt. Mackenzie reports. Suffice it for the present to say, that the 37th N.I., Shah's 6th N.I., and the horse artillery, behaved nobly, the latter being nearly all killed around their guns.' Capt. Wm. Anderson, of the Shah's cavalry, excelled all others in single combats with the Affghans, four of whose chiefs he killed in one day; no Affghan, it is said, had the slightest chance with him."

The editor adds: "We have had for a length of time particulars to this effect in our possession from another source, the main features of which are, that the negotiations carried on, when the chief military operations had ceased, were conducted on the part of the insurgents by Mahomed Oosman Khan and Nawab Shurreef; they seem even on occasions to have been admitted into the cantonments; but when the conferences took place outside, Akhbar Khan joined. They were held at a place about half a mile from cantonments, each party being accompanied by a few attendants, and making no ceremonious preparations. The object of the negotiations was generally reported in camp to be the evacuation of Cabul by our troops, and the appointment of Mahomed Akhbar to be wuzeer under the Shah, on condition that Mahomed Akhbar should deliver to him (Sir W. Macnaghten) certain of the chiefs who had taken the lead in the insurrection, namely; Ameen-oolla-Khan, Abdolla Khan, Azeem Khan, and Abdool Suleem Khan."

We subjoin extracts of other letters from Jellalabad:—"Mackenzie (Madras army) has arrived on parole; he brought with him the body of Gen. Elphinstone, who died of fatigue, gout, and a broken heart. Mackenzie says the General behaved very well, but that no one would obey him. Akhbar's followers are said to be completely dispersed, and Timour Shah has been proclaimed King. Mackenzie seems rather doubtful of success, as Dost Mahomed's release is a *sine qua non*. The pri-

soners all speak highly of Gen. Elphinstone, but not so of Shelton. The General, they state, behaved with great courage. Mackenzie is in good spirits; he was to set out on his return, on the 27th. The Kuzzilbashes have risen in favour of the British. Capt. M. returned to Lughman with numerous little presents for the ladies there, such as stockings, pieces of cloth, thread and needles. All the prisoners are in good health, except Lady Sale, who has suffered from fever, the effect probably of her wound. Akhbar Khan, when taking the prisoners from Buddiabad to the Tezeen forts, there being very heavy rain, although severely suffering from his wound, got out and gave up his palkee to Lady Macnaghten and Lady Sale. The prisoners have been separated, owing to some misunderstanding among themselves. Poor Lady Macnaghten was obliged to give up all her jewels to Mahomed Shah Khan, into whose hands Akhbar Khan had consigned his prisoners. She kept back however, a brilliant set of diamonds; but he gave her no rest until they also were resigned. The jewels, of which she was thus deprived, probably exceeded in value a lakh of rupees."

The remains of the late General Elphinstone arrived in a dreadful state of decomposition, closed up in a coffin, on the 30th April, in charge of some Affghans, from Akhbar Khan's camp. They were escorted from the ghat at which they landed to the guard of H. M.'s 9th foot by two squadrons of the 1st light cavalry. The procession was a most imposing, though melancholy one. A letter says:—"I understand that in the procession for the interment of Gen. E., a distinguished officer of the dragoons *fainted* from the dreadful effluvia emitted from the chinks of the coffin, made of very rude wood, about ten feet long, and three feet wide; the pall-bearers had a most unpleasant occupation."

The following anecdote is related as authentic:—The garrison at Jellalabad, when their stock of bullets was running short, dressed up a figure to resemble Gen. Sale, and stuck it on a parapet. The enemy, taking it for the real Simon Pure, continued to fire at it for several days successively, and by this means furnished the besieged with a plentiful supply of missiles. It is singular that though hundreds were every night found in the wall behind the figure, only *one* hit it, during the whole time it remained there.

A letter from Jellalabad says, with reference to two of the officers, supposed to have fallen in the disastrous retreat from Cabul, "I have received certain intelligence of the death of poor Green, of the artillery, and Hay of the 35th, the former at the Jugdulluck pass, and the latter near Soorkhab. Green went back from Tezeen, with the 37th, on the retreat; he was wounded at Bootkak, where the 44th allowed their guns to be taken, without making the least attempt to save them. He is said to have behaved very well upon all occasions."

Two sepoy of the 27th N. I. had reached Jellalabad, who say that the regiment, when leaving Ghuzni, was fired upon, and that some of the officers went up to the citadel to remonstrate with the Affghan chiefs, who said they could not save the sepoys unless they laid down their arms. The officers were not allowed to return to their men, who were nearly all massacred. Col. Palmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Lumsden are mentioned as killed. The report of Col. Palmer being killed wants confirmation; but little is known of, and nothing heard from, the Ghuzni prisoners.

A very general report prevailed at all the British stations in India, down to a late date, that orders had been issued by the Government for the withdrawal of our troops from Affghanistan. The *Delhi Gazette*, of May 21st, professed to quote official orders sent to Meerut and Kurnaul, for the preparation of every means of carriage, "from an elephant to a doolie," that could be procured, to be sent to Peshawur without delay, which orders ran thus:—"Instructions having been received for the return within the British frontier of the troops beyond the Indus, &c." The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the same date, also said "the withdrawal of the troops has, we have good authority for stating, been resolved on, and orders to that effect

have been sent to Generals Pollock and Nott. The retrograde movement will commence as soon as the forts of Jellalabad, Ghuzni, Candahar, &c., have been destroyed, their destruction being intended to mark the final victory of our arms. So peremptory, it is said, are the orders for the return of the Jellalabad troops, that if the condition of the cattle will admit of it, they will be in the provinces in three months." The same paper of the 26th, however, retracts this statement, in the following paragraph:—"We mentioned that Gen. Pollock had been instructed to withdraw from Afghanistan, but from subsequent accounts received, this appears doubtful. Three hours after the arrival of the overland mail at Allahabad, an express from Lord Ellenborough for the general was under despatch, and from the expressed opinions of the ministry, it is probable that Afghanistan will not be evacuated until reprisals have been made upon the Affghans for their treachery and cruelty. The despatch, too, of twenty banghy loads of rockets from Allahabad, under the superintendence of the Governor-General himself, has also a warlike appearance."

A letter from Kurnaul, states that the commissariat there had received orders to despatch all disposable carriage to Peshawur; and that the commandant of artillery at Kurnaul has been directed to instruct an officer in the management of the rockets which had arrived there, sent by banghy, and after a little practice, to send him on with the rockets, to join Pollock's force.

The *Delhi Gazette*, June 4th, says:—"We are not at all astonished to learn that the announcement of the return of Gen. Pollock's force was entirely premature, no such measure having ever been contemplated by the Governor-General. His orders had reference only to the garrison of Jellalabad, but seem to have been quite misunderstood at Simla. Lord Ellenborough is said to be 'highly indignant and much annoyed' at the interpretation put upon his orders by the public press."

The latest intelligence is contained in the *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 9th of June, from which it appears that Akhbar Khan had failed in his attempt to gain possession of the Bala Hissar, where Futteh Jung maintained himself and his treasure. His next attempt was to raise the fanaticism of the people to a crusade against the infidels, in which he also failed. The news given in that paper from the camp at Jellalabad, to the 26th May, asserts that the Commander-in-Chief at Simla had sent orders to Gen. Pollock to retire upon Peshawur, which orders he declined to obey, as not being in accordance with those direct from the Government. Gen. Pollock had, therefore, publicly ordered that ground should be taken up for the army on the following Friday at Char-Bagh, six miles to the westward of Jellalabad. The great complaint appears to be the want of camels and other animals for effecting the transport of the *matériel*.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 8th of June, which contains the same intelligence, asserts, however, that Gen. Pollock had received positive orders to retire in the direction of Peshawur, and that he had even made preparations for removing the heavy baggage by rafts down the river, and that the advance towards Cabul was but a *ruse* to keep the army in good spirits.

Oude.—A letter from Lucknow, dated 17th May, 1842, says:—"The King of Oude has at last gone to his last home: he breathed his last this morning at about half-past three o'clock. Two regiments from the cantonments were at the palace by about six o'clock to keep order there. The heir-apparent, Sureea Jah, was crowned King of Oude by Col. Low, the resident, at about seven o'clock, upon which the troops within the palace fired a *feu de joie*; and a brigade of guns, under Capt. Trower, posted at the residency, fired a salute. The people seem to regret much the loss of their King. The body is to be interred this afternoon at about one o'clock. Every thing has gone off most quietly, through the excellent precautions and arrangements of the resident."—*Englishman*, May 23.

A native letter, published in the *Agra Ukhbar* of May 12, gives a lamentable account of the state of Oude. "The Aumils have repeatedly been *kicked* by the zemindars, in the battles fought between them. The former have made heavy demands upon his majesty for reinforcements, but as his majesty has none at his disposal, he always remains mute on the subject. A few days ago, Rajah Sheodeen Sinh, the commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in Byswarra, sent in an *urzee* to the king, to say that the whole district had been plundered, and for want of succour he was at a loss how to act, and that if his majesty did not immediately adopt peremptory measures to aid him, no revenue would come from that district the ensuing year. It is believed that his majesty has no less than 10,000 men in that district, which, if properly organized, are quite sufficient to take all Oude; but the truth is, that mismanagement emanates from the fountain head, and his majesty encourages the vile system which has prevailed from time immemorial in Oude, by setting the example himself; and I can affirm that his majesty takes thirty rupees from every foot soldier enrolled in the service—Sowars, I believe, give three hundred, exclusive of what the deputy, the buxee, the commandant, &c., take. It can, therefore, be truly said, that the unfortunate nujeeb receives but nominal pay, and is consequently never present with his regiment, as he is either at home cultivating his fields, or assisting his neighbours in plundering the miserable ryot."

Tibet.—Since Zorawur Singh's death no reinforcements have been made to the Chinese force in Heoondes (the part of Chinese Tartary north of our Kumaon and Gurhwal frontier); the troops sent from Lhassa, in Inner Tibet, to drive out the Sikhs, still remain as they were in numbers, having, after their victories, proceeded on to Gartokh, and thence in the direction of Ladakh, which province they have now invaded. They have garrisoned Tuklakoth (a place of importance, just beyond the Kumaon frontier, near one of the Beas Passes), Gartokh, Dapa, &c. Although the Sikhs were holding out in their small forts, the Ladakh country may even now be considered virtually in the possession of the Tibet troops. The Chinese government has promised to support the Tibetans in Ladakh, by sending an army, and if the promise be acted up to, we may look for a protracted struggle between them and the Sikhs. There are still a few remnants of Zorawur Singh's troops kept prisoners in the different posts reconquered by the Tibetans, and occasionally a few make their escape into Kumaon. The Lhassa government are, as far as can be learned, sending an additional army along the north of the Himala; but the Nepalese have nothing to say to the matter, and, unless driven to it by China, nothing is farther from their intentions than co-operating with that power, in the aggression on the Ladakh country. The Sikhs have sent Bustee Ram, who escaped from the scene of Zorawur Singh's disaster, during last winter, through Kumaon, to relieve Ladakh. The Sikhs are now quite convinced of their bad policy in having invaded Chinese Tartary, and are ready to agree to any treaty with the Tibetans to guarantee its independence, and confine themselves within the limits of Ladakh. The Rajah of Iskardo, or Bultee (little Tibet), is just now a prisoner or an ally with the Chinese force in Ladakh. No notice has yet been taken of the conference in October last, between the Sikhs and Mr. Lushington, the commissioner of Kumaon, at Tuklakoth, although from all account it was a very interesting and an important one. Tuklakoth is a town which was never before visited by any European, and is described as well worthy of the notice of travellers, and second in importance only to Lhassa, and one or two other cities of Tibet. It is situated just beyond one of the Beas Passes, formed by the valley or one of the branches of the great river Kalee.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 4.

We are informed, on the best authority, that a very large force of Chinese, supported by Nepalese, are in full march on Ladakh. If this be the case, what becomes of the bugbear that the Sikhs and Nepalese were inclined to join against us?—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 14.

A writer in the *Delhi Gazette*, June 4, states that, of the force of 10,000 men, *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 38. No. 152. (3 B)

which destroyed Zorawur Singh's party last year, about one-fifth were supposed to be Goorkhas, and the remainder men of Tibet or Tartars. These Goorkhas were not strictly subjects of Nepal, but were derived from the inhabitants of tracts intermediate between the two governments of China and Nepal, who are more or less connected with either government, as they are located near to, or remote from, its acknowledged boundary. He further states that it is wrong to call one of the parties Sikhs, for Zorawur Singh's army did not contain a dozen of that nation, neither was the invasion made with the knowledge of the Sikh ruler, Shere Sing. Dhian Sing, associated with his brother, Gola Sing, has held the Jumboo province in jaghire for many years. Last year, the opinion amongst the Hill people was, that the expedition was conceived by Dhian Sing, and that his brother was the director of its movements; that their first object was to possess themselves of the Tartar districts as far east as the Lake; but that they ultimately desired a safe route for communication and corresponding with Nepal. This view of the origin of the movements which has proved so irritating to the Chinese authorities in Tibet, if it be correct, ought to be kept carefully in view, because, should the Chinese "large army" prosecute their westward march as far as Ladakh, the chance is, that it will not be with any design inimical to the chief of Ladakh, but rather to obtain his assistance in their future proceeding against the Jumboo rulers. The Ladakhee and Chinese local governors are fully aware that the Sikh durbar was ignorant of the offence perpetrated against themselves last year, and hold Shere Sing innocent.

EXCERPTA.

The improvement of Abkaree collections (the excise duty on spirits) is stated to be considerable. Kylas Chunder Dutt, superintendent of the district round Calcutta, has raised the revenue from 120,959 to 178,900, forty-seven per cent. The Jessore superintendent has increased the collection from 15,423 to 29,426, or ninety per cent. This increase has arisen from superior surveillance, which has led to a diminution of drinking.

Great complaints are made by the natives of the extortions practised by the brahmins at Benares upon the pilgrims who visit that "holy city." Their exorbitant demands are enforced by abuse and even open violence.

A proposal has been made to raise 200 guineas among the members of the civil service, by a subscription of Rs. 10 from each individual, in order to present a sword to Major-Gen. Sale.

The documents connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabul having reached the Governor-General, he has placed them in the hands of Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner, for the purpose of investigation and report, in order that a formal inquiry may be instituted thereon.

In consequence of the existing pressure on the public finances, Lord Ellenborough has been under the necessity of suspending the Ganges Canal.

A club is about to be established in Calcutta, to promote the remarriage of Hindu widows: it is to be called "The Hindu Widow Remarrying Club."

The cholera was making fearful ravages at Patna; a thousand deaths had occurred in four days.

At the opium sale, held May 23rd, 2,455 chests were sold; the Behar at an average of Rs. 840, the Benares at Rs. 803. The entire product of the sale was Rs. 20,30,200, more than £200,000.

The deputy-superintendent of police, in tracing out the murder of a girl in Moochee para, has made the important discovery of a number of men and women who belong to a gang, and have carried on a systematic course of robberies, murders, and every description of atrocity, throughout the town.

On the 3rd June, Calcutta was visited by one of the severest storms ever remembered there. The wind blew from the N. and N.E., accompanied by heavy rain. The damage done in the city is serious and extensive, small buildings being totally destroyed. No less than forty vessels of all kinds had been forced on shore, or foul

of each other. The banks of the river, and the river itself, were covered with the *débris* of boats, cargoes, broken boats, masts, yards, spars, casks, &c. Several lives were lost.

A letter from Lieut. Munro, H.M. 39th, announces the discovery at Kamptee, Nagpore, of a very large quantity of fossil plants in most excellent order and in great beauty; some of the leaves are very nearly entire, and as much as eight inches in length, in shape resembling the modern *Polhos*; the fruits are very numerous. The fossils are found in the secondary sand-stone, at a depth varying from ten to thirty feet below the surface.

The success of Carolina rice in India has created a large demand for the seed. The natives admire it. Capt. Bogle, Commissioner of Arracan, writes: "I wish you would send me down a very large supply of Carolina rice; when I say a large supply, I mean several tons, or say 100 maunds! If I could have it here by 1st May, or in all that month, it would be a grand thing. The people here approve of it highly, and it would, I am sure, in a few years, supersede the coarse and inferior grain of this province; for besides being esteemed by consumers, it yields exceedingly plentiful returns. I do not know that we can do any thing better in Arracan at present than devote attention to the improvement of rice, which is the great staple of the country."

The American ploughs, supplied by the Government, have proved successful, and given much satisfaction, even to the natives.

The great bell from Ningpo has been landed. It is of a gigantic size, remarkably well cast; on the outside it has several inscriptions in Chinese, and is ornamented with figures. This great bell, and three smaller ones, were taken from a Chinese temple.

The *Delhi Gazette*, May 14, says: "Dost Mahomed has arrived from Dehra, but does not seem in good spirits."

At a special general meeting of subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, 28th May, it was resolved that this rule be recommended, in modification of that adopted by the Court:—"That, after Rule 15, there be added as a part of that rule, the following clause: 'In substitution of the rule requiring the declaration, upon honour, that if any subscriber to whom an annuity shall have been reserved under his application and declaration to resign the service as above, shall subsequently withdraw or retract his application or declaration, or if he shall continue in the service beyond the time (*viz.* 1st July) limited by the foregoing rule, he shall, unless for special reasons he be exempted by the managers, subject to an appeal to the service by the individual in question, or by any member of the fund, forfeit the sum of Company's Rs. 10,000, to be at once deducted from his subscription account with the Fund. The sum or sums that may be so forfeited shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the institution and be held available for the general purposes of the fund.'" Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter of 1st April last, with the extract from the Hon. Court's despatch, dated 11th August, 1841, being read, it was resolved that the following rule be adopted in the terms expressed by the Hon. Court: "Any subscriber who may be either provisionally appointed to be member of the Supreme Council of India, or who may hold a seat therein, shall continue to pay his subscription to the fund, and shall not be deemed qualified for admission to an annuity therefrom, until he shall have duly resigned such aforesaid provisional appointment or seat in council, as well as the civil service generally."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COTTON EXPERIMENT IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

A communication from Dr. Wight, superintending the Government Cotton Farm, at Coimbatore, dated April 26th, to the address of Dr. Wallich, was submitted to the Agricultural Society of India.—"I certainly enjoy one satisfaction," Dr. Wight

observes, "in the conviction, that the experiment entrusted to our care has, so far, perfectly succeeded. Our farms here, which contain altogether 100 acres of land, shall, when the crop is all gathered, have yielded upwards of 20,000 lbs. of seed cotton, though part is quite empty through the total failure of the seed, and upwards of 20 acres are not half stocked with plants from the same cause; thus giving us on the remainder an average return of nearly 300 lbs. per acre. This is the more satisfactory, as it is evident from the total failure of so much, that the whole of our seed must have been more or less deteriorated and the chance of even a very moderate crop, by so much diminished. For this large share of success we are mainly indebted to some late rains, which fell in January and February, and had the effect of completely renovating, reanimating, and restoring to health our plants, which previously looked most unpromising. So far as I can learn, the natives in this district consider their crop good when it yields 200 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre from the best land, and when sown at the most favourable season, which none of ours was. I expect next season, when our crops shall have had the advantage of both good seed and suitable season for sowing, that our American cotton will yield from 600 to 700 lbs. the acre. The very unexpectedly large return this season, gratifying as it is in every point of view, I yet look upon as a matter of secondary consideration, compared to the undisputable establishment of the fact, that the New Orleans or Mexican cotton plant is, constitutionally, as hardy, and bears our hot climate as well, I had almost said better, than the indigenous one. It certainly at the present moment looks greener and healthier than that species as grown under native management. Besides, it seems only to require liberal pruning to make it yield a second crop perhaps better than the first, as almost every stem is budding and throwing out fresh shoots. We shall keep some of it by way of trial, but only a little. We this year vastly enlarged the scale of our operations; each planter is to have a farm of 360 acres, in place of 50, which will, we hope, if the season prove but moderately favourable, give us 700 lbs. per acre. It may, and probably will, be less; we can scarcely expect more, even though our lands are nearly all of the best description. At this rate, on a moderate large farm, say 500 acres, cotton should prove a very remunerating crop, as 100 acres yields 17,500 pounds of marketable cotton, which, at only two annas the pound, is Rs. 2,187, always supposing the establishment nicely adjusted to the work to be done and conducted on the most economical, though at the same time an efficient, scale. At three annas the pound, the profit would be very handsome."

A large supply of New Orleans seed was expected, 48 barrels having been sent from Liverpool. A report from England on the American cotton says:—"The samples you exhibit as the production of American seed differs very materially from the cotton grown from the native, being greatly superior in staple; it is rather fine and tolerably even, much longer and stronger than the staple of the above cotton, and its appearance excellent, being remarkably clean and good in colour. I value this cotton at 6d. per lb."

TIGER SHOOTING.

A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, May 3, writes, that in travelling from Hyderabad to Calcutta, he happened to stop at the Zillamunchelly bungalow, on the 20th April, where he met with Ensign Holland, 37th Madras Grenadiers, a determined sportsman, who shot in the night-time, and slept from eight to one in the day. He came home one morning, and related that, after killing an antelope, he made for some tigers he heard at a distance, leaving his own Shikarry at a tank about four miles off, and taking the village Shikarry with him. "They had gone about half a mile, when they saw one; the villager, resting his matchlock, fired, and turned the beast over with a ball through his belly; he was up to the charge immediately, when the native put down his gun and bolted. What was to be done? He could not run; however, he raised his gun and struck the beast in the neck, but not in the vital part. He then ran for a distance and hid behind a bush, but saw the tiger close to him.

He raised the gun a second time, aiming at his chest, but the beast made a spring too soon; however, the ball had a good effect, by breaking his leg. He still made after the ensign, who, first throwing his gun behind, and then his coat, made for the tank, about one hundred yards in circumference. To stop the beast's progress, about twelve yards from him, he threw his cap over to his right, then into the tank he went, with his head just above water, to prevent the beast seeing him, although it was sitting on the opposite side. He said he thought he would have to wait till daylight, when it would be too late; however, at three o'clock, the tiger walked quietly off, and he went off in another direction."

THE LATE INSUBORDINATION AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Madras *U.S. Gazette*, May 20, announcing that Sir Robert Dick has, in a circular to the commanding officers of corps, attributed the late disturbances at Secunderabad to the "apathy and indifference" of the European officers, remarks: "We attribute the latterly diminished attachment of the sepoys for their European officers to far other causes, and sixteen years' regimental experience of the native soldiery justifies our offering our sentiments on the subject. We believe, then, that it may be traced to a diminished inclination for the service, the duties whereof have of late years increased in about the same proportion that its advantages have been reduced. The cavalry soldier of the present day has more than double the work to do that a trooper had forty years ago, and though the infantry sepoy's drill has not been increased in an equal degree, still it is carried to a much greater pitch of nicety than was formerly considered requisite, and his garrison guard-work has been for years most fatiguing at every station, from the numerical strength of the troops being quite inadequate to the duties that they have been called on to perform; we are also more particular now than formerly in the matter of dress, thereby entailing some additional expense upon the sepoy, which, trifling as it is, he can ill afford, as his family must thereby be deprived of some little indulgence that they would otherwise enjoy. These several unfavourable changes have gradually operated to give the sepoy a distaste for the service, which has been augmented by the stagnant state of promotion, caused by the reductions in 1829, when one-fifth of the infantry and one-fourth of the cavalry native commissioned and non-commissioned officers became supernumerary to the establishment, thus effectually closing the door of promotion to the inferior grades for years to come. Hopeless of advancement, the sepoy from that time became gradually less attentive to his duties, less respectful to his superiors, both European and native, as careless of continuing in a service which no longer held out any prospect of promotion. Still, however, the bonds of discipline were not altogether loosened, until Lord William Bentinck's abolition of corporal punishment in the native army; and from the promulgation of that ill-judged order may be dated the decided change for the worse which has taken place in the character of the native soldiery. The above we believe to be the real causes which have progressively led to the estrangement complained of, and which has so injudiciously been charged upon the 'apathy' and 'indifference' of the European officers, than which a more unfounded calumny could not have been produced!"

MISSIONARY PROCEEDINGS.

"Oct. 16, 1840.—We went to Pairpulkanoolam. The inhabitants are Shanars, of a higher grade than the generality: they do not associate nor intermarry with the ordinary class of Shanars. They have been under instruction about ten months, and are under the care of an active and pious catechist: the result was very observable, in their devotedness and good order. On our way thither, however, we saw the devil-temples still standing in the village; not that we have any reason to think they are still frequented. The Rev. E. Dent remarked, that he hoped to see them demolished to-day. Accordingly, when closing his sermon, he told them he had one thing to say—that they still had *páy-covils* surrounding their village, and that while these were suffered to stand, their attachment to Christianity was doubtful;

for if they really intended not to use them again, why should they have them standing? While he was speaking, there was a muttering going forward, and it was soon evident that they meant to give this proof of their obedience. At last, Mr. Dent asked them distinctly, men, women, and children, whether they meant to resort to their old idolatries any more. They all, especially the children, replied with great earnestness in the negative. He then told them to get their digging implements, and destroy every sign of their former superstition. After prayer, we went out, followed by the people, who began with great zeal this good work. The boys, especially, were in high glee; and one of them, when an image of earth was knocked down, said, 'I always thought they would cry out and curse any one who should attempt to spoil them; but here they are all gone to dust, and not even the corpse of a swamy left.' Another addressed the image he was striking—'You worthless thing! you good-for-nothing thing! you have been frightening us all this while, and what is to come to you now?' Some of the men desired that the boards in the roof of the building should be used in enlarging the church, or making stables for Mr. Dent, or any thing he wanted. They dashed some stone images of the cobra, found in every devil-temple, to pieces, against each other. There was a representation of a demon in the form of a pyramid, such as are common in these parts; which, as they destroyed it, they found to be made of a kind of red earth, with which they smear their arms and necks at the time of worship. The children seized it by handfuls, in play; and one happened to get a little on his breast, which his sister perceiving, said, 'You are a heathen.' The child seemed to think it quite a reproach, and hastened to clean it off. The business of demolition was at length finished; and having directed their instruments of worship to be sent to us, together with one or two images, we went on rejoicing in what we had seen as the first-fruits of a promise yet to be fulfilled—'The idols He shall utterly abolish.'—*Journ. of Rev. S. Hobbs, Miss. Reg., July.*

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES.

In the charge of the Lord Bishop of Madras, the following reference is made to the pleasing aspect of Christian villages:—

"Among many sources of comfort during my journey through Tinnevely, one of the greatest has been a sight, for which I candidly confess I was not prepared—the sight of *whole Christian villages*. He alone who has passed some time in a heathen land, engaged in the work of the ministry, can understand the delight which I felt at finding myself met, welcomed, and surrounded by crowds of native professing Christians, whose countenances spoke a most intelligible welcome; for it was impossible to mistake the language of their happy faces. They were at peace; the *peace of God* had been made known to them at least, if not fully brought home to their hearts; and when I observed their look of joyful recognition upon perceiving their clergyman, I almost felt myself at home."

THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently travelled through a considerable portion of the Nizam's territory, that nothing can be more wretched than the appearance of the country, save and except the appearance of the inhabitants; and such affords the stronger contrast immediately after leaving the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore on the one side, or crossing the Company's frontier on the other; for, in the latter, at every bungalow ready attendance is found, together with great civility and a profusion of supplies, to say nothing of the cheerful sight of a country around teeming with fertility; and even in Behar, though his highness the rajah has hitherto

* "The proof that 'godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come,' was never, I think, made more manifest than in the contrast between the heathen and Christian villages of Tinnevely. In the heathen villages, all is slovenliness and disorder; irregularity and confusion in the building of their huts; dirt and discomfort everywhere: while in those which are Christian you will find well-arranged and well-ventilated streets, drawn at right angles to each other; the ground before each hut neatly swept; happy faces, and a village church, which, however humble, is evidently 'the pride of the village.'"

neglected to build travellers' bungalows, the village authorities are extremely civil and attentive, supplying the traveller with every thing that their means will admit of, and the districts through which he passes certainly wear an aspect most cheering to the eye, in every spot of land being apparently under cultivation, the fields filled with cattle; whilst the villages themselves are large, populous, and flourishing, their well-dressed inhabitants having an air of content, bespeaking their comfortable circumstances. Throughout the Nizam's country, in every village, the inhabitants exhibit a state of squalid poverty; and the petty authorities, the tyrants of the place, are insolent to a degree to travellers.—*U. S. Gaz.*, June 7.

EXCERPTA.

The progress of the cholera at Hyderabad (Nizam's) was alarming for some time, for several days together; no less than a thousand was thought to be attacked, out of which it was supposed that three hundred must have died daily; but it had disappeared. Several cases are reported as having occurred at Secunderabad, but generally of a mild character. It will be seen that some British officers have fallen victims to this disease in their march from Secunderabad.

Cholera has been quite rife at Bellary, Vizagapatam, Sholapore, and among the followers of the 48th N.I., *en route* to Aurungabad.

Sir E. Gambier was sworn in chief justice on the 23rd May, under the customary salute.

At a projected entertainment at Bangalore, a hoax was practised upon the invited, some wag having sent round letters of excuse to the intended guests.

A persecution has been commenced against the native Christians in Tinnevely, by a regularly organized anti-Christian society, composed of natives, and in which several native officials are thought to be engaged.

The Bishop of Madras has desired the clergy in his diocese to offer up public thanksgivings for our recent successes in Afghanistan.

The *Examiner* states that a communication has been addressed by Lord Ellenborough to the Nizam's government, informing it explicitly that the resident is strictly prohibited from all interference whatever with its internal arrangements.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir George Arthur, Lady Arthur, and their family, with the suite of the governor, arrived at the presidency in the steamer *Zenobia* on the night of the 8th June, and was installed in the government on the following day under a salute.

Major Proctor, private secretary to Sir G. Arthur, died at sea 31st August. One European female, an attendant on Lady Arthur, was missing on the night of the 31st May, the date of the *Zenobia* leaving Aden, and is supposed to have fallen or thrown herself overboard.

On the 13th June, the Governor held a levee and durbar. His courtesy towards the natives is stated to have been remarkable.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHoy, THE FIRST INDIAN KNIGHT.

The Court of Directors, in transmitting to the Governor in Council the patent creating Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., a knight bachelor, expressed their high satisfaction at the extension of this honour by her Majesty to an Indian subject, and directed that their congratulations might be conveyed to Sir Jamsetjee upon this signal mark of distinction bestowed upon him by his sovereign. Accordingly, on the 25th May, the hon. Mr. Anderson gave an evening party at Parell, on the occasion of presenting to Sir Jamsetjee his patent of knighthood; it was brilliantly attended. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on his arrival, was led up from the entrance hall to the reception room, attended by H. L. Anderson, Esq., the private secretary,

on the one hand, and Major Willoughby, the military secretary, on the other, preceded by a large body of chupdars and state peons. On arriving at the top of the grand room, he was met by the Governor, who was supported by the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of departments. The patent of knighthood lay on a damask cushion in front of the Governor, who, after heartily and most cordially greeting Sir Jamsetjee, addressed him in a neat speech, in which he observed :—" You, by your deeds for the good of mankind, by your acts of princely munificence to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity, have attained this honour, and have become enrolled amongst the illustrious of the land. This honour, of which you may be so justly proud, cannot fail at the same time of being highly satisfactory to your fellow-countrymen, who, in this distinguished mark of her Majesty's gracious favour to you, must see how equal is the consideration her Majesty extends to all classes of her subjects, and that where deeds worthy of honour are done, upon all will honour be conferred, however different the race, or distant the country of her realm. To me, who have so long known you, and have so long and fully appreciated your truly estimable character, it is most pleasing that it should have fallen to my hands to present you with this patent of knighthood."

The governor then presented the patent, the band playing the National Anthem. Sir Jamsetjee, in his reply, said : " I am unable to express my feelings on receiving so gratifying a proof of her most gracious Majesty's favour, as being raised to the high distinction of the knighthood of the United Kingdom; an honour most unlooked for, yet doubly acceptable from the gracious manner in which it has been announced and conferred upon me. I cannot, nor will I attempt to look back upon the causes which have drawn on me her Majesty's approbation and its consequent honours; but I can honestly declare I looked not for such rewards, but felt satisfied in being able, out of the abundance which a gracious Providence had bestowed upon me, to spare something towards mitigating the sufferings of my less fortunate fellow-creatures. Still I feel a high, I hope a justifiable, pride in the distinction of being enrolled in the knighthood of England, marked as that order has ever been by the brightest traits of loyalty and honour. But these honours are gratifying to me, not only in a personal view, as being the first native of India on whom they have been conferred, but as they bear also upon my own people and my fellow-countrymen in general, as a pledge that we are not uncared for, and that on the throne of England our loyalty and devotion are appreciated. This conviction must lead to good, for it cannot fail to act as a spur to future exertions, that we know, distant as we are, we are not hidden from the ever-watchful and maternal eye of our beloved Sovereign. But I feel I should be wanting in gratitude were I not to tender my warmest acknowledgments to the Hon. the Court of Directors, the rulers of this mighty empire, for the kind and cordial interest they have taken in my behalf, and for their recommendation to her Majesty's ministers, to which I am mainly indebted for the notice of our most gracious Sovereign—the source of all honour. And together with my acknowledgments I would assure that Hon. Board, that their native subjects fully appreciate the anxious endeavours they have made to ameliorate their condition, and lead them, step by step, to the full enjoyments of the blessings of the British constitution, and the honours of their English brethren."

At supper, the Governor proposed the health of the first knight of India—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—with three times three, which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The *Chabook* states that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's " coat of arms " consists of a handsome shield, in the form of the shield used by the Knights of St. John at the defence of Malta, beautifully emblazoned by scrolls of gold. At the lower part of the shield is a landscape scene in India, intended to represent a part of the island of Bombay, with the islands of Salsette and Elephanta in the distance. The sun is seen rising from behind Salsette, to denote industry, and, in diffusing its light and heat, displaying liberality. The upper part of the shield has a white ground, to denote integrity and purity, on which are placed two bees, representing industry and

perseverance. The shield is surrounded by a crest, consisting of a beautiful peacock, denoting *wealth, grandeur, and magnificence*; and in its mouth is placed an ear of paddy, denoting *beneficence*. Below the shield is a white pennant, folded, on which are inscribed the words "Industry and Liberality," which is Sir Jamsetjee's motto.

The *Bombay Times* remarks that the qualities essential to a knight are veracity, integrity, and respect for the female sex, and that, before the Parsee community can expect frequent marks of this distinction, they must free themselves from the imputations which attach to all nations of India for the vice of falsehood; adding—"How does Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy suppose his Sovereign would look were she to be assured that the Parsee gentleman, on whom she had bestowed a title of distinction, was one of a class who paid less heed to the intellectual training of the ladies of their houses than an English nobleman would bestow on the instruction of his fox hounds? that reading and writing were viewed as accomplishments unbefitting the wives and daughters of men enjoying incomes of from five to ten thousand a year? The first native ladies of India occupy a less prominent position, and enjoy less liberty, than an English servant girl!"

The new knight received, on the 15th June, a congratulatory address from some Parsees in the Deccan, in reply to which he stated that he had resolved to appropriate Rs. 300,000 towards the establishment of schools for the instruction of the Parsee youth in Guzaratee and English, and in the principles of the Zoroastrian faith.

THE INSURGENTS IN BERAR.

The *Bombay Times* contains the following account of the conclusion of our opposition to Mulkah Rao and Appah's insurrection in the Berar Valley:—

The Ellichpoor Division of the Nizam's army has once more dealt an effectual blow against a body of insurgent horse and foot, formerly discomfited and driven out of Berar by Brigadier Twemlow, but which had again assembled under the protecting wing of some Mahratta troops, lately sent down from Malwa, and at the instigation of some power at present keeping aloof. Intelligence was received on the 12th May, of the proceedings of these insurgents, and of their contemplated irruption into the Berar valley. A troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry were promptly put in motion from Ellichpoor, under the command of Capt. James Johnston, so as to arrive on the western frontier of the Nizam's territory opportunely, as the insurgents made their first attempt at plundering. They sacked the village of Joorgha, near Muleapoor, on the night of the 22d, and returned to the vicinity of Chartanna in Scindeah's country, where they were followed up by Capt. Johnston. Their position was promptly taken; nine of the insurgents were killed and eleven captured, together with their duftur or office papers. The main body had, however, unfortunately moved off during the night, and thus escaped attack from the regular troops of the Nizam's army. They fell in, however, with a body of the Nizam's Sikh Sebundies from Muleapoor, and were severely handled by them, nineteen being killed.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

The *Bombay Times* publishes the following extract of a letter from the late Sir A. Burnes, addressed to a reverend gentleman in Bombay, dated Cabul, Sept. 17:—"About Cabul, things are certainly settling down; yet at any distance from it, our officers must be well guarded. Some attribute this to a hatred of our race and creed; others, and I think more justly, to their ideas of *meum* and *tuum* being undefined; but we have certainly a difficult experiment to solve here. In India, we had Hindoos to neutralize Mahomedans; but here the population is entirely Moslem, and though the Affghan is less fierce in his bigotry than other Asiatics, I yet perceive in all their intercepted correspondence, when caballing against us, that their war-cry is *jihad*, or 'religion.'"

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 38. No. 152.

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SCINDE.

We have most unsatisfactory accounts of the state of the health of our troops in lower Scinde. At Hydrabad, cholera was raging with fearful violence amongst the native community. At Kurrachee, H. M. 22nd had buried 148 since its arrival in March—112 men, 10 women, and 26 children; the depots of H. M.'s 40th and 41st had lost from 34 to 36; the Artillery, 7; and 17th N. I. 5; making, together with two officers,—Capt. Knipe and another,—a total of nearly 200 deaths. Gen. Farquharson has returned from Kurrachee, being relieved by Brigadier Hughes.—*B. Times*, May 25.

EXCERPTA.

The *United Service Gazette*, of May 23d and 27th and June 3d, has copied our memoir of the late Sir A. Burnes (contained in the *Journal* for March) without acknowledgment. We should not notice this any more than we have done past acts of dishonesty of this kind, were it not that, to conceal its plagiarism, the *Gazette* has omitted our acknowledgement of obligation to the *Bombay Times*, which might bring upon us (as it has done before) a groundless charge of plagiarism.

In the Supreme Court, on the 6th June, Sir E. Perry stated, that several applications has been made to him in chambers to transfer the names of petty jurors to the grand jury list. "The motives for these applications," he observes, "are very obvious; for, 1st, the duties of grand jurors are much less onerous than those of the petty jury; and 2ndly, the being placed on the grand jury list is supposed to denote superior rank in society. The Court is very unwilling to listen to these applications, because, in point of fact, the efficient body of the public by whom service is rendered, in the administration of criminal justice, is the petty and not the grand jury, and therefore, I should be most reluctant to exercise any discretionary power by which the efficiency and respectability of the former should be diminished."

The *Vansittart*, Capt. Lyon, bound for China from this port, took fire on the morning of June 3d. The vessel was to have put to sea that morning. She took fire almost instantaneously fore and aft, with such violence that the captain and some of the crew had scarcely time to make their escape before she became a mass of flame. Some lives were lost, many of the Lascars having thrown themselves overboard. The captain and his wife escaped with great difficulty in their night-clothes.

Advices from Aden to the 1st June represent every thing as tranquil.

The Landing and Shipping Company are almost at a stand-still, in consequence of the desertion of their Kulassies. A circular attributes this desertion to a "combination;" but the true cause of it is supposed to be the cholera panic, which had not only caused the desertion of boatmen from Bombay, but the desertion of almost every other description of servant.

The Chimboze Causeway has been completed, and also the road from Sion Causeway to Trombay Bunder. The mail will run this way during the monsoon, and the job is an excellent one, considering convict labour. It was commenced on the 14th February. The estimate for doing it by free labour was upwards of 12,000 Rs., and less than 500 convicts have completed it in a most satisfactory manner.

The Beloochee tribes are all quiet, and busily employed in tillage.

A Hindu, named R. Soobaropen, a Moodelly, a pupil in the General Assembly's Institution, has renounced Hinduism, and was baptized on the 8th May by one of the Assembly's missionaries.

The German mission to the Gonds of Central India has fixed its head-quarters at Karanjia, sixteen miles W. of Amarkantak, described as one of the finest places in India. During the first three weeks, the Gonds were very suspicious and full of distrust. The missionaries had the greatest difficulty in getting fowls and rice, though they paid beforehand, and were obliged to send for daily food to Kunchunpure, nineteen miles. Ultimately, the distrust in the minds of most of these people became changed into affection—as regards all, into confidence. They compelled the

missionaries to take their fields, and agreed to cultivate them, reserving only so much soil as two ploughs would turn up.

Major Peat, of the Engineers, has written to the *Bombay Times*, in contradiction of a statement in one of Col. Dennie's letters. "The passage to which I allude," he says, "is that in which it is stated, that Capt. Peat erroneously reported that his (Col. Dennie's) advance had failed.' This I only *could* have done by being with the advance, and leaving it while engaged at the gateway to seek the column in the rear; and this impression will, I believe, be conveyed to every reader. Such, however, was not the case, as the party charged with the duty of blowing down the gate, with those to support it, were necessarily considerably in advance of the columns of attack, and I never saw the storming party at all, as I left the gateway after the explosion, before they entered it, and by missing the direct road, first fell in with Capt. Thomson, who was with the main column. I have always willingly admitted that, deceived by the appearance of the gateway after the explosion, I considered that troops could not assault it with prospects of success; but I knew nothing of the proceedings of the storming party, and was not even aware that they had advanced beyond the ditch."

The troops at Jellalabad contrive to reduce the temperature of their tents in the following manner, according to a letter in the *Bombay Times*:—"The thermometer in the tents is 110°; and to make it cooler, we have dug large holes under them, about four feet deep, in which we sit during the day. The hole is about ten feet square—just the size of a cabin on board ship: you get down to it by three steps, similar to the little shops you see in some of the streets of Edinburgh."

Ceylon.

A private letter from Kandy mentions that Government has been for some months collecting information as to the originators of the unfavourable reports respecting the state of the interior, and that, at last, a Kandian, named Patigama Mudianse, reported he had seen the pretended king, and could guide a party to apprehend him. Accordingly, on the 27th ult., three parties of Malays, belonging to the Ceylon Rifle Regt., in their undress and otherwise disguised, with only their bayonets and creeses, accompanied by the guide, two or three headmen, and Mr. James Layard, assistant Government agent, went into Lower Doombera for the purpose of apprehending his pretended majesty. It, however, appears the gentleman made his escape, it is supposed to Bintenne, but the party succeeded in apprehending no less than nine of his majesty's followers, and amongst them, it is said, one priest.—*Col. Obs.*, May 2.

The subscriptions for the erection of an episcopal church at Kandy amounted to £1,269 on the 16th May. Some misunderstanding had occurred between the committee appointed to manage the preliminary arrangements and Dr. Garstin.

Persia.

Private letters from Constantinople, of the 13th July, announce that the Shah of Persia is making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that a Persian army is to march against Bagdad, and another against Erzerum. Troops had already marched from Teheran to Amedan, on their way to Bagdad. It appears that the cause of quarrel is a disputed boundary line, and that the Shah had forwarded an *ultimatum* to the Porte, signifying his intention of taking possession of the territory in dispute if it were not ceded to him by the 5th of October. In the mean time, the Turkish Pasha of Erzerum (the contiguous frontier) was preparing for defence. A body of 3,000 regular troops were collected, and the militia were being armed. The Shah's demand had created considerable uneasiness at Constantinople, the treasury being quite empty, and but few troops disposable.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The population of New South Wales, including Port Phillip, and the districts beyond the boundaries, is stated, in the census for 1841, to be 130,856. Of these, 87,298 are males, and 43,558 females. There are 4,477 landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional men; 1,774 shopkeepers and retail dealers, 10,715 mechanics and artificers, 12,948 shepherds, 9,825 domestic servants, others not classified, 72,317. Of the Church of England there are said to be 73,727; of the Catholic church, 35,690; Presbyterians, 13,153; Methodists, 8,236; other dissenters, 1,857; Jews, 856; Mahomedans and Pagans, 207. Of the males, 18,802 are married, and 68,396 single; of the females, 17,551 are married, and 26,007 single. Of the free males, there were born in the colony 14,819; arrived free, 30,945; other free males, 15,760. Of the free females, 14,630 born in the colony; arrived free, 22,158; other free females, 3,637. The number of houses is 19,776, of which 6,375 are of stone or brick, and 10,401 of wood. Of these 16,445 are inhabited, and 3,331 uninhabited.

The latest advices from Sydney state that trade had much improved; the prudent course observed by the merchants, in not further overstocking the markets, is stated to have caused a considerable re-action. Sir George Gipps was absent on a visit to Moreton Bay, to select townships and Government reserves.

Moreton Bay has been opened for settlement. As the penal settlement formerly established there has been removed, the regulations prohibiting free ingress of shipping have been annulled by a Government notice.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

H. M. S. Beagle, lately employed in a survey of Western Australia, has returned from an unsuccessful attempt to find "that most eligible of all spots for colonisation"—Port Grey. How the metamorphosis has taken place we will not pretend to say; but certain it is, that the woody groves, the luxuriant pastures, the winding streams, and ethereal sky, have been found to give way to one of the most desert of those sandy plains with which New Holland is chequered. No wood, except the dwarf *Banksia* and a few stunted *Casuarina*; little water, and that brackish; and the soil of a description to defy all attempts at cultivation! What could be the motive for so palpable an imposition on the credulity of the public we cannot divine, but regret that the Western Australian Company—whom we believe to have acted solely at the instigation of Capt. Grey—should so far have been led astray as to embark in a scheme involving so much hazard, not only of property, but (had the colonization plan been a little precipitated) of human life. The exploring party from the *Beagle* proceeded a distance of forty miles north, south, and east, and four miles further inland than the route taken by Capt. Grey, without finding any locality which would at all answer the description set forth; and, to make further sure of the matter, they ascended a high range of hills, from whence could be descried a large portion of the surrounding country, whose features were, throughout, of a stamp unpropitious to colonization.—*H. T. Cour.*, Mar. 4.

PORT PHILLIP.

The settlers at Portland Bay, with the single exception of the Messrs. Henty, have all followed the same beaten track from the port, diverging neither to the right nor to the left, until almost the whole of the available sheep-runs have been taken possession of. In consequence of this mode of procedure, but little is yet known of the land even in the vicinity of the Bay, and it has been the practice to describe the country beyond the stations of the Messrs. Henty as perfectly barren for a distance of twenty or thirty miles. The fallacy of this idea is beginning to be discovered, for, in exploring the country with the view of ascertaining the most eligible line of road, Mr. Surveyor Tyers recently came upon a tract of about twenty thousand acres of

land of the finest description, not more than twelve or fifteen miles from the town of Portland, and in the centre of the dreary track which it was supposed girdled the Bay. The impetus thus given to exploration will doubtless lead to the discovery of many similarly eligible tracts of country, and room for the settlement of many additional squatters.—*P. P. Patriot*, Mar. 8.

The community at this settlement was in a state of fever, owing to the imprisonment of Mr. Arden, editor of one of the journals, by a summary commitment of Mr. Justice Willis, for libellous reflections upon him. The incarcerated editor has received an address of condolence, and a memorial has been sent to the Governor of New South Wales, urging the necessity of removing Mr. Justice Willis, on the ground of his "repeated indecorous exhibitions of temper on the bench," which, it is alleged, destroy public confidence. The memorialists having been stigmatized by the judge, in a speech in his own court, as "secret conspirators," one of them, Mr. H. Stainsforth, of the Bengal civil service, on leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and who had been appointed a magistrate of the colony, has avowed his participation in the memorial.

Cape of Good Hope.

The excitement caused by the late turbulent proceedings of the Caffers has by no means subsided, and the proceedings of these people are but too well calculated to keep up this state of irritation. Along the frontier, from the sea to the Tarka, the inhabitants complain of continual aggressions—and to which it is quite clear that nothing will put a stop but the exertion of that power which the British Government possesses, and which we maintain it is bound to put forth for the security of the inhabitants here in common with other British subjects. The colonial authorities must take higher ground than they have hitherto done, and instead of supplicating, must demand the punishment of aggressors, and the reparation of injury.—*G. T. Journ.*, April 28.

The death of Tyali had produced no disturbance; the tribe, of which the chief was the head, were conducting themselves in a peaceable and satisfactory manner. The mother of the chief Sundilla had been seized, on a charge of causing the death of Tyali by witchcraft; but there appears no probability of inconvenience resulting to the farmers on the frontier from this circumstance, as any trial which may have to be conducted on this subject must take place on the Caffer side of the boundary, to preclude the intervention of the British in the affair.

Col. Hare, the lieutenant-governor, has had an interview with the chief Macomo, who consented to remove from the tract on the Blink-water, within the colony, where he had located some of his followers.

Upwards of two thousand liberated Africans have been distributed in the western districts of the colony; and report says, that upwards of fifteen thousand have been already applied for. All who have obtained those people are loud in their praise, and declare that, generally speaking, their labour is preferable in the western division of the colony to the labour of Europeans.

The *Frontier Times*, May 5, in a postscript, says:—"Just before our paper went to press, we received the welcome intelligence that all excitement had ceased in Cafferland—that Sutu had been given up by her enemies, and was safe at the residence of the Rev. Mr. M'Diarmid, the Scotch missionary. The determined hostility of the chiefs Botman and Eno to the proceedings against her alone delayed the execution of the sentence of death until the arrival of the Slambie tribes. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, who must have arrived at Fort Beaufort about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, was above to remove Sutu into the colony. The Slambie tribes had not arrived. The turn which affairs have taken is to be attributed mainly, we believe, to the influence of Botman and Eno. His Honour received this intelligence, which may be relied on, yesterday afternoon, before he reached Fort Beaufort. There is, we are assured, no indication whatever in Cafferland, at the present

moment, of an irruption over our border. Most of Tyali's followers are said to have gone over to Macomo. The process of eating up had not been put in execution against Sutu. Kloklo is spoken of as likely to succeed in authority to the deceased chief. This man is a brother of Macomo, and was wounded in the late war."

China.

There is but little intelligence of any kind from China. The *Canton Press*, April 9, gives the following account of an action with the Chinese at Tse-kee.

It appears that, after the unsuccessful attack on Ningpo, the Chinese attempted to annoy the British garrison, by obstructing the supply of provisions, and intelligence having at some time been received that a body of 3,000 or 4,000 men were encamped at the town of Tse-kee, about 11 miles westward of Ningpo, Sir Hugh Gough determined to attack them. A force about 1,100 strong was taken on board, and in tow of the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* steamers, on the 15th March, and on arriving near Tse-kee, the Chinese were seen posted in a tolerably strong position, immediately to the west of the town, the walls of which were scaled without any resistance. When, however, the British troops went out to attack the encampments, the Chinese fought well, keeping for some time a fire from ginjalls and matchlocks. The marines and sailors were directed to attack them on the hill which formed the right of their position, while the 46th took the centre, and the 18th and 26th the left of their camp. Here it seems the much shorter distance (and no doubt impatience to engage) which the marines and 49th had to traverse, brought on the fight rather prematurely, these getting into action much sooner than the 18th and 26th, who had a long distance to go over steep hills; the 18th were unable to get at the Chinese till they had begun to run, and they then tumbled a few over. According to all accounts, the Chinese have shewn more courage on this than any previous occasion, and their loss as well as numbers are variously estimated in different letters; the former at from four to nine hundred killed; the latter at from 14,000 to 15,000, although most of the letters mention the enemy to have been about 6,000 strong. On our side the loss was 3 killed and about 20 wounded, including a marine officer, Mr. Hambly, Captain Reynolds, and Lieuts. Montgomerie and Lane; the latter was so severely hurt in the arm that it was obliged to be taken off in the field. That night the British troops slept in the neighbourhood, and on the following morning burnt the camp and several houses in the city and suburbs. Intelligence of another camp, at about 5 miles' distance, being received, the troops were marched there, but found it utterly deserted. On the following morning, the troops returned to Ningpo and Chinhae. It seems that the flying Chinese have been rallied by some mandarins and reinforced by new troops, and were again gathering near a city named Shouling, north of Yuyaou, and that Sir Hugh Gough intended to rout them thence within a few days. Rumours were also rife of an intended attack on Ningpo, by a very large force, say 30,000 men, on about the 25th. It was said to be Sir Hugh Gough's intention immediately to move on Hangchow-foo, the capital of the province of Chekeang; to execute which movement the position of Ningpo will no doubt have to be abandoned.

Some additional particulars are supplied by the following extract from a letter in the *Englishman*:—

"Col. Mountain had a narrow escape, for whilst in the midst of the fight, he was nearly run through with a spear by a Chinaman, but luckily a man of the 18th foot saved him. The general heard of a body of the enemy assembling about ten miles higher up than Ningpo, and he went there with about 1,400 of our troops—exclusive of Arty, and the steamers,—when another severe brush took place. The enemy were encamped in hills, and the British advanced upon them with the Scotch pipers striking up 'The Campbells are coming.'"

A letter from Ningpo says:—"The Chinese behaved with great spirit, and kept up a very good fire from ginjalls and matchlocks; there were also a good many

bayonet encounters. The soldiers were drawn from the more distant provinces, and I fancy had never met us before. They were remarkably fine, athletic men, and behaved very creditably. Their loss was great. Many of the arms were of a superior description, especially the ginjals, which are formidable weapons. Some of the scenes which we had witnessed before occurred here. Some of the mandarins, when they saw the day was lost, deliberately cut their throats. It was a sad scene to pass over the field the following day. All the Chinese soldiers had matches, and when they fall, their clothes are sure to take fire, which scorches the body and presents a hideous spectacle. Seeing a considerable encampment at a distance of about six miles, it was decided to march there on the 16th. The tents were all burned, as well as some houses which contained arms and ammunition. We found a good road all the way, but they had abandoned the post in the morning. The post which they had taken up was one hill about 700 feet high, from which we had a commanding view, and saw the sea about nine or ten miles distant. Besides the huts there was a large building, in which we found a considerable supply of very good bread, there was also flour, rice, &c., for the use of the soldiers. After supplying the men with as much bread and flour as they could carry, every thing was fired, which must have been seen far and near. We returned the same evening to our old quarters at Tse-kee. The soldiers got a pretty good share of booty—a good deal of sycee and dollars are knocking about. We have made Tse-kee the capital of the district by occupying this place. We returned here on the 17th.

"The Chinese have been allowed unmolested to organize a force in this province for the last five months, and have been beaten at every point, whether attacking or being attacked. This ought to produce some effect. One old man who was taken was found to belong to the party of the Emperor's body guard, which was engaged at Tsee-kee; he said he did not know what we came here to fight about, as we had made peace at Canton. The *Phlegethon* has been sent to look at the coast, and see if it be possible to embark the force at Pikwan; if so, we shall move across part of the province and clear it, then embark at Pikwan or some other convenient place, and proceed to Chapoo. If there be difficulties in the way, I suppose we shall go direct to Chapoo."

Another letter from Chusan, 25th March, says:—"Tse-kee is occupied again by a large Chinese force. A minister of war from Peking, report says, met the retreating troops, re-assembled them, and ordered them to re-occupy Tsi-kee. All are prepared of course at Ningpo, and they will catch it well. We are losing men daily by kidnapping. We ought to leave Ningpo and burn it."

The *Friend of China*, April 7, mentions that, in the late affair at Ningpo, the Chinese military chest fell into our hands—contents very meagre indeed—only 2,000 dollars; and gives the following *on dits*:—"Yang, an imperial commissioner, is *en route* to offer 40,000,000 dollars, as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong-kong as the price of peace.—The Chinese have already commenced removing the *débris* and rubbish, preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts.—Col. Jancigny has given the imperial commissioner, Yihsan, the *best* advice, which, it is asserted, he dares not follow.—During the last month measures have been taken by the mandarins for the suppression of piracy in the Canton river, which have issued in the capture of nearly 100 offenders, 60 of whom have been executed. Rigorous measures are still pursued by the mandarins against piracy.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

DIRECTION AND CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS AT CABOOL.

Fort William, Secret Department, 18th May, 1842.—In the notification dated the 4th ultimo, it was declared, that the Governor-General in Council intended to institute a full inquiry into the circumstances connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabool; and likewise into the conduct of all the political functionaries, as soon as he should be put in possession of certain material documents, of which he had already ordered the immediate transmission to Government.

Those documents, as will appear from the annexed extract of a letter from Major-General Pollock, dated the 29th ult., being now in course of receipt, the President in Council deems it proper to announce, that they have been placed, by desire of the Governor-General, together with all other documents at present forthcoming which bear upon the subject, in the hands of Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner, for the purpose of investigation and report, in order that formal inquiry may be instituted thereupon.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Pollock to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, dated Camp Jellalabal, 24th April, 1842.

"The despatches from Major Pottinger alluded to in your letter, dated 4th instant, were forwarded by Capt. Macgregor, but, like most other documents sent about that period, they must have been intercepted; they are copied, and were to have been despatched this day. I have now the honour to enclose them (the copies), and will hereafter send the originals. I will also send all documents which I may obtain, originals or copies, connected with any conventions or agreements made at Cabool or elsewhere."

ANNEXATION OF DISTRICTS.

Fort William, May 13.—No. 121 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief, to direct that the Hurreeah district station of Hansi, be re-annexed to the Sirhind division.

RISE TO LIEUT. COLONELCIES.

Fort William, June 3.—No. 138 of 1842.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paras. of a military letter, No. 3, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 30th March, 1842, establishing certain rules for the future rise to regimental lieutenant colonelcies of two or more captains of the same arm of the service who may be promoted to regimental majorities with date of rank on the same day, be published for general information:—

Reply to Military Letter dated 10th Nov. 1841 (No. 151).

Offering observations on the subject of a claim preferred respectively by Majors T. Bullock, of the 3rd, and F. Straton, of the 8th regt. Madras light cavalry, relative to precedence in the list of majors of cavalry for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, they having obtained majorities on the same day.

Para. 1. Having given our most attentive consideration to these proceedings, we have resolved that the following rules shall be established for the future rise to regimental lieutenant-colonelcies of two or more captains of the same arm of the service who may be promoted to regimental majorities with date of rank on the same day.

If promoted in succession to two or more line steps, or one line and one regi-

mental step (not occasioned by augmentations to the army) to rank together for future promotion according to the order in which their respective regiments previously stood for the line step.

If promoted by regimental steps, or by an augmentation of the army, to rank together for future promotion according to their army seniority as captains.

2. We thus secure to regiments the full benefit of their standing for the line step, and as regimental promotion is to the rank of major inclusive, we at the same time secure to regiments the last chance which the system gives of gaining or regaining precedence in the race of relative regimental promotion.

RIFLE CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 24.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General of India, to direct that one company in each of the Nusseree and Sirmoor battalions be armed with rifles.

The officers commanding those corps will immediately indent on the Delhi magazine, for rifles and rifle appointments for a complete company, and they will make a selection throughout their respective battalions of the best marksmen, to whom these arms are to be intrusted.

They will also indent for ball ammunition to the extent of 120 rounds per rifle, for practice, in addition to the prescribed proportion for service.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS INCREASED.

No. 140 of 1842.—The following para. of a military letter, No. 13, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 22nd March, 1842, is published for general information:

"Para. 6. Consequent on the addition made to the strength of the 1st and 2nd European regiments we quite concur in the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, 'that the establishment of non-commissioned officers be increased to the proportion heretofore assigned to the European regiment, when the strength of the companies was fixed* at 80 privates, viz. 5 serjeants and 5 corporals per company, exclusive of a serjeant-major and quarter-master serjeant for the regiment.'

"W. M. N. STUART, Major,

"Offic. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept."

BENGAL VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 29th, 1842.—His exc. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to notify, for general information, the names of the officers belonging to the Bengal volunteer regiment, formed for service with the Eastern expedition:

Lieut.-Col.—G. W. A. Lloyd, from 28th reg. N.I., regimental rank 1st Feb. 1842: army rank 7th Jan. 1836, commanding.

Major.—R. Kent, ditto 18th ditto, reg. rank ditto; army rank 28th June, 1838.

Captains.—J. Platt, ditto 23rd ditto, reg. rank ditto; army rank 26th July, 1838.

W. H. Halford, ditto 41st ditto, ditto; 11th April, 1834.

T. H. Shuldham, ditto 52nd ditto, ditto; ditto 1st January, 1837.

D. Bamfield, ditto 56th ditto, ditto; ditto 26th February, 1837.

W. Innes, ditto 15th ditto, ditto; ditto 1st April, 1838.

J. H. Wakefield, ditto 17th ditto, ditto; ditto 11th July, 1836.

A. R. J. Swinton, ditto 32nd ditto, ditto; ditto 16th January, 1830.

Lieutenants.—J. Sissmore, ditto 23rd ditto, reg. rank, ditto; army rank 26th September, 1840.

J. Turton, ditto 3rd ditto, ditto; ditto 3rd February, 1842.

W. W. Davidson, ditto 32nd ditto, ditto; ditto 3rd April, 1835, adjutant.

G. A. F. Hervey, ditto 3rd ditto, ditto; ditto 19th April, 1839.

J. W. H. Pownall, ditto 52nd ditto, ditto; ditto 4th September, 1839, intr. and qr. master.

F. Beavan, ditto 56th ditto, ditto; ditto 8th October, 1839.

A. W. Onslow, ditto 41st ditto, ditto; ditto 28th February, 1840.

* G. O. 30th Oct. 1839.

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H. Watson, ditto 17th ditto, ditto; ditto 1st Oct. 1841.

Ensign.—H. R. Shawe, ditto 15th ditto, reg. rank ditto; army rank 5th July, 1839.

Surgeon.—D. McQueen Gray, M.D., ditto, reg. rank ditto; army rank 5th Jan. 1840, in med. charge.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. L. Cox, ditto, reg. rank ditto; army rank 27th July, 1841.

DEATH OF THE KING OF OUDE.

Fort William, Political Department, May 25, 1842.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, having received the melancholy intelligence of the death, on the 17th instant, of his Majesty Mahomed Ali Shah, late King of Oude, is pleased to direct that minute guns, to the number of sixty-seven, corresponding with the age of the late king, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William this afternoon.

His Honour in Council having at the same time received a report from the resident at Lucknow that the Prince Soorya Jah, eldest son of the late king, ascended the throne of Oude on the 17th instant, is pleased to direct that a salute of twenty-one guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at sun-rise to-morrow morning.

COURT-MARTIAL.

PAYMASTER P. JEAN, H.M.'s 21ST REGT.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th May, 1842.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dinapore, on the 21st of February, 1842, paymaster Philip Jean, of H.M.'s 21st regt. of Foot was heard on the following appeal and charge:—

Appeal and Charge.—"Paymaster Philip Jean, of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, is permitted to appeal to a general court-martial, from the award of a regimental court-martial, held at Dinapore, on the 30th of April, 1841, and continued by adjournments till the 14th of December, 1841, 'to inquire into, and report upon such claims and complaints as private Francis H. Moran, late paymaster serjeant, 21st Fusiliers, may have to bring against Paymaster Jean,' the said regimental court-martial having awarded several claims, making a total of Rs. 749 14, to be paid by Paymaster Jean to the said Francis H. Moran. Paymaster Philip Jean is charged with making a vexatious and groundless appeal from the said regimental court-martial."

The regimental court-martial were of opinion, that private Francis Moran is entitled to Rs. 749 6.

The general court-martial were of opinion, that private Moran is entitled to receive from Paymaster Philip Jean, Rs. 749 14; and that Paymaster Philip Jean is guilty of having made a vexatious and groundless appeal from the decision of the regimental court-martial.

Sentence.—The court do, therefore, sentence Paymaster Philip Jean to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

By the Commander-in-Chief.—His Exc. approves and confirms the awards, with certain specified exceptions; but does not concur in the opinion and sentence pronounced upon the appeal, and does not confirm the latter.

The proper award of the general court-martial should have been Rs. 409 14.

In revising the awards upon two of the principal claims, the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to state, that he does not think the appeal of Paymaster Jean should have been set down as groundless and vexatious; nor, that he should be reprimanded for protecting his just rights. As to general censure, his Exc. thinks, it will be found in several parts of this decision, and it only remains to him to order, that Paymaster Jean, of the 21st Fusiliers, shall make good to private Francis Moran, late paymaster-serjeant of that corps, the sum of Rs. 409 as 14, as above stated.

In the course of the proceedings, it appears, that the court obliged the judge advocate, notwithstanding his protest, to take the oath of a witness, when called upon to advise the court on a point of law. The Commander-in-Chief has to observe, that the opinion of a judge advocate is not of the nature of evidence, and that it is both unusual and irregular to swear to his construction of the law.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 25.—Mr. E. F. Latour, assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, to exercise spec. powers described in sec. 21, reg. 8, of 1831.

May 4.—Mr. T. Blackall, dep. coll., under settlement officer at Calpee transferred as dep. coll. to zillah Etawah.

May 5.—Mr. R. H. Campbell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allyghur till furth. orders.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill, ditto ditto, of Furruckabad, till furth. orders.

May 9.—Mr. H. Lushington to offic. as pol. agent at Subathoo, till furth. orders.

Messrs. A. G. Macdonald, D. Cunliffe, A. Littledale, A. Turnbull, C. T. Sealy, T. Young, M. A. G. Shawe, T. C. Loch, C. Bendon, A. Young, and T. C. Trotter have been each raised to the grade of joint mag. and dep. coll.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow, civil and sess. judge of Cuttack, having reported his intention of proceeding to Balasore to hold sessions in that district, to make over charge of current duties of Cuttack judgship, during his temp. abs. to princ. sudder ameen.

May 10.—Mr. C. C. Jackson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnore. This app. to have effect from the date on which Mr. C. T. Le Bas embarked from Bombay for Europe on furlough.

Mr. J. Balfour to be civ. assist. surg. of Bareilly, but to continue to offic. as surg. to lieut. gov. till furth. orders.

Mr. F. B. Pearson to be an assist. under mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, and to exercise powers of joint mag. &c. of that district.

May 11.—Mr. R. J. Scott attached to the Bengal div. of pres., being reported qualified for the public serv.

May 13.—Mr. A. A. Roberts to offic. for Mr. Masson, who is on leave for one month.

Mr. J. T. Rivaz to be civ. and sess. judge of Benares.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway to be civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be mag. and coll. of Budaon.

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, and to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. during Mr. Plowden's abs.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshehur, but to continue to offic. as ditto of Rohtuck, till furth. orders.

Mr. H. H. Thomas to be an add. spec. commis. under prov. of Reg. III. of 1828, stationed at Agra.

May 14.—Mr. J. T. Rivaz to be agent to lieut. gov. at Benares.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be agent to lieut. gov. in Rohilcund.

Mr. E. Jenkins, app. a member of H. C.'s Civ. Serv. at Bengal, reported his arr. at Calcutta May 11.

— Mr. W. Bracken, dep. coll. of Customs, to offic. for the coll., Mr. Harvey, during latter's abs. on leave for three weeks.

May 18.—Mr. P. C. Trench, C. S. reported his arrival at Bombay on return from England 9th inst.

— Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot to conduct med. duties of United Malwa contingent, and Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover to be attached to Mehidpore pol. agency; date Jan. 12, the date of former's return to his station.

Mr. T. Davidson, app. a member of loc. Committee of Education at Agra.

May 20.—Mr. J. G. Campbell to offic. till further orders as spec. dep. coll. of Moorsheadabad, Nuddea, &c., v. Mr. Torrens. Mr. Campbell to relieve Mr. Torrens after he himself shall have been relieved of duties of coll. of Bhaugulpore by Mr. H. James.

— Brev. Capt. J. H. Hatchell 69th N.I., to be Post-m. at Shahjehanpore.

Lieut. O. Campbell, inv. estab. to be Post-m. of Landour from 1st inst.

May 21.—Committees for management of surplus ferry and road fund collections, in districts of Rohilcund div.:—in addition to the ex-officio members, the following residents are app. members of several dist. committees:

District of Bijnour.—Lieut. Jones, eng. deput. coll.—Moradabad. Major Sleeman. —Budaon. Messrs. W. E. Phillips, A. Donald, J. Gardener, and M. Jaques.—Bareilly. Mr. H. Pidcock, Mr. H. J. F. Berkeley.—Shahjehanpore. Mr. W. Maclean, P. Barron.

May 23.—Mr. H. M. Reid, to conduct duties of collectorate of Purneah during Mr. Taylor's abs. on leave for one month.

Mr. J. P. Dickson, Mr. C. Hollings, and Mr. H. Davies, to be members of a committee for management of surplus ferry funds of Behar.

May 25.—Lieut. Col. T. Robinson has resumed charge of Maywar pol. agency from Lieut. Col. R. Ross on 26th ult.

Mr. R. H. Snell rec. charge of office of Gov. agent and Sec. to Savings' Bank from Mr. G. McClintock on 23rd inst.

Lieut. H. S. Bigge, princ. assist. to commiss. of Assam, and Capt. T. Fisher, com. 1st Assam sebandy corps, app. members of local committee of education at Gowhaty.

S. Z. Hossein, dep. coll. app. a member of ditto at Bhaugulpore.

May 30.—Mr. J. Dunbar, Rev. A. W. Street, &c., to be members of committee for management of surplus ferry funds of 24-Pergunnahs.

Dr. C. W. Fuller, Mr. Savi, Mr. Binny, &c., to be ditto of Nuddea.

Mr. J. W. Yule, to be a member of ditto for ditto of Chumparun, v. Mr. H. Hill, res.

Mr. J. Staniforth to be special commiss. under Reg. III. of 1828, for div. of Cuttack, from 30th ult., date on which Mr. T. A. Shaw resigned H. C's serv.

Mr. W. H. Martin to be ses. judge for trial of Thugs from same date, v. Mr. Staniforth.

Lieut. W. H. Oakes to offic. as jun. assist. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore, and to be in charge of Colebar district, during abs. of Lieut. Tickell.

Dr. J. Davis, civ. surg. of Patna, to be register of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that zillah.

June 1.—Mr. G. Cheape to continue to offic. as judge of Hooghly, till further ord.

Retired from the service.—*May 11.* Mr. J. Trotter, from Feb. 1st; The Hon. R. Cavendish, from May 1st.—*May 13.* Mr. R. W. Maxwell, from May 1st.—*May 25.* Mr. R. H. Scott, from May 24th.

Dismissed the service.—*May 4.* Moonshree J. Saha, belonging to the office of the pol. agent in Scinde, and Beloochistan, convicted of bribery and corruption in the discharge of his offic. duties.—*May 16.* Hussein Buksh Khan, late nazir of Cuttack spec. dep. coll.'s office, convicted of privy to, embezzlement of public money.

Leave of Absence.—*May 4.* Maj. A. Davidson, princ. assist. to agent N.E. frontier to Pres. prep. to sea, for health; Mr. J. G. Bruce, dep. coll. of Zillah Etawah, six months, on priv. aff.—*May 5.* Mr. J. S. Clarke, offic. additional sess. judge of Meerut, two months, priv. aff.; Mr. G. Blunt, mag. and coll. of Allyghur, six months, to the hills for health.—*May 7.* Mr. W. S. Paterson, to Dec. 1st.—*May 13.* Mr. W. H. Tyler, offic. commiss. Agra div., to Jan. 1st, 1843, for health.—*May 18.* Mr. W. Gray, a student at College of Fort William, two months, in ext.—*May 21.* Mr. E. M. Wyly, settlement officer Benares, eight months, for health, to visit the hills.—*May 23.* Mr. R. I. Snow, of Purneah and Rajemahal, rev. surv., three months in ext., for health; Mr. G. F. Houlton, coll. of Patna, and Lieut. S. R. Tickell, jun. assist. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore, reported their departure for Cape of G. H., per. *Zenobia*, on the 13th.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 4. The Rev. Mr. Price permitted to perform eccl. duties of Landour during his residence at that station on leave.—*May 17.* The Rev. S. Fisher, junr. pres. chaplain, to act as preacher on the ordination of priests in the cathedral on *May 22nd.*—*May 18.* The Rev. T. Wood, who reported his arr. as an assist. chaplain of Bengal estab. on the 11th inst., is app. assist. chaplain at Dinapore, and attached to Bengal div. of pres. Hon. H. Moule, assist. chaplain, has his serv. placed at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N. W. P.

Leaves of Absence.—*May 25.* Rev. J. Spencer, Chaplain of Kurnaul, to do duty at Simla during two months' leave; Rev. R. P. Brookes, chaplain of Loodiana, six months for health, to visit Landour, and permitted to perform ecclesiastical duties of Landour and Mussoorie during that period.—*June 1.* Mr. F. W. Russell, judge of Hooghly; two years for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 13th.—10th N. I. Lieut. F. Sanders, prom. to Capt, by brev. date, May 8th.

69th N. I. Lieut. W. P. Bignell, ditto, ditto.

20th N. I. (Shah Soojah's serv.) Brev. Capt. I. K. Spence (on furl.) placed at disp. of Com.-in-Chief.

43rd N. I. Lieut. J. Godfrey, 20th, and Lieut. C. Rattray, prom. to Capts. by brev.; date May 13th.

74th N. I. Lieut. D. T. Pollock, ditto; date, May 13th.

Infantry.—Mr. W. L. Reynolds, adm. to the serv. as cadet, and prom. to ens.

Medical.—Mr. A. J. Kemp, M.D., ditto, as assist.-surg.

May 18.—Capt. C. H. Cobbe, inv. estab., to proceed and join corps of Eur. invalids at Chunar, and do duty till further orders.

Ensign O. Cavenagh, 32nd N. I., to act as adj. to 2nd irr. cav. during abs. on duty of Lieut. G. Jackson, or till furth. orders.

May 20.—Art. Brev. Capt. G. T. Graham to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. D. C. Vanrenen to be 1st Neut., from 13th May 1842, in suc. to Captain P. A. Torckler dec.

12th N.I. Lieut. H. Kirke to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Hooper to be lieut. from 30th April 1842, in suc. to Capt. F. Mullins dec.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., to be surg., v. Surg. E. T. Harpur dec., with rank from 1st Feb. 1842, v. Surg. J. Duncan ret.

Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh to rank from 14th Jan. 1842, v. Surg. E. T. Harpur dec.

Mr. J. Palmer adm. to serv. as a cadet of inf. and prom. to rank of ensign, from 9th March last.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot to resign his app. as med. officer attached to Mahidpore agency and Malwa contingent, and that officer placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

May 20.—6th N.I. Lieut. G. O. B. Ottley prom. to capt. by brev.

9th L. Cav. Lieut. C. Y. Bazett, ditto.

23rd N.I. Lieut. W. E. Warden, ditto.

May 24.—Lieut. J. W. Fulton, 3rd N.I., attached to Ramgurh L.I., and act. jun. assist. to commissioner of Chota Nagpore, remanded temp. to reg. duty, to join at Saugor without delay.

Removals and Postings.—Lieut. Col. R. Ross, on staff employ, from 14th to the 5th N. I.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Gairdner, new promotion, to 14th N.I.

Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, from 20th to 19th N.I.

Lieut. Col. R. Home, on staff employ, from 69th to 20th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, from 19th to 69th N.I.

May 26.—Capt. W. Swatman, dep. assist. of 2nd class, to be dep. assist. com.-gen. of 1st class, in suc. to Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. Woodward, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Capt. G. Thomson, sub-assist. com. gen. to be a dep. assist. com. gen. of 2nd class, in suc. to ditto.

Capt. E. R. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen.

Surg. F. Corbyn resumed his duties as garr. surg. of Fort William, from 12th inst.

62nd N.I. Ens. J. C. Hardisty to be lieut., from 24th March, 1842, v. Lieut. A. D. Caulfield dec.

Surg. H. Chapman to be pres. surg., v. Surg. S. Nicolson resigned.

Prom. to capt. by brevet from date expressed opposite to their names:—64th N. I. Lieut. B. W. R. Jenner; 73rd N. I. Lieut. J. N. Marshall; 69th N. I. Lieut. G. Ranken; 42nd N.I. Lieut. D. Gaussen; 2nd Eurp. Regt. Lieut. T. Brodie; all from 25th May, 1842.

Mr. F. M. Martin adm. to service as a cadet of inf., and prom. to rank of ens. from date assigned.

Rank Assigned.—Art. 2nd Lieut. F. G. Bloomfield, 3rd March, 1842.

Cav. Cornet C. Cotton, 3rd March, 1842.

Inf. Ensigns W. Alexander, F. J. Davies, and Herbert Orslow Hawtrey, 2nd March, 1842; Charles H. Keighly, A. S. Smith, F. J. Eagar, C. R. P. Barlow, F. S. Miller, A. H. Paterson, C. B. Tulloch, D. R. Glyn, 3rd March, 1842; and J. Ross, 9th March, 1842.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. S. A. Homan, 3rd March, 1842.

June 3.—8th N.I. Brev. Capt. T. S. Price to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. R. Elliott to be lieut., from 9th March, 1842, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Hall dec.

20th N.I. Ens. J. H. G. Taylor to be lieut. from 3rd Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. C. Rattray, killed in action.

49th N.I. Ens. J. Hood to be lieut. from 5th Nov. 1841, v. Brev. Capt. C. Codrington, killed in action.

53rd N.I. Ens. J. M. Swinton to be lieut., v. Lieut. W. C. Lloyd dec., with rank from 25th Feb. 1841, v. Brev. Capt. G. Hamilton prom.

58th N.I. Brev. Capt. N. A. Parker to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Meyer to be lieut., from 8th Jan. 1842, in suc. to Brev. Maj. J. Paton, killed in action.

Alteration of Rank.—53rd N.I. Lieut. H. Ramsay from 29th Feb. 1840, v. Lieut. W. C. Lloyd (dec.) struck off; Lieut. J. H. Reynolds from 3rd Oct. 1840, for the augmentation.

Assist. Surg. A. Webb, 1st assist. garr. surg. Fort William, resumed duties of his office from 31st ult.

Lieut. T. B. Bosanquet, 16th N.I., assist. pol. agent, Quetta, placed at disp. of his exc. the com.-in-chief.

The app. of Vet. Surg. R. Willis, 8th L.C., to be vet. surg. to Hissar Stud, 16th March last, canc. at his own req.

Art. Mr. H. J. Faithfull adm. to the serv. as cadet and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Inf. Messrs. L. H. Nicholson, G. F. Turner, and W. Stewart, adm. to the serv. as cadets and prom. to rank of ens.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 27.—Unp. Corn. H. E. Young, doing duty with 6th, posted to 8th L. C. at Cawnpore; to join.

64th N.I. Capt. K. F. Mackenzie to be Maj., Brev. Capt. G. P. Thomas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Nicholas to be lieut. from April 24, in suc. to Maj. P. C. Anderson, dec.

Mr. F. J. Davies adm. to serv. as cadet of inf. and prom. to ens.; date of com. unsettled.

April 30.—Assist. Surg. A. Beale, 6th bat. art., to proceed to Futtehpoore by dawk at the public expense, to join 2nd Eur. Reg.

Assist. Surg. E. Goodeve, m.n., att. to H.M. 50th F. at Chinsurah, to join and do duty with 62nd F., in Fort William.

8th Irreg. Cav. Lieut. T. Tucker to act as 2nd in com. during abs. on furl. with his reg. of Com. Becher, or till furth. orders.

8th L. C. Surg. J. Greig's app. to this reg., at his own req., cancelled, and he will continue in med. charge of 39th N.I.

Surg. G. Brown, 4th bat. art., to afford med. aid. to 8th L. C. during emp. on staff of Act. Superint. Surg. W. Jackson, or till furth. ord.

May 4.—Vet. Surg. J. Ford, 1st, to take charge of horses of 5th L. Cav.

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, 45th N.I., to afford med. aid to 1st depôt bat.

Surg. J. O'Dwyer, 69th N.I., to take charge of med. duties of jail and civ. station.

Assist. Surg. G. W. Barnes, m.n., 13th L.I., to take charge of two comp. of reg. proceeding with force under Brigadier Monteath, and Assist. Surg. W. Brydon to take charge of wing of 64th N.I.

Lieut. M. Raper to act as adj. to left wing of 64th N.I., during its sep. from reg. head-qu.

Lieut. W. P. Hampton to act as adj. to right wing of 31st N.I.

2nd-Lieut. Francis Whiting, engineers, recently adm. to join and do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Lieut. Col. Henry Burney (recently returned from furlough) removed from 68th to 28th N.I., v. Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, from latter to former corps.

Unp. Ens. G. Birch, posted to 60th N.I., to join and do duty with 4th bat. at Bareilly.

Unp. Ens. J. Dawson posted to 1st N.I., Barrackpoore.

Unp. Ens. F. A. V. Thurburn, at present doing duty with 58th, to 14th N.I., at Nusseerabad.

May 5.—Ens. M. James, 28th N.I., to charge of Eur. Inf. recruits at Dum Dum, as a temp. arr.

May 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Bridon to take med. charge of 33rd N.I.

Assist. Surg. E. Hare, 2nd comp. 6th bat. art., to afford med. aid to Capt. J. Ferris's corps of Jezzailchees.

Assist. Surg. H. Irwin, 20th N.I., to afford med. aid to detach. of 5th L. C. and art., and to sick of 35th N.I.

Surg. A. Davidson, m.n., 10th L.C., to afford med. aid to sick of 33rd N.I.

Brev. Capt. J. T. Geils, 60th N.I., to act as brigade qu.mast., confirmed as a temp. arr. till arriv. at Major Gen. Pollock's head-qu., of an officer of qu. mast. gen.'s dep.

Surg. G. Angus, act. sec. to med. board, to offic. as garr. surg. of Allahabad, during emp. on staff of Act. Superint. Surg. W. Watson, or till furth. ord. Mr. Angus will join on being relieved from present charge.

May 7.—Surg. F. Furnell, 7th N.I., to remain at Sechsagur, and to perform med. duties till the arrival of Assist. Surg. W. Shurlock, posted to Assam L.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard, 3rd brig. h. art., to med. charge of 57th N.I., during indiep. of Surg. C. Finch, m.n.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to med. charge of 3rd troop 2nd brig. h. art., v. Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithfull app. med. storekeeper.

Surg. E. Tritton, 71st N.I., to afford med. aid to 4th depôt bat., under command of Capt. E. Wintle.

Surg. G. Brown, m.n., 4th bat. art., to med. charge of staff at Cawnpore, and to afford aid to mag. hosp., during indisposition of Surg. C. Finch, m.n., 57th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, m.n., whose services were placed at disp. of com.-in-chief, 22nd ult., directed to join and do duty with art. at Dum Dum, until furth. orders.

May 9.—Ens. W. C. Gott, recently adm. to join and do duty with 21st N.I. at Berhampore.

Capt. E. F. Day, 2nd comp. 4th bat., to continue to do duty with 3rd comp. 5th bat. of art. till arr. of Capt. W. J. Symonds, or till furth. ord.

May 10.—Brev. Capt. J. Gordon to act as adj. to 3rd L.C. during absence on med. cert. of Lieut. H. Lindesay.

Cornet R. Simeon to act as adj. to four troops 10th L.C. during their separation from reg. head-qrs.

Maj. Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B., posted to Cawnpore div.

Maj. T. Timbrell, C.B. (on staff emp.), rem. from 1st brig. to 3rd bat. Maj. J. Rawlins, from 3rd to 7th bat. Maj. G. R. Crawford (new prom.), to 1st brig. h. art. Capt. A. Abbott, from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 3rd tr. 1st brig of h. art., but to remain with 2nd comp. 6th bat. for the present. Capt. J. T. Lane (on staff emp.), from 1st comp. 2nd bat. to 3rd comp. 7th bat. Capt. J. D. Shakespear (on staff emp.), new prom. to 4th comp. 7th bat. 1st Lieut. R. H. Pollock (on staff emp.), new prom. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. The app. of Cornet A. W. C. Plowden, 3rd L.C., to be adj. of 7th irr. cav. cancelled at his request.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.N., 3rd comp. 5th bat. art. to proceed to Malthone, and afford med. aid to certain details; and Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 2nd irr. cav., to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 5th bat. art., &c.

May 11.—Quarterm. W. Grigg, H.M.'s 55th F., to assume charge of commissariat duties at Chinhae, on departure of Lieut. J. P. Gibbons, act. sub-assist. com. gen., to Chusan, on duty.

Lieut. A. R. Shakespear, H.M.'s 49th F., to act as as fort adj. at Tinghae.

Lieut. C. W. Duffin, interp. and quarterm. 26th N.I., to offic. as sub-assist. com. gen. of cav. brigade.

May 12.—Unp. Ens. J. Fraser, doing duty with 67th, posted to 45th N.I., at Benares, to join.

May 13.—Maj. McEwill, returned from China in command of the remaining portion of the late volunteer bat., to join the 58th N.I., to which he belongs.

Capt. C. Boulton, 47th N.I., to join detach. of that corps at Barrackpore; and Assist. Surg. G. S. Mann will do duty under superint. surg. at that station until further orders.

May 14.—Surg. C. B. Francis, 47th N.I., to med. charge of 28th N.I., v. Surg. G. Turnbull, app. to med. charge of 6th L.C.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon, 60th N.I., to afford med. aid to corps of budars, under charge of Mr. Mackeson.

Capt. C. O'Brien, 3rd N.I., and 2nd in com. to Nusseree bat., to join and serve with his corps in Saugor district till further orders.

Lieut. R. J. Meade, act. interp. and quarterm. to 65th N.I., to relieve Lieut. C. T. Harrison, offic. sub-assist. com. gen., from duties of the abkarie, and charge of sudder bazar, and to continue in performance of his reg. staff duties.

Lieut. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th, at his own req. permitted to resign app. of act. interp. and quarterm. to 25th N.I., to rejoin his corps at Cuttack.

Unp. Ens. W. L. Reynolds (not arr.), posted to 3rd N.I. at Saugor.

May 19.—Brev. Maj. L. B. Urmston, 31st F., app. dep. assist. adj. gen. to div. of inf. serving with force com. by Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., v. Havelock nominated Persian interp. to the maj. gen.

May 20.—Lieut. J. Gifford, 2nd N.I., to join and do duty with 3rd dep. batt. at Allypurb, till further orders.

Vet. Surg. W. P. Barrett, 3rd troop 2nd brig. horse art., to afford aid to horse of Capt. A. Abbott's battery.

Art. Capt. F. R. Bazely (on staff emp.), removed from the 1st comp. 1st batt. to 5th comp. 1st batt.; Capt. J. L. Mowatt (on furl.), from 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 5th comp. 2nd batt.; Capt. E. R. Watts (on furl.), from 2nd comp. 3rd batt. to 5th comp. 3rd batt.; Capt. J. Abbott (on staff emp.), from 2nd comp. 4th batt. to 5th comp. 4th batt.; Capt. G. H. Dyke (on staff emp.), from 1st comp. 5th batt. to 5th comp. 5th batt.

May 21.—Assist. Surg. W. Martin, in med. charge of 32nd N.I., to receive med. charge of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art. from Assist. Surg. I. H. Freeman, and to afford med. aid to sick in hospital.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Wells, att. to 16th Lancers, to proceed to Delhi, and afford med. aid to recruit levy at that station.

Capt. R. McNair, 73rd N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Meerut div., during abs., on leave, of Brev. Maj. D. Thompson, or till further ord.

14th N.I. Lieut. J. French to be adj., v. Innes prom.

Cornet A. P. C. Elliot, at his own request, rem. from 7th and posted to 3rd L.C.

Unp. Cornet T. T. Boileau, at present doing duty with 8th, posted to 7th L.C. at Kurnaul, to join.

Unp. Ens. J. Palmer (not arr.) posted to 45th N.I. at Benares.

Returned to duty.—*May 13.* Brev. Capt. J. Graham, art.—20. Corn. R. Christie, 5th L.C.

Regimental movement.—May 14. The 36th N.I. to return from Cachar to Sylhet by water.

Retired from the service.—June 3. Ens. H. F. Crossman, 46th N.I., at his own req., resigned the service of the East-India Company, from July 1st.

Invalided.—May 13. Conductor D. Ross, ordnance commissariat, on the pension of his rank.

FURLONGHS.

To Calcutta.—May 14. Assist. Surg. C. M. Henderson, 68th N.I., three months, for health.

To Indore.—April 30. Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, to June, for health.

To Moradabad.—May 7. Col. (Maj. Gen.) E. Barton, 71st N.I., to March, 1843, on estab. May 20. Ens. The Hon. H. Pery, 2nd Eur. reg., to end of Nov., for health.

To the hills north of Deyrah.—May 5. Surg. H. Taylor, 33rd N.I., 3rd April to 1st Dec., for health. May 14. Brev. Capt. J. Baldock, 22nd N.I., to Nov., for health. May 20. Capt. D. Thompson, apt. adj. gen. Meerut div. to Feb., 1843; eventually to Presidency, prep. furl. to Europe for health.

To Mussoorie.—May 21. Lieut. J. Gordon, 59th N.I., to Nov., for health. Surg. C. Finch, 57th N.I., ditto, ditto.

To N. W. Provinces.—May 26. Capt. J. A. Crommelin, superint. engineers, N. W. P., six months in ext., for health.

To Cherra Ponjee.—May 5. Capt. C. Gale, inv. estab., to 31st Jan. 1843, health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 20. Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N.I., two years, for health.

To Simla.—May 5. Capt. A. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I., to 20th Jan. 1842, for health. May 20. Lieut. G. Anderson, 13th N.I., to Nov., for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

May 2.—Promotions till H.M.'s pleasure be known:—

9th Foot.—Ens. W. G. Cassidy to be lieut. without purch., v. Cumming, killed in action, 6th April, 1842.

63rd Foot.—Ens. J. Hardie to be lieut. without purch., v. O'Brien, prom. in the 94th Foot. 28th March, 1842.

Lieut. Knowles, 3rd L.D., to proceed by dawk from Cawnpore to Goorsaignunge, to join and assume com. of detach. of 16th Lancers and 44th F., in progress to Kurnaul.

May 3.—13th Foot.—Maj. T. C. Squire to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Dennie, killed in action. 8th April, 1842.

Capt. R. Pattison to be major, v. Squire. 8th April, 1842.

Lieut. P. R. Jennings to be capt. without purch., v. Kershaw, killed in action. 13th Jan., 1842.

Lieut. A. E. F. Holcombe to be capt. v. Pattison. 8th April, 1842.

Ens. G. G. C. Stappylton to be lieut. v. Jennings. 8th April, 13th Jan., 1842.

Ens. R. S. Parker to be lieut. without purch. v. Hobhouse, killed in action. 13th Jan., 1842.

Ens. A. Oakes to be lieut., v. Holcombe, prom. 8th April, 1842.

Capt. White, 31st F.; Assist. Surg. Jenkins, 31st F.; and Lieut. Harvey, 44th F., to do duty with H.M.'s infantry detach. at Cawnpore.

May 5.—Lieut. T. P. Gibbons, H. M.'s 49th Foot, to act as a sub. assist. com. gen. (Ningpo ord. confirmed.)

Assist. Surg. C. Pyne, 26th F., appointed to med. charge of detach. of Madras art. at China, and ditto to a detach. of sappers and miners, &c.

Assist. Surg. C. Cowen, 18th reg. Irish, to med. charge of staff, civil and mil. (China.)

May 10.—Assist. Surg. James, 3rd F., who arrived at Kurnaul in med. charge of 2nd comp. 4th bat., H.C.'s art. to return to Meerut to assume med. charge of the dépôt of his reg.

Assist. Surg. Barnes, M.D., H.M.'s 13th L.I., to take charge of two comps. of that reg. proceeding with the force under Brigadier Monteith.

May 16th.—Promotions till her Majesty's pleasure be known:—

15th L.D. Lieut. F. W. Horne, to be capt. by purch. v. Viscount Amiens, who retires, 10th May, 1842.

Corn. B. M. Read, to be lieut. by purch. v. Horne, 10th May, 1842.

Assist. Surg. Pilleau, 16th Lancers, will take med. charge of 62nd reg. till arr. of surg. Moffat.

31st F. Lieut. Eagar to act as adj. v. lieut. Lugard, app. to the staff.

Furloughs.—*May 2.* Capt. Pattison, 13th L. I., for nine months from date of leaving Jellalabad; to Calcutta for health. Lieut. Mortimer, 21st Fusileers, ditto, from Dinapore, ditto.—*May 10.* Lieut. Townsend, 15th Hussars, 2 years; Lieut. Reynolds, 2nd F., 18 months. Capt. Pender and Lieut. Forster, 62nd F., each two years; Capt. Lewis, 94th F., two years, all to England for health.—*May 16.* Assist. Surg. Mouat, 4th F., to England, fifteen months, for health. Cornet Need, 16th Lancers, till 15th Nov. to Landour, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerie.

MAY 13. *Patriot King*, from Liverpool.—16. *New Jersey*, from Boston.—17. *Princess Victoria*, from London; *Persian*, from London.—18. *George McLeod*, from Mauritius; *Old England*, from Liverpool.—19. *Pelorus*, from Liverpool.—20. *Santon*, from Liverpool; *Amazon*, from Singapore.—21. *Hero*, from China; *Resolution*, from Penang.—28. *Margaret Thompson*, from Plymouth.—30. *Eliza*, from London; *Lord Western*, from Kyouk Phyou; *H. C. Ship Amherst*, ditto.—*JUNE 6.* *Algerine*, from China; *Royal Tar*, from Cape of Good Hope.

Departures from Saugor.

To Sea.—*MAY 10* to *JUNE 6.*—*Emerald Isle*, for Mauritius; *Argo*, for Boston; *Bidston*, for Liverpool; *Sterling*, for Bombay; *Cinderella*, for London; *Maria*, for Aden; *John William Dare*, *Hugh Walker*, *Flora McDonald*, *Ayrshire*, *Lady Macnaghten*, *Lord Western*, *Red Rover*, and *Fleetwood*, all destined to Europe. *To Sail.*—*Rookery*, for London; *Norfolk*, for Mauritius; *Arabella*, for Boston; *Elizabeth*, for Bourbon; *Champion*, for Mauritius.

Freights to London (June 4).—£3. to £4. 4s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 10. At Shahpore, Arrah, the lady of W. Cooke, Esq., of Goruckpore, daughter.

17. At Saugor, the lady of J. R. McMullin, Esq., 50th N. I., son.

20. At Rangoon, the wife of Capt. Morris, of the *Flora Macdonald*, daughter.

26. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Lawrence, 73d N. I., daughter.

May 4. At Darjeeling, the lady of Capt. G. W. Bishop, commg. Sebundy corps of sappers and miners, daughter.

— At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq., C. S., son.

5. At Mhow, the wife of Mr. Sub-conductor Russell, daughter.

8. At Azimghur, the lady of J. A. Craigie, Esq., C. S., son.

9. On board the H. C. steamer *Hoorungutta*, off Dinapore, the lady of Capt. G. W. Phillips, son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. W. B. Holmes, 12th N. I., daughter, who died next day.

10. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. Cunningham, commg. 1st reg. Lancers, daughter.

13. At Jumalpoore, the lady of Major Moule, 23d reg., son, still-born.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of C. Hohnney, Esq., daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. S. De Cruze, sub-verseer of the roads of the lower northern division, daughter.

17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Price, twins, (boy and girl).

19. Mrs. C. J. S. Montague, son, still-born.

20. At Alipore, the lady of G. Macferran, Esq., daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Tiver, son.

— At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. Andrew, son and heir.

— At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Clarke, H. M. 52d, daughter.

— At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. Larkins, H. A., daughter.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Jackson, son.

22. At Serampore, the wife of Mr. C. Francis, son.

— At Poosa, the lady of Capt. Apperley, son.

— At Kidderpore, the wife of Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N. I., son.

23. At Berhampore, the lady of Brev. Capt. Bignell, 69th N. I., Offg. Executive Officer, 2d Div., daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. W. B. Thomson, son.

— At Janzie, the lady of Capt. W. F. Beatson, commg. Bundelcund Legion, daughter.

- May 24.* In Park Street, Chowringhee, the lady of H. Chapman, Esq., son.
 25. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. Raleigh, 1st N. I., son.
 26. At Bhagulpore, the lady of C. Beadon, Esq., C. S., daughter, who died same day.
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Lackersteen, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Cuddy, son.
 28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Manuel, son and heir.
 29. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Clarke, H. M.'s 62d, daughter.
 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Joakim, daughter.
 — At Hooghly, the lady of Professor Clint, daughter.
June 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. C. Bolst, son.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ellen Tresham, son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 7.* At Bankipore, on the 3rd April, and subsequently by licence, at Goruckpore, on the 7th May, H. Hastings, Esq., to Miss A. E. Bluett.
 10. At Benares, Mr. J. D. Price, assistant in opium agency, Ghazee-pore, to Emma, eldest daughter of J. Campier, Esq., principal sudder ameen.
 11. At Meerut, Mr. G. West, H. M. 16th Lancers, to Miss E. Fair.
 12. At Delhi, Lieut. B. M. Loveday, 15th N. I., son of Lieut. Gen. L. Loveday, to Alicia Cassan, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Simpson.
 14. At Sultanpore, Benares, A. Mactier, Esq., 6th L. C., to Mary Emma, second daughter of the late Major R. W. Smith, same regt.
 — At Calcutta, at the Catholic Cathedral, Mr. G. D'Guerra to Miss C. M. Rebeiro, daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence Rebeiro.
 15. At Agra, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. P. Baptist to Miss C. Christopher, of Gwalior.
 16. At Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, Mr. M. J. McMullen to Miss L. T. Jones, one of the wards of La Martinière.
 17. At Chittagong, at the principal Catholic Church, Mr. Henry Job, son of Mr. H. Randolph, to Marian Jemima, second daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Pritchard.
 18. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, A. R. Young, Esq., C. S., to Jane Margaret, eldest daughter of the late L. Mackinnon, Esq., of Letterfearn, Ross-shire.
 18. At Calcutta, J. I. Harvey, Esq., Bengal C. S., to Miss S. A. Avietick, daughter of the late Arratoon Avietick, Esq., Armenian merchant.
 21. At Calcutta, at the Catholic Cathedral, Mr. T. Gregory, jun., assist. gen. dep., to Miss Cecilia Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Rebello.
 — At Calcutta, at the Catholic Cathedral, Mr. W. R. Robertson to Miss E. J. Mack.
 23. At Calcutta, Mr. T. E. Wood to Miss M. A. Stokoe.
 29. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Gahagan to Miss E. U. Stewart.
 30. Miss A. J. Hardingham to J. W. Bentley, Esq., II. C. steam dep.

DEATHS.

- In January last, in the disastrous retreat from Cabul, Lieut. E. D. Vansenen, 37th B. N. I., aged 21.
Jan. 19. At Calcutta, William, son of the late H. Briary, Esq.
Feb. 22. At Jellalabad, Wm. Champion, Esq., 48th M. N. I., aged 21.
 In March last, at Ghuzni, Lieut. Lumsden, 27th N. I., son of the late Col. Lumsden, of the Bengal Service; and at the same time Rosamond Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Rev. D. H. Deane.
March 16. In the Bay of Bengal, on board the *Carnatic*, H. T. Eales, assist. surg. Bengal estab. aged 25.
 27. At sea, on board the *Anna Watson*, John H. Haines, Esq., late of Bowanah Factory, Tirhoot.
 — At Moulmein, C. B. Benett, commg. govt. schooner, *Orissa*.
April 24. At Jellalabad, Cornet A. Fisher, H. M. 3d L. Drag., aged 27.
 30. At Mootcharee, Capt. J. F. Mullins, 12th N. I.
May 2. At Dinapore, Margaret, wife of Mr. R. H. Watling, aged 25.
 4. C. Freeman, Esq., 3d officer of the *Caledonia*, son of Major Freeman, Nizam's service, who accidentally fell overboard.
 — At Gowrepore Factory, opposite Chinsurah, Wm. Porteous, Esq., aged 30.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Gordon, of the barque *Reaper*.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. E. I. Mendies, aged 23.
 — At Lucknow, Elizabeth Allen, wife of Capt. Wm. B. Holmes, 12th N. I.

- May 14. At Barrackpore, Miss E. S. Hogan, aged 18.
 15. At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Purvis, R. N., late 1st Lieut. of H. C. war steamer *Proserpine*, aged 55.
 17. At Calcutta, J. MacCubbin, Esq., of Ayr, Scotland, late assistant, Colgong Indigo Concern, aged 27.
 — At Benares, of small-pox, Capt. P. A. Torckler, of the Artillery.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rondeau, aged 27.
 — Whilst bathing in the Burna River, Master Wm. Carlisle, aged 14, nephew of Mr. Jas. Geo. Delmedick, of Benares.
 — At Calcutta, Dr. J. Robison, of the Loll Bazar Dispensary, aged 48.
 19. At Jubbulpore, of fever, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., C. S.
 22. In the General Hospital, Mr G. Smith, formerly of Aberdeen, assist. at Bhowansee Indigo Factory, near Bergundee.
 — Mr. Wm. M. Martin, in the service of Major Gen. Showers.
 — At Chinsurah, of cholera, J. McBean, Esq., assist. surg. H. M. 50th regt. aged 26.
 23. At Solo, near Kishnaghur, Jane Annie, wife of the Rev. A. Alexander, aged 32.
 — Drowned by the wreck of his boat opposite Ghoor Ghaut, a little below Monghyr, Sarah and Ann Lynch, the two youngest children of staff sergeant James Lynch, town major's department, Fort William.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. D. Mason, late of the *Louisa*, aged 22.
 — At Mymensing, Mrs. J. Bird.
 24. At Akiab, of fever, Mr. J. M. Peters, late first clerk of the Arracan Post Office, aged 24.
 25. At Ballygunge, Mr. Robert Hill, aged 19.
 28. At Chowringhee, Mrs. J. Burney, relict of the late R. T. Burney, aged 69.
 29. Of apoplexy, Mr. J. Reid, assistant to Messrs. W. Rushton and Co., aged 26.
 31. At Calcutta, Mr. J. E. Fenelon, crier at Tulloh and Co.'s, aged 32.
 June 2. At Calcutta, David Hare, Esq., third Commissioner of the Court of Requests, aged 67.
 — At the General Hospital, of cholera, Mr. C. Hardingham, aged 42.
 Lately, at Arungabad, Lieut. Jackson, 45th N.I.
Contradicted.—The death of Major Gen. Hampton, announced in the *Agra Ukhbar*, is contradicted. The General is said to have been in a state of convalescence on the 1st May.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

CERTIFICATES OF RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1842.—Notifying for general information that, in future, an officer proposing to resign the military service of the East-India Company, will be required to forward, with his application for permission to resign, a certificate from the department of accountant-general, that there are no demands against him on the books of that department.

FULL BATTÀ TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1842.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that full batta to warrant officers of all grades, and in all branches of the service hereafter appointed to situations within 200 miles of the presidency, shall (without exception) cease to be a permanent allowance in virtue of appointment, and that batta, full or half, according to locality, shall be drawn under the general rules governing that allowance to European officers. But, in directing this restriction, the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve from its operation present incumbents who enjoy, under previous regulation, that allowance permanently in virtue of their appointments.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 4TH LIGHT CAVALRY AT SECUNDERABAD.

Fort St. George, May 27, 1842.—In consideration of the exertions used by certain of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 4th L.C., on the occasion of the recent insubordination of that regt. at Secunderabad, and of the high

testimony borne by the Commander of the Forces to their general conduct, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, as an act of grace to a regt. hitherto greatly distinguished, to exempt the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of that corps from the punishment ordered in para. 5 of G. O. G. No. 65, dated 12th April, 1842.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in continuation of para. 9 of that G. O., and as a special mark of approbation of their conduct on the occasion referred to, is pleased to direct that, on the demise of Subadar Major Syud Futta, bahadoor, formerly of the 43rd N.I., and of Subadar Major Seekh Dowell, formerly of the rifle corps, a pension of Rs. 40 per month for life shall be granted to the nearest heir of each of those native officers; and that, after the death of Doorgah, pensioned private from the 16th regt., the pension at present enjoyed by him shall be granted for life to his nearest heir.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 21.—Mr. Onslow, to relieve Mr. J. Bird, act. Coll. and Mag. of Trichinopoly during one month's leave of abs. to Pres.

24. G. Prendergast, Esq., to act as a member of the Mint Committee during abs. of Mr. Clerk for health, and while so emp. to perform duties of Sec. to that committee.

26. A. Miller, Esq., Coll. and Mag. of Bellary, delivered over charge of that district to C. Pelly, Esq. Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. on the 13th inst.

31. E. E. Ward, Esq., head Assist. to Coll. and Mag. of Masulipatam, took charge of that district on 25th inst.

Capt. A. De Butts, Engineers, to act as Civ. Eng. in 2d div. during emp. of Capt. Best on other duty, or till further orders.

Lieut. H. A. Lake, Engineers, to act as Civ. Eng. in 1st div. during emp. of Capt. De Butts on other duty, or till further orders.

Capt. R. Lambert, 16th N.I., to act as Assist. Civ. Eng. in 3d div.

Assist. Surg. Cheap, of the Zillah of Vizagapatam, has his services replaced at disp. of the Maj. Gen. commanding the Forces.

June 2.—J. Silver, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Malabar, during abs. of Mr. Geo. Harris on leave, or until furth. ord.

R. Binning, Esq., to be Assist. to Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Northern Div. of Arcot.

Leave of Absence.—*May 20.* H. D. Phillips, Esq., Assist. and Joint Crim. Judge of Coimbatonum in ext. till 31st Aug., to remain on Neilgherry Hills; for health. 30. G. S. Forbes, Esq., Reg. to Zil. Court of Coimbatonum, one month, to visit Palmanair on priv. aff.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 27.—The Rev. A. J. Rogers, B.A., app. (by the Court of Directors in March last) an Assist. Chaplain on Madras estab. 31. The Rev. H. Taylor, to be temp. employed at Pres. and do duty at Cathedral till furth. ord.

June 1.—The Rev. H. Taylor, B.C.L., to act as Astronomer to H. C. during emp. of Mr. T. G. Taylor on other duty, or till furth. ord.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 17.—*Engineers.* Senior Major J. J. Underwood, to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. G. A. Underwood, to be maj.; Brev. Capt. S. Best, to be capt.; and Lieut. J. W. Tombs, to be 1st lieut., v. Ross, dec.; date of com., 9th May 1842.

8th N.I. Ens. R. Aikman, to be lieut., v. Simkins, dec.; date of com. 11th May, 1842.

30th N.I. Lieut. H. M. Dobbie, to be capt., and Ens. H. W. Rawlins, to be lieut., v. North, dec.; date of com., 11th May, 1842.

6th L.C. Lieut. J. M. Macgregor, to be adj.

43rd N.I. Lieut. T. A. Boileau, to be qu. master and interp., v. Campbell.

Messrs. J. Dinsdale, R. O. T. Nicolls, W. Robertson, F. Vidler, J. F. A. Plant, and J. J. Knowles, admitted as cadets and prom. to ensigns of inf.

Mr. F. L. Magniac, adm. as cadet of cav. and prom. to cornet.

May 20.—32nd N.I. Ens. W. A. Greenlaw, to be lieut., v. Freese, dec.; date of com. 7th May, 1842.

May 23.—Surgs. W. Mortimer, M.D., rem. from 32nd to 11th N.I.; G. Beetson, from 11th to 32nd ditto; Assist. Surgs. J. Packman, doing duty with 30th N.I., rem. to 30th N.I.; J. B. Stevens, 1st Mad. Eur. reg., to 27th N.I.; Mr. Kirkwood, doing duty with 11th N.I., rem. to 11th N.I.

May 24.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. A. Cooke, to be lieut. col. v. Home, C. B., dec.; date of com., 12th May, 1842. Maj. H. Moberly, from 49th N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Cooke, prom.; date of com., 12th May, 1842.

49th N.I. Capt. C. Hewetson, to be maj.; Lieut. G. Forster, to be capt.; and Ens. T. H. Dury, to be lieut. in suc. to Moberly, prom.; date of com., 12th May, 1842.

Off-Reckoning.—Col. Thomas Marrett, half a share from the off-reck. fund, from 13th May, 1842, v. Home, dec.

May 24.—*Inf.* Col. J. Henry, to take rank from 15th March, 1842, v. Bowes, dec.; Lieut. Col. E. A. McCurdy, to take rank from 15th March, 1842, in suc. to Henry, prom.

27th N.I. Major R. Thorpe, Capt. J. O'Neil, and Lieut. F. Garrard, to take rank from 15th March, 1842, in suc. to McCurdy, prom.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. H. Walpole, to be lieut. col. com., from 18th April, 1842, v. Hackett, dec.; Major J. Yaldwyn, from 21st N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Walpole, prom.; date of com., 18th April, 1842.

21st N.I. Capt. T. Johnstone, to be maj.; Lieut. J. W. Rickards, to be capt.; and Ens. C. G. Bolton, to be lieut. in suc. to Yaldwyn, prom.; date of com., 18th April, 1842.

Off-Reckonings.—Col. John Ogilvie, half a share from 16th March, 1842, v. Bowes, dec.; Col. R. Home, C.B. (the late), half a share from 19th April, 1842, v. Hackett, dec.

Assist. Surg. F. Le Mesurier, M.D., permitted to enter on gen. duties of the army.

May 31.—5th L.C. Lieut. L. Moore to be capt., and Cornet S. Forbes to be lieut. v. Elliot, dec.; date of com. 20th May, 1842.

Capt. D. Scotland, 7th N.I., to be paym. in ceded districts, in suc. to Elliot, dec.

Lieut. the Hon. F. Villiers, 23rd Fusiliers, to be mil. sec. to Governor.

37th Grenadiers.—Lieut. F. Goldsmid to be adj.

42nd N.I.—Lieut. A. Tod to be adj.

Gent. Cadets for the Infantry, arr. at Madras on 25th inst., prom. to rank of ensign, leaving dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—Messrs. J. S. Brock, F. Robson, H. Allen, S. W. Peile, C. Harkness, W. Hawkins, W. Horrocks, G. Atkinson.

Mr. H. Harper arrived at Madras on 25th inst., as an assist. surg., to do duty under Surg. of Gen. Hosp. at Pres.

Lieut. J. Smith, 13th N.I., prom. to rank of capt. by brev. from 29th May, 1842.

Ens. C. T. Harkness brought on effect. strength of army from 30th Jan., 1842, to complete estab.

Removals and Postings.—May 30. *Cavalry.* Lieut. Cols. G. Sandys removed from 3rd to 8th reg.; M. McNeil from 8th to 7th reg.; S. Bullock (late prom.) to 3rd reg.

Infantry. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Welsh, from 8th to 12th reg.; Col. J. Henry (late prom.) to 51st reg.; Lieut. Col. Com. II. Walpole (late prom.) 41st reg.; Lieut. Col. Com. A. Cooke (late prom.) 8th reg.; Lieut. Col. L. Macdowall, from 42nd to 23rd L.I.; Lieuts. W. Watkins, from 27th to 1st M.E. reg.; F. H. Ely (late prom.) 42nd reg.; E. A. McCurdy (late prom.) 27th reg.; J. Yaldwyn (late prom.) 26th reg.; H. Moberly (late prom.) 8th reg.

Artillery. Lieut. G. Gumm rem. from 4th to 2nd bat.; Lieut. G. Dancer rem. from 2nd to 4th bat.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 18.—Ens. G. F. Luard, 37th Gren. doing duty 40th Reg. to join his reg.

May 19.—*Art.* Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C.B., rem. from 3rd Bat. to 1st Bat.

May 24.—*Cavalry Posting.* 3rd Cornet W. S. S. Mulcaster posted to the 6th Regt. L.C.—not arrived.

Infantry Postings. 4th Ens. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, posted to 8th N.I., and J. S. Brock, 32nd do.—not arrived; John Jacob, doing duty with 40th N.I., 30th do.; J. B. Edwardes, 4th do., 18th do.; 5th Ens. Montague Myer, 40th do., 11th do.; H. T. Campbell, 40th do., 13th do.; Walter Roberts, 40th do., 8th do.; and J. C. P. Prescott, 40th do., 10th do.—to report themselves at the Adj. Gen.'s Office for orders; E. T. Boddem, 36th do., 15th do.—to proceed to join; 9th Ens. W. G. Stoll, 2nd Eur. Lt. Inf.; J. J. Knowles, 22nd Reg. N.I., J. Dinsdale,

22nd do.; R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th do.; F. Vidler, 32nd L.I.; and 10th Ens. W. Robertson, 2nd Eur. L.I.—to report themselves at the Adj. Gen.'s Office for orders: H. D. Taylor, 9th N.I., 1st M.E. Reg.—to proceed to join;—5th Ens. J. F. A. Plant, 4th Reg. N.I.—to join: W. E. White, 30th do.; C. Hight, 18th do.; J. L. Paterson, 50th do.; A. T. Alexander, 42nd do.; Cleophas Ratliff, 38th do.; J. I. Wright, 27th do.; F. W. A. Robson, 20th do.; Henry Allen, 21st do.; and S. W. Piele, 49th do.—not arrived.

Assist. Surg. J. Ratton, doing duty with the 2nd Bat. Art., is directed to proceed immediately on board the *Mahomed Shaw*, in the Madras Roads, and relieve Assist. Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., from med. charge of head-qu. 37th Gren.

— Ens. C. Harkness posted to 18th N.I. as 5th Ens.

26. Ens. W. Hawkins, recently arr. and prom. to do duty with 30th N.I. at Vellore.

May 31.—Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, act. dep. judge adv. gen. fourth district, will proceed to Bangalore and assume charge of his department.

June 1.—Assist. Surg. H. Cheape posted to the 87th grenadiers.

Ens. W. S. Horrocks, recently arrived and prom., to do duty with 46th N.I., to join at Bangalore.

Removals in the Infantry.—Lieut. Cols. A. B. Dyce from 34th regt. L. I., to 14th regt.; J. F. Palmer from 37th regt. to 34th L.I., J. Campbell from 14th regt. to 37th L.I.

Lieut. J. W. Farran, 25th N.I., app. member of committee on claims to pension of which Capt. R. B. Preston of the 17th N.I. is president.

Returned to duty.—May 17. Capt. J. D. O'Neil, 37th N.I., arrived 19th inst.

Regimental Movement.—30th regt. N.I. from Mangalore to Vellore; 36th regt. N.I. from Vellore to Palaveram.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—May 20. Lieut. R. Jackson, 31st L.I., for health.—24. Capt. J. Woodward, 32nd N.I., Ens. J. Wood, 2nd Eur. L.I.

To Presidency.—May 17. Capt. W. G. Yarde, 3rd L.I., to 9th Dec.; Com. C. H. Abdey, 5th L.C., to 31st Oct.—19th. Lieut. J. Farran, 25th N.I., to July; Lieut. G. Harkness, 25th N.I., to 15th Sept.; Lieut. R. Pollock, 8th L.C., till 31st July, in exten.—23. Capt. G. Lamond, 51st N.I., to 20th Nov.; Lieut. H. Herbert, 7th N.I., to 30th Sept.; Lieut. A. Richmond, 7th N.I., prep. to N. S. W., for health; Ens. T. Atkinson, 15th N.I., prep. to Europe, for health.—26. Assist. Surg. J. Flockton, 32nd N.I., prep. to Cape, for health.—28. Ens. E. Hayley, 1st Eur. regt., prep. to Ceylon, for health.—31. Lieut. Col. A. Derville, 31st L.I., to 31st July; Capt. F. White, 16th N.I., to Nov.; Lieut. H. Man, Sappers and Miners, to 18th Aug.; Com. A. Frazer, 3rd L.C., to 10th Aug., in exten.

To Bangalore.—May 19. Maj. Gen. G. Wahab permitted to reside and draw his pay at Bangalore till furth. orders.—26. Lieut. R. Wallace, 34th L.I., to 30th Nov., for health.

To Neilgherries.—May 17. Surg. R. Cole, of south-east dist., in charge of sick officers at St. Thomé, three months, on priv. aff.

To Cuddalore and Eastern Coast.—May 23. Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd E. L. Inf. to Jan. 1849.—31. Lieut. A. Bruere, 7th L.C., to June.

To Secunderabad.—May 23. Ens. W. Gells, 25th N.I., to Nov.—31. Capt. W. G. White, 35th N.I.—Lieut. W. T. Williams, 32nd N.I., to 22nd Sept.

To Dharwar.—May 28. Lieut. S. Young, 43rd regt. to 10th Oct., for health.

To Chittoor.—May 28. Ens. W. Hawkins, 30th N.I., to 31st July.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 16. *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, from Port Louis.—April 17. *Strathfieldsay*, from Mauritius; *Cadet*, from China.—23. *Mahomet Shaw*, from Hongkong.—25. *Bengal Merchant*, from London.—27. *Planet*, from Mauritius; *Iris*, from Singapore.—June 3. *Conqueror*, from London.

Departures.

MAY 15.—*Flavie*, for Bordeaux; — *Steamer India* for Ceylon and Suez.—20. *Margaret Thompson*, for Calcutta; *Charles Dumerque*, for Northern Ports; *Augustus Jessie*, for Moulmein.—23. *Apollon*, for Mauritius.—28. *Soobrow*, for Mauritius.—29. *Swallow*, for Penang and Singapore.—31. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for Moulmein.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 27. At Dharwar, the lady of T. C. Loughman, Esq., first assistant to collector of Dharwar, daughter.

May 12. At Madras, the lady of T. C. Jerdon, Esq., assist. surg., son.

18. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. T. P. Sparks, adj. 17th regt., daughter.

22. At Petambore, the lady of Capt. Macdougall, 17th regt. N.I., son.

— At Mercara, in Coorg, the lady of Major E. Armstrong, 34th light infantry, daughter.

— At Nellore, Cecilia, wife of Assist. Apothecary C. Dashwood, son.

24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Cooke, H. A., daughter.

26. At Mysore, the wife of Mr. Morley, son.

29. At Madras, the wife of J. Ramsbottom, clerk to the gov. agent at Chepauk, daughter.

— At Vepery, Mary, wife of Mr. G. Meyers, son.

30. The lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., C.S., son.

31. At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. D. Gonsalves, late of engineer dep., daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., daughter.

June 1. At Poonamallee, the wife of Mr. A. Anderson, of Madras, daughter.

5. Georgiana, wife of Mr. R. Twigg, American Mission Press, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Madura, pensioned Serjeant R. Cross, H. A., to Colette, third daughter of the late F. Luxroir.

14. At Ootacamund, H. D. Phillips, Esq., M. C. S., to Caroline Charlotte, third daughter of Col. Tulloch, C.B., Commissary General of the Madras Army.

18. At Black Town, Mr. D. P. L. C. Connor to Miss A. Romeo.

23. At Secunderabad, Lieut. W. T. Williams, 32d N. I., eldest son of T. Williams, Esq., of Syward Lodge, Dorsetshire, to Catherine Winter, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Wilson, of the same regiment.

June 1. At St. Andrew's Church, D. Mackenzie, Esq., to Mrs. M. Bate, daughter of Major Welman, late of H. M. 57th.

DEATHS.

April 7. At Vizagapatam, J. Leonhard, Esq.

May 7. Of cholera, while on route from Secunderabad to Ellichpore, Lieut. J. C. Freese, 32d N. I., and Ensign Chamberlain, 32d N. I.

8. At Trichinopoly, Caroline Ellinor Osgood, youngest daughter of J. Whitlock, Esq., 8th L. C.

9. At Secunderabad, of cholera, Lieut. Col. A. Ross, Superint. Eng. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

11. At Mangalore, Capt. A. H. North, 30th N. I.

12. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Ellen McCarthy, relict of Mr. C. McCarthy, aged 40.

— At Kanpotee, Maj. Gen. R. Home, C. B., of the Madras Army, commanding the station.

14. At Aurangabad, E. Freelove, qu. master serj. 3d Nizam's Inf., of cholera.

— At Madras, of apoplexy, Mr. E. Damerun, late qu. master serj. 30th N. I., aged 45.

15. At Black Town, Mrs. Georgiana Abreu, wife of Mr. J. Abreu, aged 23.

16. At the Hyderabad Residency, of cholera, Mrs. M. Borthwick.

17. At Narsingapooram, Mrs. A. Frasz, sister to Mr. I. L. Borgonha, late serj. maj. of the 37th or Grenadier regt., M. N. I., aged 64.

20. At Bellary, Capt. G. Elliott, 5th L. C. and military paymaster in Ceded Districts.

22. At Terrikerry, by the accidental explosion of his rifle, J. Parrock, Esq., M. R. C. S., aged 26.

23. At the Presidency, Capt. J. Stoddard, H. M. 94th.

24. At Madras, Ena. H. J. B. Edwards, 18th N. I.

25. At Masulipatam, P. Grant, Esq., collector and magistrate of that district.

— At Trichinopoly, Mr. R. Burns, late overseer at Ootacamund.

29. At Madras, Mrs. Georgiana Rondo, aged 22.

30. At Royapooram, Mr. H. Kent, late of General Post Office, aged 46.

Lately.—Near the line, on board the *George the Fourth*, Ismenia, wife of E. A. Langley, Esq.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR OF INSPECTION TO THE DECCAN.

31st May, 1842.—With the concurrence of the Hon. the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify his Exc.'s intention to leave the presidency on the 1st proximo, on a tour of inspection, and to proceed to the Deccan. All reports and communications from the different stations of the army, which are intended for his Exc.'s information, are to be addressed to Poona until further orders.

The following officers of the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and the general staff of the army, will accompany his Exc.:—

Capt. T. W. McMahon, mil. sec. and aide-de-camp; Lieut. R. P. Hogg, Persian interpreter and extra aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. R. Macdonald, C.B., dep. adj. gen. H.M. Forces; Lieut. Col. S. Powell, adj. gen. of the army; Lieut. Col. N. Campbell, qu. mast. gen. of the army; Major W. Ogilvie, judge adv. gen. of the army; Surg. W. H. Young, act. dep. inspector gen. of hospitals.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.

Bombay Castle, 9th June, 1842.—The following proclamation by Government, in the General Department, of this date, is published for the information of the army.

"General Department.—Whereas Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart. K.C.H., hath been appointed by the hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H. has on the date hereof received charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Col. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H., as Governor and President in Council accordingly."

[Here follow the commissions in due form as usually read at the different stations of the army on the appointment of a new Governor.]

The following appointments are made on the personal staff of the hon. the Governor:—

Capt. F. L. Arthur, H.M.'s 4th or King's Own reg., to be military secretary.

Capt. the Hon. C. West, 21st Fusiliers, and Lieut. C. C. Domville, H.M.'s 85th L.I., to be aides-de-camp.

Lieut. G. D'Arcy, H.M.'s 94th reg., to be acting aide-de-camp.

SUPERSESSION OF FURLOUGH.

Extracts from a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated May 4 (published June 11):—

"In our military letter to the Government of India, dated the 30th March last, we made the following communication, viz.

"In consequence of the emergent demands which have arisen for the employment of the military forces in India, and considering it to be of great importance, at a time like the present, to secure the services of European officers with their corps, we have resolved that all officers below the rank of regimental colonel or lieutenant colonel commandant, now on furlough, whose absence from their respective presidencies has exceeded twelve months, shall be ordered to return forthwith, unless the state of their health, in the opinion of their medical advisers (to be duly certified), will not permit of their resuming at present the performance of the active duties of their profession in India."

COURT-MARTIAL.

DR. BURN.

Head-Quarters, May 25th, 1842.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Bombay, on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1842, and of which Colonel S. Hughes, C.B.,

of the 5th Reg. N. L. I., is President, Assist. Surg. A. Burn, M.D., Bombay Med. Serv. was tried on the following charges, viz., Assist. Surg. A. Burn, M.D., Bombay Med. Service, Civil Surg. at Broach, placed in arrest by order of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, on the following complaint from W. Simson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, contained in a letter to the address of his Exc. Military Sec. dated Surat, 24th January, 1842.

1st. "I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to lay before his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, for such notice as they may seem to demand, the enclosed papers, relative to a private note addressed to me by Dr. Burn, Civil Surgeon, and Medical Officer with the wing of the 13th N.I., which note was subsequently published in the *Bombay Times* newspaper by the American Cotton Planters lately employed under Government at Broach.

2nd. "I consider that Dr. Burn, in respect to that note, has acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 16th day of January last, purposely, and with a design to injure me, placed it in the way of the American planters, though it contained expressions reflecting on those persons, and calculated to irritate and excite their minds against me, such conduct being in direct violation of all rules of society, and of the sanctity due to private correspondence.

3rd. "Also with falsehood, in writing to me on this occasion, that he had instructed Mr. Stephenson (a gentleman employed in the cotton experiments at Broach) not to allow my said private note to be seen, while in fact he gave the option to Mr. Stephenson to shew it to the planters."

Such conduct as is described in the two last preceding paragraphs (2nd and 3rd) of the said letter, being highly disgraceful to him, Assist. Surg. Burn, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, 31st Mar. 1842.

By order, &c.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That he (the prisoner) is not guilty of the allegation contained in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Simson's letter set forth in the charge.

With respect to the allegation contained in the 3rd paragraph of the aforesaid letter, the Court is of opinion, that there is a discrepancy in the notes therein referred to, which Assist. Surg. Burn respectively wrote to Mr. Simson and Mr. Stephenson, but acquits him of intentional falsehood therein.

The Court, therefore, honourably acquits the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Burn, M.D., of the charge preferred against him on both the allegations set forth in Mr. Simson's letter.

Signed, approved, confirmed, &c.

Assist. Surg. A. Burn, M.D., is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 23. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., sec. to govt. in pol. and judicial dep. to take charge of Col. Melville's dep., whilst the latter is on leave for two months to pres.

24. Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N.I., resumed charge of Post-office at Belgaum, on 7th inst.

25. Lieut. A. B. Kemball assumed charge of his duties as assist. to resident in Persian Gulf on 25th May.

28. Mr. A. A. C. Forbes confirmed in office of assist. and sess. judge at Ahmednuggur.

June 1. H. L. Anderson, Esq. to be 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

2. Mr. L. C. Rivett app. to office of stipendiary commiss. of Court of Requests.

Mr. H. W. Reeves app. to act for Mr. H. Brown, during his absence on leave, as judge and sess. judge of the Concan.

3. Assist. Surg. H. Glasse confirmed in situation of vaccinator in Deccan.

Assist. Surg. J. Jephson, M.D., app. civ. surg. at Broach, in place of Mr. Glasse.

Assist. Surg. D. Clark app. to act as civ. surg. at Broach, till assist. surg. Jephson joins.

4. Mr. E. H. Townsend, coll. and mag. of Belgaum, having resumed charge of his duties on 27th ult., the unexpired portion (being one month and nine days), of
Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 38, No. 152. (3 F)

the leave of abs. granted to that gentleman on med. cert. on 5th and 18th Dec. 1840, and 19th Nov. 1841, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, cancelled.

Mr. C. F. Tytler, to be third assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, from 20th ult.

June 6. Mr. W. Howard, app. to the office of remembrancer of legal affairs at Bombay.

7. Capt. G. Le G. Jacob appointed act. pol. agent in Katteewar, during abs. of Mr. Blaine.

8. Mr. W. Richardson to act as judge and sess. judge, and agent for Hon. the Governor at Surat.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as sen. assist. judge, and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

9. The Hon. S. Marriot having vacated his seat in council, is re-appointed to office of puisne judge of Suddur Dewance and Foujdaree Adawlut.

The Hon. G. W. Anderson is re-app. chief judge of that Court.

The Hon. G. W. Anderson, to resume his duties as President of the Board of Education.

11. Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., confirmed in situation of assist. to road and tank dep. from date of Lieut. Hendley's depart. for Europe, or from the 1st ult.

15. R. Montgomerie, Esq., resumed charge of his office of coll. and mag. of Sholapore on 1st inst.

Leaves of absence.—*May 23.* Lieut. Col. P. M. Melvill, sec. to gov. in mil. dep., two months, priv. aff.—*June 2.* Mr. H. Brown, judge of Conkan, three months, to Poona.—8. Mr. G. L. Elliott, judge and gov. agent at Surat, two months, from July 1st, to visit the coast on priv. aff.—15. Lieut. J. D. Leckie, assist. to pol. agent in Seinde, &c., to pres., health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 19.—Ens. H. Daly, 1st Eur. Reg., to be act. adj. of Guzerat Provincial bat.

May 20.—6th Regt. N.I., *Adjustment of Rank*—Capt. H. Hart (res.) and Lieut. H. Hockin (dec.) to take rank in suc. to Maunsell, struck off; date of rank 7th Oct. 1838. Capt. R. Farquhar and Lieut. C. Podmore (res.) to take rank in suc. to Fawcett rem. to new Eur. Regt.; date 8th Oct. 1839. Lieut. E. B. Eastwick to take rank, v. Bainbridge rem. to new Eur. Regt.; date 8th Oct. 1839. Capt. W. Thatcher and Lieut. J. Ranclaud to take rank in suc. to Hart res.; date 26th Jan. 1840. Lieut. C. C. Johnston, to take rank, v. Hockin dec.; date 10th Sept 1840. Lieut. B. Kay to take rank on the augmentation; date 3rd Oct. 1840.

Lieut. F. Mayor, to be capt., v. Woodhouse prom.; date 29th Nov. 1840.

Lieut. E. M. Nixon to take rank, v. Mayor prom.; date 29th Nov. 1840.

Ens. C. Hodgkinson to be Lieut., v. Podmore res.; date 21st Sept. 1841.

J. R. Swinton to rank as ens. in regt. 4th April, 1842, in the army 2nd Jan. 1842, app. to 3rd N.I., v. Skottowe dec.; J. D. Simson, to rank as ens. in regt. 4th April, 1842, in Army 2nd Jan. 1842, app. to 6th N.I., v. Hodgkinson prom.

1st Capt. J. W. Renny, 19th N.I., app. to act as interp. to Marine Batt. during Capt. Eckford's abs. on leave.

Assist. Surg. W. Campbell, M.D., lately arr. from Europe, attached to 2nd Batt. Art. in Fort George Barracks; Assist. Surg. R. J. Behan attached to L. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Colabah.

21. Assist. Surg. L. Cameron app. to med. charge of 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, v. Parsons dec.

Lieut. R. Douglas posted to 2nd Troop H. Brig. to join.

Artillery. Lieut. J. R. Hawkins to be lieut. v. McDonell, deceased; date 9th May, 1842.

7th N.I. Lieut. W. H. Godfrey to be capt., and Ens. J. Pogson lieut., in suc. to Knipe dec.; date 9th May, 1842.

24th N.I. Ens. J. H. Champion to be lieut., v. Stone dec.; date 12th May, 1842.

Artillery. A. C. Romer to rank as 2nd lieut. in reg. 9th May, 1842, in army, 2nd Feb. 1842; app. to artillery.

Infantry. M. Haig, to rank as ens. in reg. 12th May, 1842, in army, 2nd Feb. 1842, app. to 24th reg. N.I., v. Commeline, dec.

D. Irving, to rank as ens. in reg. 12th May, 1842, in army 2nd Feb. 1842, app. to the 17th reg. N.I., v. Pogson prom.

M. G. Head to rank as ens. in reg. 12th May, 1842, in army 2nd Feb. 1842, app. to 24th reg. N.I., v. Champion, prom.

25.—Capt. C. Denton, 2nd Eur. I. Inf., to act as brig. maj. at Poona, from 6th ult. (the date on which the late Lieut. Bainbridge ceased to perform duties of Brigade Major), till further orders.

Capt. P. Browne, H.M. '41st F., app. to take charge of Eur. invalids belonging to H.C. serv. proceeding to Europe.

May 27.—Assist. Surg. D. Clark attached to do duty with 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur till furth. orders.

28.—Assist. Surg. McKenzie to afford med. aid to detach. of 21st N. I. arr. from Dadur, and also to a detail of 3rd L. C. from Dadur.

Assist. Surg. Jephson to rec. med. charge of L. W. 12th N. I. from Assist. Surg. Ward.

June 1.—Capt. Davidson, dep. com. gen., to accomp. head-q. of Scinde force to Candahar, and to make over charge of his office estab. to Lieut. Blenkins.

To Return to Duty.—Capt. W. Burnett, 1st Eur. Regt.; Assist. Surgs. E. Impey and J. Cramond, horse brig.

Vet. Surg. M'Dowell, 3rd troop horse art., to rec. charge of vet. dep. of 1st L. C. till further orders.

June 6.—Capt. Stevens, 21st N. I., to assume charge, on his arrival from Bagh, of the commissariat dep. at Dadur, and act for Capt. Ramsay, on the latter officer's responsibility, during Capt. R.'s abs. from Dadur on leave to Bombay.

Lieut. H. Boye, 22nd N. I., app. an assist. in Deccan surv. under Lieut. Nash.

2nd L. C. Corn. L. Jones to be lieut., v. Dallas dec.; date May 18.

R. P. Warden to rank as ens. in 16th N. I., date May 21, v. Raikes dec.; J. Cruickshank ditto in 2nd Eurp. L. I., date May 30th, v. Madden dec.

June 9. Capt. G. S. Brown, 16th N. I., app. com. agent at Bhooj, from 22nd ult. v. L. N. Raikes dec.

Capt. Dickinson, 13th N. I., app. to temp. charge of eng. dep. Broach, during abs. of Lieut. Leckie.

All reports of the troops serving in Lower Scinde to be made to Lieut. Col. Pennefather, H. M. 22nd regt., the next senior officer within the command from May 19.

June 10.—Lieut. Schneider to act as qu. master to 3rd N. I., during abs. of Capt. Hart, on med. cert. to pres.; Lieut. Schneider to resume charge of qu. master and paym. office of the 2nd Eurp. N. I. from Lieut. Grimes till further orders.

Lieut. R. G. Morrison to act as adj. to detach. of 24th N. I., proceeding to Dhoolia.

Lieut. Col. A. Mason, c. b., 1st bat, art., to assume temp. com. of Ahmednuggur brig. as next sen. officer, on dep. of former officer from that station, or till further orders.

Mr. H. Grice adm. as cadet of inf. and prom. to ens.; ranked and posted to 25th N. I.

Mr. G. E. Stewart ditto, ditto; ranked and posted to 22nd N. I.

Mr. T. J. Young adm. as an assist. surg. on med. estab. and attached to do duty with 2nd bat. art. or till further orders.

June 11.—In pursuance of a resolution from the Court of Directors (*see General Orders*), the following officers are now returning to their duty, viz.—Capts. W. J. Otterly, F. C. Darke, G. Clarkson, J. Liddell; Lieuts. M. Wyllie, H. Lavie, W. G. Arrow, A. Prescott. The undermentioned officers have been granted leave to remain:—Lieut. Col. T. M. Baillie, Major Lawrie, Capts. A. M. D. Elder, H. Morse, and Bradford, six months; Capt. A. S. Hawkins, till middle of June; Capt. S. Parr and J. Willoughby, six months; Capts. W. Brett and R. A. Bayley; Lieuts. W. B. Ponsonby, H. J. Margary, N. J. Newnham, C. W. Tremenhare, H. W. Evans, W. J. Eastwick, G. A. Leckie, C. R. Dent, F. Wemyss, J. M. Glasie, H. Foster, W. Massie, C. R. Hogg, and R. W. Home, six months; T. Gaisford, till 1st July next; Ens. J. B. Dunsterville and H. E. Paltullo, Sup. Surg. D. C. Bell, Surgs. J. Inglis, C. Downey, R. Frith, H. Gibb, and H. Johnston, Assist. Surgs. R. A. J. Hughes and P. Gray, six months.

June 14.—Lieut. E. B. Eastwick's services have been placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for military duty.

Lieuts. E. Bowen and A. Hall permitted to return to their duty.

Assist. Surg. Manisty to rec. med. charge of L. W. 15th N. I. from Assist. Surg. Ogilvie.

Assist. Surg. McMorris to afford med. aid to details of H. M. 40th regt. and 1st Gr. N. I. proceeding to Sukkur.

Ens. G. O'Neill, doing duty with 19th N. I., removed to do duty with 23rd N. L. I. and to join.

Head Quarters, May 25.—Surg. Erskine placed in med. charge of 2nd Gr. N. I. and Golundauze detach. during abs. of Assist. Surg. Collum on duty to Chemboor.

June 7. Ens. G. Mc. B. Barnes, 20th N.I., to do duty with 19th N.I., until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Scinde.

June 9.—Assist. Surg. Ogilvie to assume med. charge of 41st F. &c., at Quetta, during indispos. of Assist. Surg. Webster.

Cadets C. T. Palin and G. O. O'Neill (lately arr.) to do duty, the former with 2nd N.I., the latter with 19th N.I., and directed to join.

Cadets W. Bolton and M. Soppett (lately arr.) to do duty, the former with Gr. Reg. N.I., the latter with 1st Eur. Reg., and to join.

June 11. Ens. J. D. Ker, 6th N.I., to duty with 5th N.L.I., till an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Scinde, or till further ord.

Retired from the Service.—May 21. Lieut. B. H. Combe, 5th L.C., from 23rd inst.—June 11. Maj. W. Rollings, from April 6.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—May 31. Ens. F. Levison, 15th N.I., three years, for health.

To Sea.—June 6. Assist. Surg. W. Pigou, one year, for health.

To Simla.—May 27. Lieut. D. Boyd, 11th N.I., to Nov., in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 19.—Capt. R. Low arr. from England on 12th inst. Mr. W. C. Ranken, vol. for I.N., ditto.

June 10.—Lieut. Bird, from schooner *Mahi*, to the temp. charge of the *Cleopatra*, from the 11th March; Lieut. Webb, from *Cleopatra*, to temp. charge of *Mahi*, from 11th March.

Mr. Litchfield, act. master, from *Hastings* to command of schooner *Emily*, from 22nd March last, in room of Mr. Williams, discharged the service.

Mr. Mids. Constable, to charge of *Mahi*, in room of Lieut. Webb, sick on shore, from 12th March.

Commander Young, from *Berenice* to command of *Tigris*, from 1st April.

Lieut. Barker, from *Hastings* to temp. command of *Berenice*, from 1st April.

Mr. C. J. Metcalfe, ship's clerk, from *Hastings*, to be clerk in charge of *Tigris*, from 1st April.

Mr. Hall, of *Cleopatra*, prom. to rank of acting second master of that vessel, from 1st of April.

Lieut. Berthon, from *Hastings* to temp. charge of *Semiramis*, from 19th April.

Mr. J. Ward, act. clerk of the check, and chief clerk in naval branch of superint. office, to join *Semiramis* as purser of that vessel, from 19th April.

Mr. R. G. Betham to act as clerk of check, and chief clerk in naval branch of superint. office, from 19th April, until further orders.

Mr. Barnes, to be clerk in charge of the *Coote*, from 1st July, 1841, vice Smith on shore, sick.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 23. H. C. S. *Royal Tiger*, from Bushire; *Monarch*, from Liverpool.—28. *William Hyde*, from London; *Anonyma*, from Macao; *Indus*, from London.—30. *Tartar*, from China.—JUNE 1. *William Sharples*, from Sydney; *Alberton*, from China.—2. *Jukius Caesar*, from London; *Scaleby Castle*, from London; *John Moore*, from Liverpool; *Lady East*, from Liverpool; *Euzine*, from London; *Good Hope*, from London; *Britain's Queen*, from Liverpool; *John Calvin*, from London.—3. *Philopontos*, from Liverpool; *Broxbornebury*, from London; *Marmion*, from Siam; *Duke of Lancaster*, from London; *Oriental*, from New Zealand.—5. *St. Vincent*, from London; *Herculean*, from Liverpool; *Belvidere*, from Liverpool; *Bombay Castle*, from China.—7. *Hydrabad*, from Newcastle.—10. *Broom*, from Port Jackson; *Mary White*, from Newcastle.—11. *Albyn*, from Greenock; *Hannah*, Kerr, from Singapore.—12. *Lama*, from China; *Palmurus*, from Penang.

Departures.

MAY 21.—*Wallace*, for Liverpool; *Agneda*, for China; *Brenda*, for Muscat; *United Kingdom*, for London.—24. *Lydia*, for London; *Victoria* (St.), for Suez.—25. *John Kerr*, for Liverpool; *Asiatic*, for Macao.—26. *Balcarras*, for China; *Lord Eldon*, for China.—JUNE 1. *Bucéphalus*, for China; *Helen*, for China; *Samuel Boddington*, for London.—4. *Pandora*, for China; *Orator*, for China; *Marquis of Hastings*, for China; *Edinburgh*, for China.—7. *Argyllshire*, for Liverpool.—9.

Parsee Merchant, for Aden.—10. *Syria*, for China.—13. *Salim*, for China.—15. *Jane Anderson*, for Liverpool.

Freights to London (June 18).—£1. 10s. to £1. 15s.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 10. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. Cuninghame, comm. 1st Lancers, daughter.

24. At Poona, the wife of Apothecary McLeane, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags., daughter.

27. At Asseerghur, the lady of Maj. G. Moore, 24th N.I., daughter.

30. At Bandora, the wife of Mr. A. M. Murzello, son.

June 7. At Sonapoor, the wife of Mr. J. Brussels, clerk commissariat department, Sukkur, daughter.

8. At Sholapore, the wife of Mr. Thos. Whittell, conductor of ordnance, son.

DEATHS.

May 5. Mrs. O. G. Allen, wife of the Rev. D. O. Allen, of the American mission, aged 40.

6. At the Breach, of cholera, Mary Anne, wife of M. Stovell, Esq., of the medical establishment.

10. At Nasik, of cholera, the Rev. Mr. Warth, missionary. He recovered from a first attack, but sunk under a second, or relapse.

20. At Kurrachee, of cholera, Surgeon Harrison, 17th N.I.

22. At Girgaum, William, son of Capt. James Clerk, commander of the *Cornwallis*, aged 5.

23. At Dhoolia, of cholera, the Most Rev. Father Bras A. Demello and Xavier, the Roman Catholic vicar missionary in Candeish.

24. Of cholera, Catherine Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. N. Spencer, aged 10.

28. At Bombay, of cholera, Merwanjee Dadabhoy, teacher in the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, aged 24. He promised to be an excellent instrument of native education, being one of the most intelligent of the Parsee community.

June 2. At Colaba, Mr. Conductor R. Elliott, ordnance dep., aged 50.

4. At Ahmednuggur, Mr. Sub-Conductor A. C. Maw, ordnance dep., aged 32.

6. At Colabah, Susannah Smith, wife of P. Thompson, Esq., aged 22.

12. At Tanna, George Thomson, Esq., civil engineer, and foreman of H.C.'s steam factory.

Lately. At the Church of Scotland's Mission Schools, Miss Jallot, a native of France, and Mrs. Leckey, superintendent of the boarders of the School for Poor and Destitute Native Girls.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May. Mr. Saunders to revert to the office of controller, and Mr. Templer to that of collector of customs.

Mr. Moovart does not retire from the service, but to be treasurer.

Mr. Fitzroy Somerset succeeds Mr. Waring as assist. agent in Colombo cutcherry.

Mr. Burton to be superint. of contemplated Kandy police.—*Observer*, *May* 5.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 8. *Highlander*, from Moulmein.—21. *Olive Branch*, from Liverpool.—23. *Velox*, from Mauritius.—May 2. *Imaum of Muscat*, from London.—7. *Blair*, from Liverpool.—8. *Hebe*, from London.—15. *Helen Stewart*, from Tutocoreen.—21. *Planet*, from Mauritius.

Departures.—April 7. *Apollon*, from Pondicherry.—19. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for China.—28. *Olive Branch*, for Madras.—May 8. *Gartsherrie*, and *Tigris*, for London.—19. *Helen Stewart*, for China.—22. *Planet*, for Madras.

BIRTH.

May 20. At Kandy, the lady of J. Swan, Esq., daughter.

DEATHS.

May 13. At Kandy, from dysentery, Brevet Major Saunders, 95th regt.

20. At Colombo, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. D. Palm, aged 52.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

April 10. At Singapore, the wife of Capt. J. W. Johnston, ship *Drongan*, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 9. At Singapore, Mr. C. Smith, chief engineer H.M. steamer *Phlegethon*, to Miss S. Wyatt, daughter of the late Capt. Wyatt.

26. At Singapore, H. Smith, Esq., assist. surg. Madras estab., to Barbara, second daughter of Col. Taylor, commanding the troops at Singapore.

DEATHS.

March 27. At Singapore, Rev. J. P. Stryker, American missionary, on his way to Pontianak.

April 7. At Malacca, the wife of J. Leffler, Esq.

24. At Singapore, Mr. John A. Tatius, aged 28 years. He has left an aged father and a circle of relatives to bemoan his loss.

China.

Arrivals at Macao.—March 26. *Prima Donna*, from Liverpool.—30. *Robert Fulton*, from S. America.—31. *Ceylon*, from Bombay; *Lady Leith*, from London.—April 4. *Good Success*, from Bombay.—5. *Champion*, from Ceylon.

Departures.—March 30. *Hero*, for Calcutta; *Autumnus*, for Cork; *Luconia*, for New York.—31. *Sappho*, for London; *Sovereign*, for Hobart Town; *Terror*, for Sydney.—April 2. *Cawajee Family*, for Calcutta; *Ariel*, for Calcutta.—*To sail*; *Nimrod*, for England.

Australasia.

SYDNEY.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 4. *Brothers*, from Tahiti.—5. *Maidland*, from Portsmouth.—10. *Countess of Wilton*, from Newcastle.—15. *Wilham Sharples*, from India.—17. *Flora Kerr*, from Downs; *London*, from Downs; *Palestine*, from ditto; *Charles Huertly*, from London.—18. *Talent*, from Singapore.—21. *Standerings*, from Newcastle; *Vesper*, from Manilla; *Victoria*, from London.—22. *Duchess of Kent*, from London; *Florentia*, from London; *Sultana*, and *Prince of Orange*, from Singapore.—23. *Planter*, from Singapore.—24. *Avon*, from South Seas.—25. *Adele*, from Calcutta; *Timandra*, from Plymouth; *Lord Amherst*, from China; *Juno* (steamer), from London.

Departures.—March 8. *Alexander*, for India; *Clydesdale*, for Bombay; *Lindsay*, for fishery; *St. Helena*, for Cape; *Faith*, for Swan River.—12. *Sukana*, for Tahiti.—15. *Chatham*, for London.—26. *Champion*, for Bombay; *Sir John Byng*, for Newcastle; *Broom*, for Bombay; *Caroline*, for Newcastle.

BIRTH.

March 20. At Sydney, the lady of P. W. Flower, Esq., son.

DEATH.

March 19. In George Street, Paramatta, James, son of the late Mr. J. Thom, aged 23.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

March 9. W. Kermode, Esq., app. to a seat in Legislative Council (until the pleasure of her Majesty can be ascertained), v. C. M'Lachlan, Esq., who has left the colony.

— Subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, W. E. Nairn, Esq., to be assist. colonial sec., v. W. F. Mitchell, Esq., resigned.

— F. H. Henslowe, Esq., to be clerk of the councils, v. Nairn app. assist. colonial sec.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Feb. 19. *Tortoise*, from Plymouth.—March 4. *Richard Webb*, from Kingstown.—5. *Lord Amherst*, from Manilla.

Departures from Hobart Town.—Feb. 25. *Sydney*, for Manilla.—March 9. *Tortoise*, for New Zealand.—7. *Adekine*, for whaling; *Lord Sidmouth*, for London.—8. H.M.S. *Beagle*, for cruise.—28. *Eudora*, for London.

Arrivals at Launceston.—Feb. 23. *Cecilia*, from London.—March 4. *Phantom*, from Leith.—6. *Thomas Crisp*, from Manilla.—28. *Arab*, from London.

Departures from Launceston.—March 19. *Phantom*, for Mauritius.—*To sail for British Ports:* *Idare*, March 15; *Lady Emma*, March 17; *Normuhul*, March 19; *Emu*, April 6; *Agostina*, April 7.

Arrivals at Port Phillip.—Feb. 10. *Emancipation*, from London.—13. *Sultan*, from London; *Andromache*, from Plymouth.—*Phantom*, from Leith.—14. *Manlius*, from Clyde.—18. *Thetis*, from Cork.—20. *Louisa*, from Deal.—25. *Welcome*, from Greenock.—28. *Pathfinder*, from Plymouth.—March 7. *James*, from Cape.—12. *Eleanor*, from Mauritius.

Departures from Port Phillip.—Feb. 26. *Sarah*, cleared for India.—March 2. *Lorina*, for London.—5. *Widgeon*, cleared for Singapore.—12. *Emancipation*, ditto ditto.—15. *Martin Luther*, ditto for Batavia.

MARRIAGES.

March 15. At Norfolk Plains, Mr. W. Dodery to Miss M. Webb.
22. The Rev. W. Butters, of Ross, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. J. Waterhouse, gen. superint. of Wesleyan missions in Australia and Polynesia.

DEATH.

March 21. At Oatlands, the eldest son of J. Whitefoord, Esq., P.M.

New Zealand.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Jan. 27. *Mary Anne*, from Deal; *Clifton*, from London.—Feb. 1. *Fyfe-shire*, from London.—7. *Lord Auckland*, from Downs; *Lloyds*, from London.—9. *Brougham*, from Cowes.

DEATH.

March 8. At Nelson, Mr. H. A. Bell, aged 21.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*Vizen* (st.), from England.—March 20. *Lion*, from Bordeaux.—21. *Nimble*, from Cape; *Erin*, from Halifax; *George M'Leod*, from Havre.—22. *Sir J. Beresford*, from Calcutta; *Velox*, from Table Bay.—27. *Lerwick*, from Colombo.—April 1. *Penyard Park*, from Bengal; *Baronet*, from Bordeaux; *Samuel Baker*, from Liverpool; *Augustus*, from Marseilles; *Planet*, from Bordeaux.—2. *Belle Creole*, from Shields; *Oscar*, from Bourbon.—4. *Mark Palmer*, from Marseilles; *Achilles*, from Calcutta; *Clio*, from Bordeaux.

Departures.—March 23. *Providence*, for Calcutta.
Loading for British Ports.—April 2. *Cassiopea*, *Cecelia*, *Glencairn*, *Erin*, and *Falcon*.

DEATH.

April 3. At Reduct, the wife of S. V. Surtees, Esq., one of H.M.'s justices of the Supreme Court.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April. *Prince Albert*, from London.—25. *Margaret*, from Sydney.—20. *Tintern*, from London.—May 2. *Atlas*, from London.—3. *Courier*, from Lon-

don.—4. *Eliza*, from St. Helena; *Indian*, from Liverpool.—5. *Swiftsure*, from Falmouth.—7. *Wanderer*, from Singapore; *Houghton le Skerne*, from London; 11. *Earl Grey*, from Macao.—13. *H. M. S. Bellona*, from Batavia.—14. *Robert Small*, from Bengal.

Departures.—May 1. *Bromleys*, for London.—3. *New Holland*, for Cowes.—5. *Atlas*, for Madras.—6. *Thomas Wood*, for London; *Delhi*, for London.—7. *Tintern*, for Hobart Town.—14. *Briton*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

April 22. At Wynberg, the lady of H. O. Dreyer, Esq., son.
27. At Graham's Town, Mrs. J. Black, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. At Cape Town, Mr. W. Fleischer to Miss M. Adamson.
April 6. At Cape Town, Mr. E. de Roubaux to Miss J. J. Brand.
May 2. At Wynberg, O. Treiuter, Esq., to Miss C. Berrange.
— At Cape Town, Mr. T. Ramsden to Miss L. Cook.

DEATHS.

April 2. At sea, on board the *John Line*, Emma, infant daughter of Capt. B. Heyne, 16th Madras N.I.
17. At Cradock Town Estate, the wife of Mr. J. Scheuble.
21. Miss M. E. Cloete, daughter of the Hon. Henry Cloete, aged 21.
— The wife of Mr. E. Butler, aged 21 years.
May 1. At Wynberg, A. Van Breda, sen., Esq.
5. At Cape Town, Rev. J. Von Manger, fifty years a minister of the Gospel at the Cape of Good Hope.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A special general Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India House on the 29th July, to consider a motion relative to the Rajah of Sattara.

The *Chairman*, after observing that the subject had been repeatedly before that Court, where it had undergone a long and patient investigation, that the question was about to be brought under the notice of Parliament, and that, in his opinion, no possible utility could arise from its further discussion in that Court, moved "that the Court do adjourn."

A long and angry altercation followed, Mr. Lewis asserting that there had been a most disgraceful combination to prevent the discussion of this question, which was vehemently denied from behind and before the bar; and after Mr. George Thompson, on the question of adjournment, had spoken in defence of the rajah, and in vituperation of his alleged persecutors, for eight hours, notwithstanding repeated requests to bring his speech to a close, the question went to a division at a quarter to two o'clock in the morning, when there appeared but a single vote against the adjournment, Mr. George Thompson having no vote, being a proprietor of only £500 stock!

Under these circumstances, and the time being so short, we defer a report of the debate (if it can be so termed) till next month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

General Examination, June, 1842.

On Tuesday, the 28th June, being the day appointed for closing the term, a deputation from the Hon. the Court of Directors held their visitation, for the purpose of receiving the Principal's report, and distributing the medals and prizes to the several successful candidates in the various branches of Oriental and European literature. The deputation consisted of the following directors:—Major-General Sir J. L. Lushington, G. C. B., Chairman; John Cotton, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.; J. P. Muspratt, Esq.; William B. Bayley, Esq.; W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.; H. Shank, Esq.; Major-General Robertson.

The following were amongst the visitors:—Dwarkanauth Tagore and his nephew, from India; Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, Dean of Salisbury; Colonel Young; Mr. Serjeant Spankie; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Dr. Tweedie; B. Ellis, Esq.; — Harrington, Esq.; — Tucker, Esq.; — Edgeworth, Esq.; — Sapte, Esq.; Rev. W. Palmer, Rev. W. Colbeck, &c. &c.

The members of the Hon. Court, after holding a committee with the Principal and Professors, adjourned to the College-hall, and the list of prizes and distinctions having been read, the first Prize Essay was read by Mr. A. K. Forbes—subject, "The Intellectual Development of the Age of Elizabeth; its causes and character." Mr. Brandreth read a portion of the 6th Book of the *Æneid*, translated by himself into Sanscrit verse. Mr. Cust then read the description of the Battle of Beder, from Gibbon's *Rome*, translated by himself into Hindustani. Mr. Brandreth then read a portion of Robertson's *Historical Disquisition on Ancient India*, translated by himself into Persian. The various prizes were then distributed by the Chairman, as follows:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College.

FIRST TERM, 1842.—HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. Cust, medal in Political Economy, medal in Hindustani, prize in Classics, prize in Arabic, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination; Mr. Seton Karr, medal in Classics, prize in Hindustani, prize in Bengali, and second Essay Prize; Mr. E. Jackson, medal in Law; Mr. Brandreth, medal in Sanscrit, and medal in Persian; Mr. Campbell, medal in mathematics; Mr. Thornhill, prize in Telooگو; Messrs. Swinton, Richardson, Egerton, Pearson, Sandys, and Dalrymple.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Mr. Pigou.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.—HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. Maples, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in History, second Essay Prize, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination; Mr. A. K. Forbes, prize in Law, and prize for the best English Essay; Mr. Davidson, prize in Hindustani; Mr. Gray, prize in Sanscrit; Messrs. Marriott, Mactier, Walhouse, and Saunders.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Horne and Money.

SECOND TERM.—HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy, prize in Law, prize in Persian, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination; Mr. Bowring, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Arabic; Mr. Young, prize in Mathematics; Mr. Newton, prize for general proficiency.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Brereton, Cator, and Dunlop.

FIRST TERM.—HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. L. H. Tucker, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination; Mr. Buckland, prize in *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. VOL. 38, No. 152.

Classics, and prize in English Composition; Mr. Christian, prize in Mathematics; Messrs. Innes and Thornton.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Child, Minchin, Wedderburn, Spankie, Scott, and Manson.

The rank of students leaving College, June, 1842, was then read, being as follows, viz.—

BENGAL. *First Class* :—1. Mr. Cust, 2. Mr. Seton Karr, 3. Mr. Campbell, 4. Mr. Brandreth, 5. Mr. E. Jackson, 6. Mr. Richardson, 7. Mr. Swinton, 8. Mr. Dalrymple, 9. Mr. Egerton, 10. Mr. Pearson, 11. Mr. Sandys. *Second Class* :—12. Mr. Pigou, 13. Mr. Fowle, 14. Mr. Combe, 15. Mr. Beaufort, 16. Mr. Moore, 17. Mr. S. Forbes, 18. Mr. Fane, 19. Mr. Haye, 20. Mr. Le Bas.

MADRAS. *First Class* :—Mr. Thornhill. *Second Class* :—Mr. Tweedie.

BOMBAY. *No First Class. Second Class* :—1. Mr. Warden, 2. Mr. Bellasis.

It being previously announced that "rank is always assigned by the Principal with reference to conduct, industry, and proficiency throughout the *whole of the College residence*, and not *merely* with reference to the *last report*;" such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within *six months* after they are so ranked.

The Chairman then closed the term with the following address :—

"Gentlemen Students,—In expressing to you the sincere gratification I have in meeting you here this day, and the great pleasure it has afforded me to receive so favourable a report, not only of your good conduct, but also of the attention you have paid to, and the progress you have made in, your studies during the past term; still, that satisfaction is somewhat clouded by the unusual number of your body who have been rusticated or have lost their term. It is lamentable to find, owing to misconduct and want of industry, such distressing consequences follow; for, while you have gained the approbation of your superiors, and will bear with you to your homes joy and content, *they* must inevitably carry along with them increased anxiety and bitter disappointment. They are not present to hear what I say; I wish they were; it might possibly awaken in them a juster sense of what filial duty to their parents and gratitude to their patrons demand of them; but insubordination and idleness must be repressed and punished, and discipline maintained. I may here be permitted to express to the Principal, the Dean, and Professors, my own acknowledgments and thanks, and those of my colleagues who are present, for the zeal, firmness, and impartiality with which they execute their arduous duties, the performance of which, I am well aware, must frequently be most painful to their feelings.

"To you, gentlemen students, who are about leaving College and proceeding to your destination in India, it has been usual to offer some observations in the way of friendly advice, and I do so in the sincere hope and belief that they may prove of benefit to you in your future career. First, I would submit to you the absolute necessity of acquiring a knowledge of the native languages; it is, in fact, a *sine qua non*, without which you will not be permitted to enter the service; nor is such knowledge of difficult attainment, having been well grounded in the rudiments of those languages at this institution; the only astonishment is, that there should ever be failures; still, such has been the case, and those who have failed, have been ejected as drones from the hive. The next point I bring to your notice is your conduct and behaviour to the natives. You will be placed amongst a race of people professing a separate religion, and with customs and habits differing essentially from your own; but you must not on this account treat them with arrogance or contempt, but be forbearing and indulgent towards them, and never use them harshly, or speak or act contemptuously on subjects to which they attach respect and reverence: be assured there are many amongst them who, by talent and virtue, will bear a comparison with yourselves. I also earnestly recommend to you prudence in your mode of living, and economy in the management of your finances. In every country pecuniary embarrassment is attended with distress and difficulty, but in India it is a

peculiar and a most serious *evil*; if you should be extravagant and become embarrassed, you will find many ready enough to minister to that extravagance; they have their own views in this—they want to get you in their power; and it will be fortunate indeed, if ever you are so situated, you escape without having your principles of honesty and integrity sapped and destroyed. I have known too many melancholy instances of this unhappy result. In conclusion, I should desire you to be the representatives of the honour, the morality, and the religion of your native country. Nor can you better recommend the purer faith you profess, than by corresponding purity of conduct; and if you will strictly adhere to that great moral principle of the Christian religion, 'to love thy neighbour as thyself,' and 'do unto others as you would they should do unto you,' you will insure your own happiness, and secure the respect and esteem of all around you. In bidding you farewell, I sincerely wish you health, happiness, and success."

The next term will commence on Saturday, the 10th of September.

All students returning, must be in College in the course of Wednesday, the 14th of September, *at the very latest*, on pain of forfeiting the term, unless they can produce to the Principal the most satisfactory reason for their absence beyond that day.

WM. T. HOOPER, Clerk of the College Department.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11.

War in Afghanistan.—Sir R. Peel, in moving a committee of supply, thus noticed a statement made on a previous night, by Lord Palmerston, with reference to the policy pursued by the late Government as to the war in Afghanistan, namely, that her Majesty's present Government had suggested that Lord Auckland should remain as Governor-General of India, and that application had been made to him by her Majesty's Government for that purpose; thence the noble lord had inferred that there was an approval on the part of the Government of the policy that had been pursued in India:—"I must decidedly protest against any such inference. If her Majesty's Government had been disposed to avail themselves of the services of Lord Auckland in India, it was not thence to be inferred that, therefore, they consented to make themselves a party to his policy. It was natural and generous to abstain from any act that might imply an unfavourable opinion, and might render still greater the difficulties of the situation in which he was placed. I am sorry that the noble lord should have rested his information on a private letter, addressed from one gentleman to another; and, as I understand the matter, the communication was conveyed in a private letter from Lord Ellenborough to Lord Auckland. I heard with surprise the noble lord's statement; I was, however, at the time, unwilling to make any reference to it. I do not recollect having been a party to any proposal such as that to which the noble lord referred; yet, at the same time, as the noble lord said that the communication was conveyed in a private letter from Lord Ellenborough to Lord Auckland, it is impossible for me to offer any contradiction. I can find no such public letter, and certainly no such proposition had been made with the knowledge and sanction of the Government; but I knew the high opinion which was entertained by Lord Ellenborough of Lord Auckland—I knew that opinion was of the most generous kind, and in proof of this, I need only refer to the expressions used by Lord Ellenborough at a dinner given to him on the eve of his departure for India by the Directors of the East-India Company, on the 3rd of November last. I have referred to my own communications with the Board of Directors on the subject of Lord Auckland, and these are the facts of the case, as far as I can ascertain them. Immediately on accepting office, I made inquiry with regard to the appointment of the Governor-General of India, and I received from the India Board copy of the following minute by the Governor-General, dated July 8, 1840:—"A request from the hon. Court is conveyed to me by this despatch, that I would not in the ensuing spring resign the high office which I have the honour of holding in India; and to a wish to this effect, expressed in this quarter, in terms and in substance

so honourable to me, I can, under present circumstances, make but the one answer—that I will not abruptly throw up the trust which has been confided to me, or appear hastily and unduly to shrink from any important responsibility of which it may be supposed that I should be able more easily to acquit myself than could be expected from any one new to the cares and duties of the Indian administration. I readily, therefore, consent to postpone any immediate decision upon the time when I may return to England, and it may be assumed that for the next year I shall serve in India, giving in the course of the year such timely notice of my wishes and intentions as public and private considerations may seem to me to require.' The consequence was, that Lord Auckland remained in India at the specific request of the the Board of Control and of the Court of East-India Directors; and the present Government found him remaining in India at the express wish of the public authorities in this country. On the 1st September, I found a letter from Lord Ellenborough. I had made inquiry as to Lord Auckland's intentions, and if I had found that that noble lord had entertained a wish to retain the government of India longer, I never would have advised the Crown suddenly and peremptorily to recall Lord Auckland, and I should have abstained from the exercise of power, retaining, of course, my own opinions. The 1st of September was the date when Lord Auckland's intimations were known. The next letter I found was dated the 7th of April, in answer to my inquiry whether or not Lord Auckland's intentions were known. Lord Auckland wrote Lord Ellenborough a private letter, and intimated that he was desirous to leave India in the June following, at the same time expressing his desire not to leave any great measures unfinished. The appointment of the Governor-General was with the Court of Directors, with an understanding with the Government. There was no objection on the part of Lord Auckland to the appointment of a successor, but the Court did not wish this till Lord Auckland should have positively fixed the time of his departure. Then, on the 24th of September, Lord Ellenborough wrote to me in these terms:—'The chairman read to me to-day a letter received from Lord Auckland's brother, of a tone similar to that of the letter you received from him. I conclude that the next mail will bring his formal resignation. His successor ought to leave England on the 4th of December, in order to be able to communicate with him fully before he leaves India, as it is of the highest importance that this communication should take place. Facts and opinions may, perhaps, be gathered from the records, but without personal communication with Lord Auckland his successor will know little of the men by whom his measures are to be executed.' And on the 8th of October I proposed, having accepted office on the 1st of September, that Lord Auckland should remain in India until his successor should arrive, Lord Ellenborough having accepted the government of India. These, then, are the facts of the case. Lord Ellenborough might have written a letter to Lord Auckland in terms similar to those which have been publicly avowed; he might have pressed upon Lord Auckland the policy of remaining until his successor should arrive; but it could not be deduced from that fact that Lord Auckland was to remain permanently the Governor-General."

Viscount Palmerston said, the right hon. baronet's observations applied to questions of fact and questions of inference. He would first take those of inference. He said, if the Government had made a proposal to Lord Auckland to continue in India, that would not imply an approval of the noble lord's policy. He could not agree with the right hon. baronet; and the passages of the documents which the right hon. baronet himself had read, only shewed that he should be justified in the inference he (Lord Palmerston) had drawn. But Lord Auckland had continued in India the usual time during which a Governor-General remained there. In May, 1840, he received an application from the Court of Directors, requesting him to continue. Lord Auckland wrote in July, that, though an inconvenience to remain, no personal inducement should stand in the way of his public duty, and that he would remain in India for the purpose of completing Government measures on his existing policy. It was generally known that Lord Auckland was expected to return in the

ordinary course of things, and that he should have returned at the end of the year then lapsing. He now came to the question of fact. He did not dispute the statement of the right hon. baronet, that neither he nor any of his colleagues were at all aware that Lord Ellenborough wrote to Lord Auckland; and certainly, what the right hon. baronet had read from Lord Ellenborough entirely bore out that assertion as to his own knowledge. He had not had in his possession the letter from Lord Ellenborough, but it was to the effect that Lord Ellenborough wished very much that Lord Auckland should remain in India, and that he thought they would get on together most admirably. He had no doubt that such a letter had been written by Lord Ellenborough to Lord Auckland, and had been received before the 24th of November last. The right hon. baronet said, no official communication had been made; but the right hon. gentleman knew that, prior to a formal application being made, it was usually preceded by a private communication in such cases. How that noble lord came to make it without communication with his colleagues, it was not for him to explain; he could only say, that he made the statement with full authority from those by whom it had been made to him, and that it was not considered at all a confidential communication between individuals which was to be concealed. It was looked upon as a communication from the head of the Board of Control to the Governor-General of India, touching a public service, and touching his continuance in office, and, therefore, there could be no motive whatever for concealing the fact, or for making any secret of it.

Sir R. Peel said, the noble lord had read a passage of a letter from Lord Ellenborough to him (Sir R. Peel), in which it was stated that no appointment that could be made could convey the slightest reflection or imputation on Lord Auckland. Lord Auckland, it must be observed, had been asked to stay a year after May, 1840. And what was his answer? "I will readily, therefore, consent to postpone any immediate decision upon the time when I may return to England, for it may be assumed that for the next year I shall serve in India, giving in the course of the year such timely notice of my wishes and intentions as public and private considerations may seem to require." Well, on the 7th of September last, it having become time that some step should be taken in the matter, the Government of India was asked, what was to be done? What was the answer of the President of the Board of Control? "There is no objection to naming a successor, but the Court would not wish him to go for the purpose of taking the government until they knew that Lord Auckland had positively fixed the time of his departure."

Viscount Palmerston thought there was a probability of solving this difficulty. The letter he had read on a former evening, stated that "it was very lucky that Lord Auckland had sent home his positive resignation." It is probable, therefore, that the resignation would have been received here a very short time after Lord Ellenborough wrote the letter conveying his wish that Lord Auckland should remain in India. Therefore, it was possible that the communication which the right hon. baronet had just read might have been written to him after Lord Ellenborough had received Lord Auckland's positive resignation, and had come to a conclusion that the wish expressed in his former letter to Lord Auckland would not be complied with.

Sir R. Peel observed, that the answer of Lord Ellenborough to him was dated the 7th of September, and Lord Ellenborough's own appointment was on the 8th of October.

Viscount Howick believed that the only inference which followed from that was, that Lord Ellenborough wrote very promptly to India after his entrance into office, probably by the Indian mail which left immediately after the appointment of the new president. There could be no doubt that Lord Ellenborough wrote a most flattering letter to Lord Auckland, urging him to remain in India. That he could state from his own personal knowledge. On the 7th of September, Lord Auckland's resignation must have been received by Lord Ellenborough, and therefore he was enabled to state to the right hon. baronet, notwithstanding his own most pressing letter to Lord

Auckland, that the government of India was vacant. He knew that among the noble lord's friends at Calcutta, great grief prevailed that Lord Ellenborough's letter had not reached Calcutta before Lord Auckland's own letter of resignation could have reached England, as the language of the former might possibly have had an effect on Lord Auckland's mind.

Mr. *Hogg* said, he had only entered the house early enough to hear the noble lord speak of the Court of Directors having particularly requested Lord Auckland to remain, and say, that he was justified in inferring from that request their approbation of the policy of the Affghan war. Now, he would appeal to the late President of the Board of Control (Sir J. C. Hobhouse), whether he was not right in saying that that request would not justify the noble lord in drawing any such inference? Under the then existing exigencies of the public service in India, looking to the state of the Affghan war, and other affairs, the Court of Directors did acquiesce in a suggestion which came from the late President, and did think that the best thing for the public service was to press Lord Auckland to remain, and Lord Auckland on public grounds consented. Now, to prove that the letter of Lord Ellenborough, whatever it might have been, was a merely private intimation, he till that night never heard of the existence of that letter, and it was not competent for the President of the Board of Control to intimate to the Governor-General his wish that he should remain for another year. The President must have the sanction of the Court of Directors before he could make officially any such request, and the acquiescence of the Court was never asked, much less given, to such a letter.

Sir J. *Hobhouse* said, it had been his intention to have kept all these communications between the Chairman of the Court of Directors and himself entirely to himself, except he had asked permission of the director who was chairman when the Affghan expedition was determined upon. But, as he had been asked in the face of the House whether he considered the request of the Court of Directors to Lord Auckland to remain beyond the time which he had fixed for his return, to be an approbation of Lord Auckland's general policy and conduct, without the slightest hesitation he said "Yes." That the hon. member should have had, he would not say the courage, but the good-nature, to ask him whether he did or did not suppose that when Lord Auckland was requested to remain a year longer, it was a sign of approbation of Lord Auckland's policy; why, in the name of God, what else could he take it for? In was in consequence of communications between the chairs and himself, and because Lord Auckland was considered to be the best man to carry out his own policy, that the request was made to Lord Auckland, and he had every reason to believe that Lord Auckland had the support of the chair. It was not until their late disasters that he had heard any thing relative to the Court being opposed to Lord Auckland. It was all new what the hon. member had told him, that there was not one out of twenty-four directors who did not condemn the Affghan expedition; that was all perfectly new to him. Ask Sir J. *Lushington*, the present chairman—ask that gentleman what communications he had with him (Sir J. *Hobhouse*). Ask him whether he did not, when chairman in 1838, approve of the Affghan expedition. When he requested Lord Auckland to remain, he communicated the circumstance to the chairs, who fell in with his views, and he appealed to the chairman for the confirmation of this statement. He did not mean, of course, to say that every one of the Court approved of this Affghan policy; he knew that his hon. friend did not. He also knew that Mr. *Tucker* and Sir H. *Willock* did not approve of it; but he declared it was a fact quite new to him that the great mass of the Court objected to Lord Auckland's Affghan policy. It might be so, but it was new to him, and he would declare, on his word of honour, that the chairman never told him so. The different chairmen certainly acquainted him in what they differed from him; but that the Court as a body, or the majority of it, was hostile to Lord Auckland's policy, he had never heard. The question never was brought before the Court, because they had nothing whatever to do with it. He would add one word with reference to the letter which had been mentioned from Lord *Ellenborough* to Lord *Auckland*. He

certainly interpreted that letter in a different sense from that attached to it by the right hon. baronet. He was clearly of opinion that it was meant to convey praise, and more unmeasured praise than that applied by Lord Ellenborough to the Earl of Auckland it would be difficult to imagine. The hon. gentleman might, perhaps, be correct in his representation of the feelings of the Court of Directors; all he could say was, that whilst he was at the Board of Control, he was never made aware of it by his hon. friends, and the only occasion when the question of the Indian policy came in any thing like an official form before the Court was in 1840, when the vote of thanks was passed to Lord Auckland. From no communication with the chairman or deputy-chairman had he ever learned that there was this great discrepancy of opinions in the Court alleged by the hon. member.

Mr. Hogg explained. The right hon. gentleman had stated that he (Mr. Hogg) said no director approved of the policy of the Afghan war. He had said no such thing; he had told the right hon. gentleman that, if he were to appeal to the Court of Directors, he would find a tribunal personally favourable to himself, but a tribunal the majority of whom disapproved of the Afghan war. The right hon. gentleman knew that the chairman and members of the secret committee were sworn to secrecy; in that respect the right hon. gentleman had the advantage of him, for he could state to the House what had passed between them and the chair, while the lips of the chair were sealed without special permission. But he would repeat, that not only the great majority, but to the best of his belief nine out of ten of the directors, disapproved most distinctly of the policy of the war; and the chairman never ventured, directly or indirectly, to bring the question before the Court, but constantly said, when the subject was glanced at, that he did not ask for any opinion as to its policy.

Mr. D'Israeli said, there was one fact connected with Lord Ellenborough's opinion of Lord Auckland's policy in the East which was entirely overlooked. When private letters of Lord Ellenborough were read, it seemed to be forgotten that Lord Ellenborough had left on record a public declaration made in the other House of Parliament with reference to the subject. Lord Ellenborough said, that as far as he could form an opinion of the policy of Lord Auckland, it amounted merely to an error; he gave him credit for the explanations which had been received, but had not the policy been so explained, it would have amounted to a crime.

July 21.

Indian Finances.—Mr. Hume said he had given notice of his intention to move for "A copy of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, since the 31st day of March, 1842, respecting the financial difficulties of India by reason of the wars in Afghanistan and China; also, copies of all minutes and dissents that have been recorded by individual directors of the Court on the subject of those wars." He did not mean to persist in his motion. The right hon. baronet, in making his financial statement, had alluded to the financial affairs of India; and the chairman of the Court of Directors, in touching on that subject, had stated that a portion of the expense of the Afghan war ought to be borne by the public treasury, and that the whole ought not to be charged upon the Indian treasury. He (Mr. Hume) was informed that a correspondence on this subject was now going on between the Government and the East-India Company; and, therefore, as the production of this correspondence might operate injuriously or inconveniently—as it might cause delay in the negotiation, the object of which, on the part of the Company, was to have a portion of the expense of the war defrayed by Government—he withdrew his motion.

Sir R. Peel said, in his observations on the finances of the country, he certainly had stated that there was a deficiency in our domestic revenue of £2,900,000, and that in the last two years there was a deficiency with respect to the finances of India of £2,400,000; and he had expressed his opinion that the unfavourable state of Indian finance formed an additional reason for making a great effort to maintain our

finance at home; but certainly he never meant to state, or to imply, that the East-India Company had any claim on the British Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A committee has been formed for striking a subscription medal to Mehemet Ali, "to hand down to posterity an honourable record of the conduct of the Pasha of Egypt, during the late war, when, ports being blockaded, towns and villages laid waste, the subjects he governed destroyed by thousands, and his own political and personal existence threatened, he nobly afforded protection to our numerous countrymen in Egypt, and to their property, and permitted them, as in peace, to traffic and travel, the overland route being kept open as usual." The committee includes the names of the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Exmouth, Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Rokeby, Sir Moses Montefiore, and other persons of rank or eminence in science. The medal has been already engraved by Mr. A. J. Stothard, and the first bronze impression presented to the Numismatic Society. The medal to be sent to his highness is to be of gold, and accompanied by an address, containing a list of the committee and subscribers. The indefatigable Mr. Waghorn is one of the honorary secretaries.

Advices from Alexandria, dated July 6, state, that on the 25th June, the steamer *India* arrived at Suez from Calcutta, which place she left on the 8th of May. She had to contend with very unfavourable weather during the whole of the passage. She stopped fourteen hours at Madras, and three days and a-half at Point de Galle to coal. The monsoon blew in full force against her all the way between Ceylon and Aden, at which latter place she had also to stay four days to take in fuel, the sea there being so boisterous that it was with great difficulty they took in what she required. She was to leave again for Calcutta on the 4th or 5th July. Thus, the second voyage of this steamer has been not so fortunate as the first, when she came over the whole way in thirty days; but this is the worst season of the year, owing to the monsoons.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's coachmaker in Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, which will run seven-mile stages: forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next.

The new iron steam frigate, the *Guadaloupe*, built for the East-India Company's navy, is the largest iron steamer yet built. Her length, from the figure-head to the taffrail, is 201 feet, and her breadth of beam 30 feet 1 inch, and her tonnage, per admeasurement, nearly 800 tons. She only draws 9 feet of water, with provisions and water for 120 men, and ten days' coal on board. She carries two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft, 68-pounders, on sliding carriages of oak, the under frame working on circular rails of brass, secured to the deck. The weight of each gun, including the carriages, is from 5½ to 6 tons. She is brigantine-rigged, and will prove a very powerful coadjutor to the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, *Queen*, and *Sesostris*, now engaged in the Chinese warfare at Chusan, Chinhae, and Ningpo. The *Guadaloupe* is built in compartments, and a proof of the efficacy of this plan has been afforded by the *Nemesis*, which had a hole knocked in her bottom at the taking of Amoy, yet performed important services for four months subsequently without being laid up for repairs.

The Rev. John Russell Nixon, M.A., late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, has been nominated to the bishopric of Van Diemen's Land.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

1st Foot (at Gibraltar). F. Waddilove, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hall, app. to 73rd F.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Capt. J. E. Muttiebury, from h.p. 57th F., to be capt., v. Brev. Maj. B. H. Burchell, who exch.; Lieut. J. T. Airey to be capt. by purch., v. Muttiebury, who retires; Ens. G. T. Downing to be lieut. by purch., v. Airey; J. Swetenham, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Downing.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. G. Cassidy to be lieut. without purch., v. Cumming, killed in action; R. G. Cumming, gent., to be ens., v. Cassidy.—Staff-Surg. 2nd-Class Malcolm to be surg., v. Sievwright, prom. on Staff.

10th Foot (on passage to India). Ens. H. R. Evans, from 38th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Penrose, dec.

12th Foot (at Mauritius). G. H. M. Johnston, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Beere, app. to 20th F.

13th Foot (at Cabool). Brev. Lieut. Col. E. T. Tronson to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Dennie, killed in action; Capt. R. Pattisson to be maj., v. Tronson.—*To be Capt. without purch.*: Lieut. P. R. Jennings, v. Kershaw, killed in action; Lieut. A. E. F. Holcombe, v. Pattisson.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Ens. G. G. C. Stapylton, v. Hobhouse, killed in action; Ens. H. S. Parker, v. Jennings; Ens. A. Oakes, v. Holcombe; Ens. G. Talbot, v. Stapylton, whose prom. on 20th May, 1842, cancelled.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: C. C. Abbott, gent., v. Parker; G. H. Tyler, gent., v. Oakes; G. Shaffner Pearson, gent., v. Talbot.—Maj. T. C. Squire to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Tronson, who retires on full pay; Capt. J. G. D. Taylor to be maj., v. Squire; Lieut. G. King to be capt., v. Taylor; Ens. A. Montgomery to be lieut., v. King; J. F. Woolhouse, gent., to be ens., v. Montgomery.

28th Foot (at N.S. Wales). Ens. and Adj. D. M'Gregor to have rank of lieut.; Ens. H. M. Owen to be lieut. by purch., v. Nicholetts, who retires; A. P. Graves, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Owen.

29th Foot (on passage to India). Capt. E. Boyd, from h.p. Royal Staff Corps, to be capt., v. J. G. Weir, who exch.; Ens. J. J. Bourke to be lieut. by purch., v. Stanhope, who retires; C. Couche, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Bourke.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. W. Frend, from 76th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Du Bourdieu, who retires.

38th Foot (at Corfu). J. F. Hyde, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Evans, prom. in 10th F.

41st Foot (at Corfu). Lieut. R. Donaldson to be capt. without purch., v. May, killed in action; Ens. W. W. Johnson to be lieut., v. Donaldson; Ens. J. C. Conolly, from 48th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. J. L. P. Moore, who retires; R. Young, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Johnson.

44th Foot (in Bengal). R. D. Chapman, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Storey, dec.

48th Foot (at Gibraltar). J. Smith, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Conolly, prom. in 41st F.

79th Foot (at Gibraltar). Ens. T. B. Butt to be lieut. by purch., v. Millbank, who retires; J. A. G. Campbell, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Butt.

87th Foot (at Mauritius). Reg. Serj. Maj. A. Robinson, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd lieut. without purch., v. Doris, prom. in 1st West-India Reg.—F. Colegrave, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Robinson, app. to 3rd D.G.

94th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. E. H. M. Kelly to be capt. without purch., v. Bell, dec.; Ens. F. X. Gwynne to be lieut., v. Kelly; Serj.—Campbell, from 71st F., to be ens., v. Gwynne.

Ceylon Rifle Reg. H. J. Bews, gent., to be 2nd lieut. without purch. v. Davies, whose app. has been cancelled.

St. Helena Reg. Capt. H. Straith, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. W. Carruthers, who exch.; Lieut. W. F. Hoey, from 61st F., to be capt. by purch., v. Straith, who retires.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. J. French, M.D., from 49th F. (China), to be staff-surgeon of 1st class; Surg. F. Sievwright, M.D., from 9th F. (Bengal), to be staff-surgeon of 1st class, v. Lightbody, who retires upon h.p.; Staff Assist. Surg. S. M. Hadaway to be staff-surgeon of 2nd class, v. Malcolm, app. to 9th F.; F. Reid, M.D., to be assist. surg. to forces, v. Hadaway.

Brevet.—Maj. Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., to have local rank of lieut. gen. in Mauritius.—*To be Majors in the Army*: Capt. H. Straith, St. Helena Reg.; Capt. E. Boyd, 29th F.; Capt. J. E. Muttiebury, 3rd F.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.—Brev. Col. G. A. Wetherall, 1st F., v. the *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 38, No. 152. (3 H)

Hon. Henry Dundas, dismissed; Lieut. Col. S. Viscount Guillamore, h.p. unat. (with rank of col. in the army), v. Dennie, killed in action.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

JULY 5. *Sarah Scott*, Black, from Bengal, Feb. 6.—6. *Herefordshire*, Richardson, from Bengal, Feb. 12; *Tar*, Langley, from V.D.Land, March 16; *Derby*, Lee, from Ceylon, Feb. 15; *Clansman*, Spencer, from Bombay, Feb. 19.—7. *Lord Sidmouth*, Payne, from V.D.Land, March 7; *Gunga*, Reside, from Lombock, Jan. 17.—9. *Harrington*, Mercer, from Sydney, March 3; *Great Liverpool* (steamer), from Alexandria, June 21.—11. *Nautilus*, Alloway, from Bengal, July 15, 1841; *Pantolon*, Candler, from Mauritius, April 6.—18. *Royal Tar* (steamer), from Gibraltar, July 7.—20. H.M.S. *Sulphur*, Belcher, from China, Nov. 26; H.M.S. *Sermagant*, from West Coast of Africa.—21. H.M.S. *Wellesley*, Maitland, from China, Feb. 15; *Windsor*, Nesbit, from Bengal, March 6; *Piet Hien*, Hawege, from Batavia, Feb.—22. *John Bibby*, Suipe, from China, March —; *Delhi*, Byron, from the Cape, May 7; *Carnatic*, Hine, from Bengal, March 4.—23. *Sea Gull*, Moyes, from Bengal, March 6; *John King*, Bristowe, from Mauritius, April 14; *Lady Emma*, Buckland, from V.D.Land, March 30; *Mary Sophia*, Thompson, from Bengal, Feb. 20.—25. *Dream*, Squire, from the Cape, May 4; *Mary Sharp*, Robson, from Ceylon, March 5; *Lady Mary Wood* (steamer), from Gibraltar, July 14; *Argaum*, Leitch, from Bengal, March 7; *Amazon*, Holmes, from Bengal, March 8.—26. *Cordelia*, Corket, from China, March 8.—27. *Brixton*, Elbourne, from South Seas.—29. *Alfred*, Flint, from N.S.Wales, March 30—Aug. 1. *Louisa Baillie*, Scanlan, from China, March 7; *Bromleys*, Knox, from Algoa Bay, May 1.—2. *Earl Grey*, Mollison, from China, Feb. 24; *J. Dare*, Adare, from V.D.Land, March 16.—3. *Cassiopia*, Hodson, from Mauritius, April 15; *George*, Fenwick, from Batavia, Feb. 28; *Glasgow*, Hildrith, from Bombay, March 12.

Departures.

JUNE 25. *Gazelle*, Robertson, for Mauritius, from Leith; *Flora Mure*, Brown, for Bengal, from Gibraltar; *Elizabeth Jane*, Gains, for Bengal, from Leith.—26. *British Queen*, Smith, for Bengal, from Torbay.—28. *Eucles*, Hilder, for Bombay, from Clyde; *Clutha*, Nesmith, for Bombay, from Clyde; *Ann Martin*, Blair, for Bombay, from Clyde.—30. *Montezuma*, Selkirk, for Cape of G.H., from Liverpool; *James Matheson*, Branscombe, for China, from Liverpool.—JULY 1. *Ennerdale*, Boadle, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—2. *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, for Bombay (with troops), from Deal; *Tagus*, Soy, for Alexandria, from Falmouth.—5. *Bittern*, Thompson, for Bengal, from Shields.—6. *Madras*, Slack, for Bengal, from Shields; *Harmony*, Elder, for Bombay (with troops), from Falmouth.—7. *Vigilant*, Kerr, for Mauritius, from Gravesend; *George*, Graham, for V.D.Land, from Liverpool; *Coromandel*, Harwood, for Bombay (with troops), from Deal.—8. *Mary Campbell*, for Singapore, from Rothesay; *Liverpool*, McDowall, for China, from Liverpool.—9. *Esperance*, Maberly, for Ceylon, from Gravesend.—10. *Childers*, Sillis, for Singapore, from Liverpool; *Marchioness of Douro*, Woodworth, for Singapore, from Leith.—11. *Guardian*, Vickerman, for Cape, from Deal; *Courier*, Scott, for Cape, from Deal; *Urchin*, Hare, for Mauritius, from Deal; *Cheverell*, Harvey, for Port Phillip, from Deal; *Mary Flower*, Headley, for Hobart Town, from Deal.—12. *Jim Crow*, Scott, for Cape, from Deal; *Mona*, Milligan, for Launceston, from Deal.—14. *Sarah Crisp*, Crisp, for Cape, from Deal; *Harriet*, Kreeft, for Cape, from Deal; *Bella Marina*, Asbridge, for Batavia, from Liverpool; *Caribbean*, Fleming, for Malras, from Liverpool; *Amphitrite*, Gibson, for Ascension, from Deal; *Higgenson*, Hogg, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—15. *Owen Glendower*, Toller, for Bengal, from Portsmouth; *Maidstone*, Nash, for Bengal from Portsmouth; *British Empire*, Young, for Aden, from Deal.—16. *Barbara*, Hammond, for Mauritius, from Bristol.—17. *Adelaide*, Dryden, for Launceston, from Deal; *Malabar*, Adams, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Medina*, James, for Ceylon, from Liverpool.—19. *Malabar*, Pollock, for Bombay, from Portsmouth; *Helwellyn*, Tuillidge, for N.S.Wales, from Deal.—20. *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, for Mauritius, from Deal.—21. *Symmetry*, Mackwood, for Ceylon, from Deal; *Helen Mar*, Melville, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Sybilla*, Knowles, for Mauritius, from Bristol; *Paragon*, Plank, for Ceylon, from Gravesend; *Thomas Snook*, Stacey, for Bengal, from Deal; *Coruana*, Haigh, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—22. *Anne and Jane*, Smith, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—23. *Childs Harold*, Willis, for Bombay, from Portsmouth.—25. *Zemindar*, King, for Bengal (with troops), from Deal; *Cleopatra*, Wyvill, for Mauritius, from Portsmouth; *Southampton*, Bowen, for Bengal, from Portsmouth; *Royal Saxon*, Lodge, for Launceston, from Deal.—26. *Moffatt*, Gilbert, for V.D.Land (convicts), from Deal; *George the Fourth*, Pat-

sons, for Cape, from Portsmouth; *Robertson*, Nevill, for Bengal, from Greenock; *Harvest Home*, Heron, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—27. *Rosebud*, Wunn, for St. Helena, from Deal.—28. *Thomas Sparks*, Sharp, for New Zealand, from Deal.—29. *Derwent*, MacPherson, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, for China, from Deal; *Albert Edward*, Hughes, for Mauritius, from Deal; *Maria*, March, for Cape, from Deal; *Agin-court*, Walker, for Bengal, from Portsmouth; *Earl Powis*, Souter, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Heart of Oak*, McDonald, for Cape, from Liverpool.—30. *Gardner*, Cole, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—31. *Plantagenet*, Williams, for Bengal, from Portsmouth—Aug. 2. *Bombay*, Moore, for New Zealand, from Deal; *Sarah*, Heidrick, for Port Phillip, from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per *Sarah Scott*, from Bengal:—Mrs. Cotton; Misses Richardson and Cotton; Capt. Grainger; Masters Cotton and C. Hodge.

Per *Herefordshire*, from Bengal (see *As. Journ.*, April); additional: from the Cape:—Mr. McLean, B.C.S.; Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the Peace.

Per *Windsor*, from Bengal (see *As. Journ.*, May); additional:—Miss Skottowe.

Per steamer *Liverpool*, from Alexandria:—Maj. Gen. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Bainbridge and family; Messrs. M. Syers, Dearman, Miller, Price; Dr. Knight; Rev. Dr. Goode; Messrs. Burgass, Combe, Rose, Talbot, Hira—all from Bombay; Mr. Thackwell, from Ceylon; Colonel Churchill, from Beirut; Mr. Kilbee, ditto; Mr. Peel, Mrs. Best, from Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. Reid, from Malta.

Per *Earl Grey*, from China:—Mrs. Mercer; H. Wright, Esq.; Mr. Constable.

Passengers expected.

Per *Fairlie*, from Calcutta:—Capt. and Mrs. Cumberlege; Mrs. Hopper; A. Lyall, Esq.;—Ross, Esq.;—Lushington, Esq.;—Walpole, Esq.; and Mr. E. Garratt.

Per *Jumna*, from Calcutta:—Mrs. Law and Mr. Barnes.

Per *Diamond*, from Calcutta:—Mr. and Mrs. Jennings; Mr. Matthews; Mr. Edwards; Miss Postlewaite; Capt. Pott. B. A.; and Lieut. Mortimer, 21st Fusiliers.

Per *Union*, from Calcutta:—Mrs. Surfen and Miss Thompson.

Per *India*, (Steamer) from Calcutta for Suez:—J. A. Shaw, Esq., B.C.S., lady and family; Willoughby Jackson, Esq., B. C. S.; Colonel Neville; Captains Allard, Engledue, and Waring; Messrs. R. B. Bell, John Storm, W. Greenway, P. McArthur, F. Fredon, R. Johnson, J. Ashburner, George Hosmer, C. Carberry, E. Beauvin, and Gaurin.

Per *Tigris*, from Ceylon:—Mrs. Dillon and two children; Mrs. Walter and Master Walter; Mrs. Bletterman; Miss Staples; Mrs. Watson and three children; Mr. Rudd and two children; Capt. Hodges; Lieut. Stavely, and Colonel Thomson.

Per *Cleopatra*, (Steamer) from Bombay for Suez:—J. Matheson, Esq.; Capt. Samuel Owen; Mr. S. F. Hays; Monsieur Henry Meley; J. C. Crawford, Esq.; Lieut. C. Denny; John Hood, Esq.; W. Pitcairn, Esq.; Lieut. Mortlock; Capt. R. Lowe, I. N.

Per *Samuel Boddington*, from Bombay:—Capt. and Mrs. Brown, 41st Regt.; Mrs. Harrington and two children; Mrs. Hobson and three children; Mrs. Keys and one child; ninety-five invalid soldiers.

Per *Argyleshire*, from Bombay.—George A. White.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Plantagenet*, for Bengal (sailed):—Mesdames Gray and daughter, Bias, Welchman, Dick, Sconce, Lawrence, Batty, Sandes or Saunders; Misses Ross, Thompson; Messrs. McCann, Stowell, Farrington, Sandes, Longmore, Mayer, Campbell, Halliday; Maj. Pattour, 21st Fusiliers, and lady; Mr. Gavin Butler; Mrs. Col. Gwatquin; Maj. Willows; John Beechwood; Dr. A. Wood.

Per *Southampton*, for Bengal (sailed):—Major and Mrs. Steel; Miss Ward; Mr. Holmes and lady; Mrs. Mitchell; Messrs. Crawford, Elwyn, Burrows, Dainoll, Jenkins, Mercer, Blunt, Brabazon, Smith; Capt. Bower; Messrs. Pittar, Lumsden, M. Jobbs.

Per *Vernon*, for Madras and Calcutta:—Mrs. Major Wallace; Mrs. Stedman and family; Misses Turton, Bose, and Ross; Messrs. Barclay, Joyce, Nightingale, Greenlaw.

Per *Prince of Wales*, for Bengal (corrected list):—Mesdames Hawkins and family, Lownsworth and family, Goad, Davidson and family, Corfield, Waugh; Misses Kellett, Hawkins, Savile, Hutchinson, Sharp; Messrs. Ritchie and J. M. Ritchie, A. Hay, Mairis, Staples, Maxwell, Beadle, J. Nuttall, Bloomfield, E. B. Johnson, Goad; Capt. Corfield and Denny.

Per *Earl of Hardochie*, for Calcutta (see *As. Journ.*, July), additional :—Mesdames Whiteford, Chatterton and daughter; General Cartwright; Messrs. C. D'Oyley, G. D'Oyley, Whiteford, Heathcote, Brunfield, Ball, Sands, E. Richardson.

Per *Zemindar*, for Calcutta (sailed) :—Capt. J. Piggot, 26th regt.; Lieut. Christie, 13th L.D.; Surg. J. R. Taylor, 29th regt.; Cornets Maycock, Walter, and Wm. Morris, 16th Lancers; Lieuts. J. H. Privost, A. Trike, E. Clemison, L. Dickins, 21st Fusiliers; Cornet J. Penton, 3rd L.D.

Per *Malabar*, for Bombay (see *As. Journ.*, July), additional :—Messrs. T. B. Stanley, Ramsay, White, R. Cooper, Dalzell.

Per *Tartar*, from China to Ceylon and Bombay :—J. Matheson, Esq.; Capt. S. Owen, late of the *Moir*; Dinshaw Furdinjee, Esq.

Per *Great Liverpool*, steamer, for Alexandria :—Mesdames Jones (and two Misses Jones), Thompson, Rait, Jackson (and infant); Miss Brereton; Colonels Thompson and James; Capts. White, Morse, Nicolay; Lieuts. Crawford, Stephens, West, Steel, Rait, Rowan, Warre; Messrs. Todd, Fleming, Houghton, Billamore, Palmer, Corbett, Dim, Mitchell, Darby (Rev. W.), James, Tripe, Whish, Theobald, Jackson, Chandler, Edmond, Haddington, Lovell, Lattom (for Malta), Beckwith (for ditto), Hamilton (ditto), Fraser (Rev. Mr.), Brereton (Rev. Mr.), Watson, Cole, Hildyard, Johnson, Stamper, Petrie, Sinclair; the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, and Lord A. Hay, embark at Malta.

Per *Childe Harold*, for Bombay (sailed) :—Mesdames Mackee, Sporr, Browning, Edwards, Hewson, Morris; Misses Smith, Rine, Browning, Bailey, Young, Wagstaff, Beach, Monk; Messrs. Brook, Hathaway, Baird, Borchard, Erskine, Weaver; Lieut. Hewson; Messrs. Sporr, Mackee, Knox.

Per *Symmetry*, for Ceylon (sailed) :—Messrs. T. Selwood, Musard, Currie; Lieut. Burnett; Mr. Watt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 5. At the Government House, Barbados, Lady Grey, a still-born child.

July 4. In Albany Street, the lady of Maj. A. Champain (late 9th F.), daughter.

7. In London, the lady of Lieut. Col. Underwood, Madras Engrs., son.

— At Clapham, the lady of E. Thornton, Esq., Bengal C.S., daughter.

8. At Griesedale, Ambleside, the lady of W. Ainslie, Esq., B.C.S., son.

— At Southam House, the seat of Lord Ellenborough, the Hon. Mrs. H. S. Law, daughter.

16. At Oporto, the lady of G. Warre, Esq., son.

— At Peckham, Mrs. John Holderness, daughter.

20. In Piccadilly, the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, son.

21. At Kennington, the lady of T. Thornton, Esq., son.

24. At Brighton, the lady of Lieut. Col. Yaldwyn, Madras army, son.

26. At Andover, the lady of W. Bramston, Esq., late of H.M.'s establishment at Canton, son.

MARRIAGES.

June 27. John Roberts, Esq., of Sydney, to Minna, daughter of A. Goodman, Esq.

28. At Hanwell, G. W. Daniell, Esq., only son of Lieut. Col. A. Daniell, H.M.'s 63rd Foot, to Louisa, daughter of F. E. Gilligan, Esq.

— At Gloucester, H. C. M. Cox, Esq., major 58th Bengal N.I., to Catharine, third daughter of the late Rev. T. E. Partridge, of Hillsley, Gloucestershire, and rector of Uley.

July 4. At St. Pancras, H. V. Agnew, Esq., Bengal C.S., to Susan, daughter of the late V. Hathan, Esq., of Edinburgh.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the Rev. John Woolley, M.A., fellow of University College, Oxford, and head master of the Hereford Cathedral School, to Mary, daughter of Capt. W. Turner, late of the 13th Light Dragoons.

5. At Bath, Capt. F. Hepburn, 61st F., to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. J. Michell, Herts.

— At Ipswich, T. Hastings, Esq., Bengal med. estab., to Ellen, daughter of J. E. Sparrowe, Esq.

6. At Brighton, Capt. G. Johnston, Coldstream Guards, to Frederica, daughter of Col. Sir F. Hankey, G.C.M.G.

7. At Hatfield House, A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., to the Lady Mildred Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

— At Kennington, R. St. J. Shaw, Esq., eldest son of Brig. Gen. Shaw, Bengal art., to Isabella, daughter of N. McVicar, Esq., Kennington.

July 12. At St. George's, Hanover Square, R. Pigot, Esq., to Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Cheney.

— In London, Maj. W. H. Hartman, 9th Foot, to Mary, widow of the late T. Berkeley, Esq., of Grenada, West Indies.

— At St. George's Church, Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S., to Harriet, widow of Maj. Gen. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

— At Brompton, Count Paul de Suasin, late capt. of the Guards of H.M. the Emperor of Russia, to Mima Caroline, only child of J. P. Carew, Esq.

— At St. Pancras New Church, George, son of W. Saunders, Esq., to Marian, daughter of the late Colonel G. Warden, Bengal army.

13. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, third son of the Earl of Surrey, to the Rt. Hon. Lady E. de Reede Ginkle, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Athlone.

— At St. Pancras New Church, F. Barlow, Esq., M.D., to Anna, daughter of the late Capt. J. G. Forth, H.M.'s 26th Foot.

— At Fulford, Yorkshire, W. D. Bedford, Esq., Prince Albert's Hussars, to Anne Jane, daughter of J. Clerk, Esq., of Southampton.

16. At Great Ilford, H. Paulin, Esq., of the Adj. Gen.'s Office, Nova Scotia, only son of the late H. Paulin, Esq., H.C.'s solicitor, Bengal, to Mary, daughter of J. Kynaston, Esq.

— At Hertingfordbury, Capt. J. E. Murray, 32nd F., to Harriet, daughter of W. H. Sutton, Esq.

18. At Paris, Drinkwater Meadows, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, to Georgina, daughter of Capt. Pridham, R.N.

— At Wenbury, Devonshire, Capt. F. T. Maitland, 24th regt., to Emily, daughter of Major Newland.

— At Chatham, Capt. W. Warden, late of the *Ariel* clipper, to Miss A. Karley, eldest daughter of A. Karley, Esq., assistant master attendant, Royal Dock Yard.

19. At Northfleet, Cyrus Daniell, Esq., paymaster 55th regt., to Maria, daughter of J. H. Heath, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

— At Littleham, Devon, Major George Lee, late of the H.E.I.C.'s serv., to Jean, only daughter of the late Gilbert Briggs, Esq., Madras Med. Estab.

— At Hertford, the Rev. Henry Fenwick Skrimshire, rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford, to Anne, daughter of J. B. Collings, Esq., late of H.M.'s Dockyard at Malta.

21. The Rev. G. Martin, canon residentiary and chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, to Renira, only daughter of the late Vice Admiral Bentinck, and niece of Earl Manvers.

23. At Bedale, Yorkshire, the Rev. R. Courtenay, to Georgiana, daughter of Admiral Sir P. Beresford, Bart., K.C.B.

25. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, T. J. Smith, Esq., of Oporto, to Mary, widow of the late G. Sandeman, also of Oporto.

26. At Binfeld, W. E. Gedge, Esq., of Cape Coast Castle, to Emily, daughter of the late R. Purland, Esq., of Norwich.

27. At St. Marylebone Church, J. W. Anson, Esq., son of General Sir W. Anson, Bart., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Sir D. Pack, K.C.B.

28. At Kensington, J. Blair, Esq., of Glenfoot, N.B., to Elenora, daughter of the late R. Hastie, Esq., some time of Calcutta.

Aug. 1. At St. James's Church, Lieut. Col. Fitch, to Ellen, relict of the late W. Elwyn, Esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Capt. C. B. Lindsay, Madras cav., to Anna, daughter of Aeneas R. McDonell, Esq., Madras C.S.

DEATHS.

March 6. At sea, on his passage from Java to Falmouth, J. T. Donovan, Esq., of Sourabaya.

June 10. At Madeira, Eliza, the wife of A. Hally, Esq., Sardinian consul at that island.

12. At Alexandria, of the plague, Mr. J. D. Brook, of Saddleworth, Yorkshire.

25. At Hamilton, Capt. Coulman, barrack master.

28. In Edinburgh, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, aged 67.

July 5. At Guernsey, Capt. J. Rayson, late H.M.'s 83rd F.

6. At Calverleigh Court, near Tiverton, Jane, relict of the late J. T. Groves, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Chapman, of Tamfield House, Somerset.

7. At Totten, near Southampton, Capt. S. Wood.

8. At St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, the venerable widow of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, aged 97.

8. At Streatham, John Cowie, Esq.
 10. At Southampton, the wife of Rear Admiral Sir C. Bullen, K.C.B.
 12. At Paris, in the Bois de Boulogne, H. R. H. the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French. His Royal Highness met with his death by jumping out of his carriage when the horses had taken fright. The consequence was a dreadful fall, which produced congestion of the brain that terminated fatally.
 13. At Brighton, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.
 14. At Shirley, near Southampton, Harriet, relict of the late G. T. Ricketts, Esq., Madras C.S.
 — At Cottingham, Yorkshire, Commissary General C. Wright.
 — At Kensington, Col. J. Grant, an old and distinguished officer of the Peninsular war, aged 60.
 16. At Nice, C. Becher, Esq., late of the E.I.C.'s civ. serv., Bengal, aged 65.
 17. Near Watford, G. W. Ricketts, Esq., late receiver-general for Hampshire.
 19. At Maize Hill, Greenwich, W. Taylor, Esq., Admiral of the Red, the only surviving officer who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third voyage round the world, and was present at his death, most sincerely respected and beloved, and deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.
 21. At Mossley Hill, Emily, daughter of the late A. Johnstone, Esq., and sister of Lieut. Col. Johnstone, Royal Highlanders.
 — At Tiverton, the relict of the late Lieut. Gen. Chapman, R.A.
 22. In Norfolk Street, Park Lane, Margaret, wife of General Sir Gordon Drummond.
 23. At Farnham, the Rev. W. H. Lushington, son of the Rt. Hon. S. R. Lushington.
 26. At York Buildings, Maj. T. Todd, late of the Royal Artillery.
 — At Chatham, infant daughter of Capt Valiant, 40th Foot (Bombay).
 * *Lately*. At Chatham, suddenly, Ens. J. E. Stowry, late of the 44th Foot, the fate of which regt. at Cabool is so well known.
 — At Southampton, J. Bellenden Ker, Esq.
 — At Poplar, John Stock, Esq., one of the magistrates of Middlesex. His remains were deposited in the Hon. E.I.C.'s chapel-yard at Poplar.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 8, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper . . . prem.	8 0	9 0
Stock { 1 transfer Loan of		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- . . . prem.	8 0	8 8
able in England . . .		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1, 151		
8 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- . . . disc.	1 0	1 4
ing to Number . . .		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. . . disc.	1 2	1 6
New 5 per cent.	3 0	3 6
4 per cent.	12 0	14 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,400 a	2,450
(without dividend)		
Union Bank, Pm (Co Rs. 1,000) . . .	105 a	125
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 a	200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, June 8, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1½ disc.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.
 Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.
 Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—6 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, June 18, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 4s. 0½d. per Rupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 96.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 104 to 104.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 104 to 104.8 per ditto.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 89 to 89.8 per do.
 Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 114.8 to 85 per do.
 5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108.8 to 109 Bom. Rs.
 5 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99 to 99.12 do.

Singapore, April 12, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, April 10, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 1d. per Sp. Dollar.

1842.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

423

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 os. 2 drs., and 10½ bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 8, 1842.

	Rs. A	Rs. A		Rs. A	Rs. A
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	12 0	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 8	@ 4 10
Bottles 100	8 4	— 9 0	— flat do.	4 12	— 4 10
Coals B. md.	0 6	— 0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 7	— 2 9
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	48 0	— 49 0	— flat do.	2 2	— 2 4
— Brasiers do.	36 0	— 36 10	Bolt do.	2 5	— 2 7
— Ingot do.	35 0	— 35 4	Sheet do.	4 0	— 5 0
— Old Gross do.	36 0	— 36 6	— Nails cwt.	11 0	— 15 0
— Roll do.	43 0	— 50 0	Hoops F. md.	3 6	— 3 10
— Tile do.	35 6	—	— Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	38 0	— 43 0	Lead, Plg. Sa. Rs. F. md.	7 2	— 7 4
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped do.	6 13	— 6 15
Copperas do.	1 0	— 1 3	Millinery do.	5 D.	— 15 D.
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	4 10	— 6 0	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 4	— 3 10
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	16 2	— 16 6
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.1	— 0 6.9	Stationery do.	15 D.	— 30 D.
Cutlery, fine P.C.	—	25 D.	Steel, English Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 8
Glass Ware 12 D.	—	25 D.	— Swedish do.	9 14	— 10 2
Ironmongery 40 D.	—	50 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	15 12	— 17 0
Hosiery, cotton 10 D.	—	15 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4 12	— 9 8
Ditto, silk 5 A.	—	12 A.	— coarse and middling. . .	1 0	— 4 8
			— Flannel, fine do.	0 7	— 1 6

MADRAS, June 8, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	8	@ 8½	Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
Copper Sheet do.	300	— 310	— Nails do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab do.	255	— 260	Lead, Plg. do.	55	— 56
— Old do.	270	— 273	— Sheet do.	70	— 73
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	Spelter do.	none.	—
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	— 7	Steel, English candy none.	—	—
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	— 8	— Swedish do.	none.	—
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	18	— 19
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	20	— 21	Woolens, Broad-cloth . yard P.C.	—	10 A.
— Bolt do.	22	— 23	— Flannel, fine do.	—	—

BOMBAY, June 17, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	5.4	@ 12
Bottles, quart. do.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals ton	13	— 15	— Sheet do.	5.8	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . cwt.	63	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	25	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers. do.	62	—	— do. for nails do.	26	—
— Plate bottoms do.	63	—	Lead, Plg. cwt.	10.8	—
— Tile do.	56	—	— Sheet do.	11	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. . lb.	0.51	— 0.9½	Millinery do.	50 A.	— P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.13	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10	— 11
Cutlery, table P.C.	—	15 to 30 D.	Spelter do.	18	—
Earthenware 20 D.	—	—	Stationery do.	P.C.	— 30 D.
Glass Ware 20 D.	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11	—
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	—	Tin Plates box	15	—
Hosiery, with half hose do.	25 A.	— 40 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4½	— 8½
Iron, Swedish St. candy	49	— 50.8	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	23.8	—	— Flannel, fine do.	1	— 1½

SINGAPORE, April, 1841

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. . corgie	31	@ 40
Bottles 100	3	— 31	— do. do. Pullicat do.	1	— 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	— 35	Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 . pecul	33	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 33 yds. .	33-36	pcs. 14	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	49	— 44
— Ditto 24	40-44	do. 2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	100	— 115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 do.	31	— 4	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	31	— 4	Iron, Swedish pecul	41	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	31	— 4	— English do.	21	— 31
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	21	— 5	— Nail, rod do.	31	— 3½
Prints, 7-8 & 9-11 single colours .	14	— 2½	Lead, Plg. do.	71	— 8
— two colours do.	5	— 6	— Sheet do.	71	— 7½
— Turkey reds do.	3	— 3	Spelter pecul	71	— 8
— fancies do.	14	— 5	Steel tub	5	— 6
Cambric, 13 yds. by 43 to 44 . pce.	14	— 3	Woolens, Long Ells pce.	8	— 9
Jaconet, 90 43	45	— 14	— Camblets do.	20	— 29
Lappets, 10 40	42	— 14	Bombazetts do.	4	—

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000 tons.	Henning	Aug. 10.
<i>Prince of Wales</i>	1350	G. Denny	Aug. 25.
<i>Queen</i>	1350	McLeod	Sept. 10.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Wellington</i>	560	Kenrick	Aug. 10.
<i>Mary Ann</i>	500	Jaques	Aug. 10.
<i>Vernon</i>	1000	Gimblett	Aug. 15.
<i>True Briton</i>	800	Consett	Aug. 20.
<i>John Line</i>	700	Brodie	Sept. 1.
<i>Windsor</i>	800	Voss	Sept. 10.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>John Mitchell</i>	520	Cable	Aug. 8.
<i>John Tomkinson</i>	400	Hutchinson ..	Aug. 6.
<i>Recovery</i>	494	Johnson	Aug. 17.
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Buckham	Aug. 20.
<i>Carnatic</i>	700	Hyne	Sept. 1.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Little Catherine</i>	181	Franklyn	Aug. 10.
<i>City of Derry</i>	474	Vincent	Aug. 28.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Achilles</i>	350	Trivett	Aug. 12.
<i>Sumatra</i>	354	Duncan	Sept. 15.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Isabella Blyth</i>	443	Lang	Aug. 15.
<i>Gilbert Munro</i>	258	Nicholson	Aug. 18.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	39	Feb. 18 ..	45	Feb. 22, &c.	49
Feb. 4	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	March 22 ..	45	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	36	April 15 ..	42	April 21, &c.	48
April 6	May 12	36	May		May	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 31st Aug., and *vid* Marseilles on the 3rd for the 4th Sept.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.	38	Feb. 11	41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	March 15	42
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	35	April 11	41
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4	33	May 11	40
May 3	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6	34	June 10	38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4	42	July 9	37
June 18	<i>Berenice</i>	Aug. 4	47		

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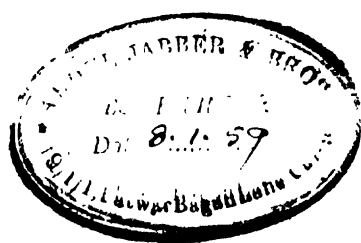
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